

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 14. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 14.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—JUDICIAL

Calcutta, the 31st March 1886.

No. 469.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act 8 of 1884, The Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Smyth, M.A., C.S., to officiate as a Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, with effect from the 2nd proximo, *vice* Mr. D. G. Barkley, proceeding on furlough.

A. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL

Calcutta, the 30th March 1886.

No. 10.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Assistant Secretary in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Revenue and Agricultural Department which is left in Calcutta.

EMIGRATION.

The 1st April 1886.

No. 119—2-27 E.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 102 of Act XXI of 1883 (The Indian Emigration Act) as amended by Act XXI of 1884 (An Act to repeal the Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, and to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that, on and from the 1st of April 1886, a native of India who departs by sea out of British India under an agreement to labour for hire in any of the Protected Native States of Perak, Selangor, Sungei, Ujong, and Johore adjoining the Straits Settlements, shall not be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of Act XXI of 1883.

No. 121 E.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 38 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the fee payable for the preparation of an agreement to emigrate under Chapter VI of the said Act shall be consolidated generally with the fee payable under Section 73 for each emigrant who embarks on board an emigrant vessel, and the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to prescribe that the amount of the said consolidated fee shall until further orders be Rs. 2-8.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 29th March, 1886.

No. 678G.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock, Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Colonel P. W. Powlett, or until further orders.

No. 680G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent in Ulwur.

No. 682G.—Captain A. M. Muir, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nusseerabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 30th March, 1886

No. 687G.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Assistant Secretary in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

No. 689G.—The services of Lieutenant E. F. Robertson, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 693G.—Surgeon-Major E. Lawrie, M.B., Resident Surgeon at Hyderabad, is granted ~~paid~~ leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 695G.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph, Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent in Harowtee and Tonk.

No. 698G.—Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., Political Agent of the 1st class, and Resident of the 2nd class, and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, sub. *pro. tem.*, is confirmed as a Resident of the 2nd class.

No. 700G.—Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Political Agent of the 1st class, and Officiating Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident in Nipal, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Foreign Department Notification No. 581G dated the 23rd March 1886, is hereby cancelled.

No. 703G.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department.—

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., Political Agent of the 1st class, to be a Resident of the 2nd class, and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia—

Mrs. R. I. Brer, G.L.S., Political Agent of the 2nd class, and Political Agent of the 1st class, sub. *pro. tem.*, to be a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and to continue as a temporary Additional Political Agent of the 1st class.

Mr. Ney Elias, Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and to continue as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class.

Major W. Loch, Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and to continue as an Additional Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and to continue as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, sub. *pro. tem.*

Captain C. Herbert to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and to continue as Political Assistant of the 1st class, sub. *pro. tem.*

Consequent on the seconding of Mr. Ney Elias, Political Agent of the 3rd class, as a Additional Political Agent of the 1st class under the operation of rule 4, section 4 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code—

Major D. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Political Agent of the 3rd class, sub. *pro. tem.*, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the seconding of Major W. Loch, Political Assistant of the 1st class, as an additional Political Agent of the 3rd class, under the operation of rule 4, section 4 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code—

Captain H. M. Temple, Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and to continue as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, sub. *pro. tem.*

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Political Agent of the 1st class, to be a Resident of the 2nd class and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Prideaux, Political Agent of the 2nd class, and Officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Mockler, Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Political Agent of the 2nd class, sub. *pro. tem.*, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

INTERNAL

The 29th March, 1886.

No. 1015I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to modify Foreign Department Notification, No. 427 G, dated the 23rd January, 1883, as follows.—

For the words "the Political Agent for the time being in Dholpur" read the words "the District Magistrate for the time being of Agra."

EXTERNAL.

The 31st March, 1886.

No. 568 E.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Serai Tharo Khan walad Futteh Mahomed Lahori, Zemindar of Larkhana, the title "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.
NON-JUDICIAL.
EXEMPTIONS, &c.

Calcutta, the 1st April 1886.

No. 1411.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty payable under the said Act on agreements executed under Section 35(1) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.
INCOME TAX.

The 1st April 1886.

No. 1483.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of Act II of 1880, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that the Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund shall be deemed to be a "Service Fund" within the meaning of Rule 13 of the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 593, dated the 5th February 1886.

D BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd April, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 206.—NATIVE ARMY—

7th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Bhup Narain, appointed on probation by G. G. O. No. 168 of 1884, is permitted to resign his appointment.

No. 207.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff—

Captain L. Gordon, King's Own Borderers, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. Harbord, resigned. Dated 1st April, 1886

No. 208.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Reverend W. H. N. Brennan to be Honorary Chaplain, "K" Company, at Indore.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 209.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Colonel A. Stewart, Bengal, S. C. Cantonment Magistrate, 1st class, Punjab (m. c.)

for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Vallings, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Punjab Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant F. C. Grant, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H. Wright, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant M. A. Kerr, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 1st Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Conductor J. Blake, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 210.—Colonel C. A. deKantzow, Bengal S. C., is permitted to proceed and reside out of India under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 797 of 1872.

PENSIONS.

No. 211.—Conductor William James Fortey, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 212.—Honorary Surgeon William Wilson, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 213.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

To be Surgeons-Major with effect from 31st March 1886—

Surgeon J. L. Corbett,	Surgeon I. R. Dawson,
M. D.	M. D.
" S. H. Browne,	" H. F. Veld.
M. D.	M. D.
" F. Mott, M. B.	" J. C. Fullerton.
" J. Armstrong	" C. J. H. Warden.

No. 214.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Key, to be Assistant Commissary.

Conductor Samuel Smith, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor James Hewson, to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Alexander W. Shepherd, Ordnance Office, Calcutta, to be Sub-Conductor on probation, *seconded*.

Store Sergeant Joseph Chambers, Assistant Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, to be Sub-Conductor on probation *seconded*;

Store-Sergeant George Carter, to be Sub-Conductor on probation;

With effect from the 19th February, 1886, *vice* Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. B. Reilly, pensioned.

No. 215.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Jemadar Muhammad Khan, to be Ressaidar Woordie-Major, Dufladar Sadda Rang, to be

Jemadar, *vice* Ressaider Woordie-Major Bhup Singh, invalided,—with effect from the 23rd February, 1886.

No. 216.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Higgins, C.I.E., Commandant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel on completion of 25 years' service as a Commissioned Officer of Volunteers.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 217.—Colonel Robert Cotton Money, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th March, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 218.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—
The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India from the 15th February, 1886:—

BOMBAY.

To the 1st class, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur.

Subadar Harnam Porie, Bahadur, 40th Bombay Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Maj Shaikh Madar, Sirdar Bahadur, deceased.

To the 2nd class, with the title of Bahadur.
Ressaider Janiaul De Beg, 1st Bombay Lancer *vice* Subadar Harnam Porie, promoted.

E. HAY, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
for *Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

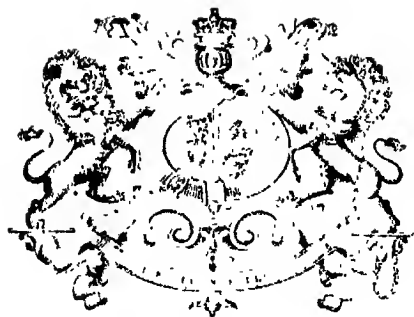
NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd April, 1886.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 27th March and the 2nd April, 1886.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps	Major F. A. S. D'Acosta de St. Laurent.	27th March, 1886.	Jullunder.		
South Yorkshire Regiment.	Lieutenant C. F. Bouleau	30th March, 1886.	Rangoon.		

E. HAY, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
for *Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*



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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the *Gazette*. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1886

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, appointed Mr. S. Tre-mearne, Assistant Registrar, Original Side, to officiate as Chief Clerk, and Mr. J. H. Hebble to officiate as Assistant Registrar, such appointments to have effect from the 22nd instant and to continue during the absence on leave of Mr. Fink, the Chief Clerk, or until further orders.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

No. 14.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first
N.B.—Amounts are converted into Rupees.

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1885-86.	April 1884 to November 1884.	April 1885 to November 1885.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue	22,864,600	9,895,905	10,017,011	122,006	...
II	Opium	9,025,500	5,775,277	5,832,777	57,500	...
III	Salt	6,400,000	4,174,815	4,102,810	...	72,005
IV	Stamps	3,633,400	2,341,467	2,381,182	39,715	...
V	Excise	4,070,000	2,610,479	2,712,854	102,375	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,856,800	1,417,741	1,405,637	47,896	...
VII	Customs	1,175,000	561,930	666,543	104,613	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	514,900	463,422	463,421	...	...
IX	Forest	1,060,100	445,082	450,998	5,916	...
X	Registration	281,800	191,683	208,412	17,229	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	691,300	255,130	259,508	4,378	...
XII	Post Office	1,101,700	683,908	734,376	50,378	...
XIII	Telegraph	540,100	280,708	347,351	66,643	...
XIV	Mint	125,000	60,188	152,961	86,773	...
XV	Law and Justice	595,300	333,392	341,812	8,420	...
XVI	Police	311,600	200,930	200,955	25	...
XVII	Marine	176,400	80,385	112,835	26,450	...
XVIII	Education	201,800	122,624	120,789	...	1,835
XIX	Medical	52,600	30,377	28,275	...	2,102
XX	Scientific and other Minor Departments	80,100	45,791	40,544	...	5,247
XXI	Interest	659,400	392,187	387,387	...	4,800
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	257,700	91,598	120,338	28,740	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	54,100	25,703	29,281	3,578	...
XXIV	Miscellaneous	267,700	164,440	180,553	22,113	...
	<i>Productive Public Works.</i>	57,002,900	30,957,258	31,366,010	708,752	...
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	3,841,700	2,299,985	2,571,597	271,612	...
	East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings).	4,550,000	2,705,808	3,047,032	341,824	...
	Eastern Bengal Railway (Gross Earnings).	550,000	...	286,571	286,571	...
XXVI	Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,300,000	2,684,324	3,013,630	329,306	...
XXVII	Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts).	874,700	611,704	412,644	...	199,000
	<i>Unproductive Public Works.</i>					
XXIX	State Railways	148,400	150,918	161,175	10,257	...
XXX	Subsidized Railways . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	Southern Mahratta Railway	100,000	14,782	57,280	42,498	...
XXXI	Irrigation and Navigation	135,400	83,683	78,023	...	5,660
XXXII	Military Works	40,800	24,201	22,788	...	1,413
XXXIII	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	474,600	307,435	297,028	...	10,407
XXXIV	Army	814,000	463,493	500,019	36,526	...
XXXV	Military Preparations in N. W. Frontier. . . . .	...	...	24,054	24,054	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	71,892,500	40,003,591	41,838,451	1,834,860	...
		197,900	172,451	147,019	...	25,432
	GRAND TOTAL	72,090,400	40,176,042	41,985,470	1,800,428	

eight months of the year 1885-86, as compared with the corresponding period of 1884-85.

*sterling at Rs 10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1885-86.	April 1884 to November 1884.	April 1885 to November 1885.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	3,800,000	2,709,257	2,709,876	619	...
2	Do. on other Obligations	411,000	192,785	112,690	...	80,095
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	224,400	126,903	155,208	28,365	...
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,248,500	509,003	587,028	17,125	...
5	Land Revenue	3,473,500	2,023,491	2,069,029	45,538	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,473,700	2,664,908	2,780,984	116,016	...
7	Salt (do. do.)	492,300	303,702	277,884	...	25,908
8	Stamps	84,800	57,300	55,205	...	2,134
9	Excise	123,500	65,313	79,628	14,315	...
10	Provincial Rates	113,500	71,636	30,179	...	41,457
11	Customs	133,200	92,184	80,086	...	6,098
12	Assessed Taxes	13,400	9,529	8,886	...	643
13	Forests	725,300	368,661	379,561	10,900	...
14	Registration	181,100	117,003	124,124	6,156	...
15	Post Office	1,161,300	734,815	766,144	31,329	...
16	Telegraph	607,900	339,324	326,669	...	3,655
17	Mint	77,500	47,569	62,236	14,667	...
18	General Administration	1,335,700	880,736	912,418	31,712	...
19	Law and Justice	3,437,500	2,155,321	2,183,946	28,625	...
20	Police	2,855,700	1,805,501	1,839,209	33,708	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	395,800	212,251	221,161	8,910	...
22	Education	1,201,900	756,939	762,951	6,012	...
23	Ecclesiastical	169,700	108,408	109,284	816	...
24	Medical	70,400	467,862	471,192	3,330	...
25	Political	629,800	396,203	810,649	414,356	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	477,900	332,100	337,960	5,791	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	654,900	422,460	413,543	...	8,917
28	Civil Purlough and Absence Allowances	5,200	9,752	1,734	...	8,018
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	763,400	558,459	555,057	...	3,402
30	Stationery and Printing	374,000	230,968	252,044	12,676	...
31	Miscellaneous	263,700	167,777	184,398	16,621	...
32	Famine Relief	33,000	3,124	34,067	3,943	...
33	Protective Works—Railways	500,000	611,570	...	...	611,576
34	Do. do. Irrigation	287,300	121,344	106,469	...	14,875
35	Reduction of Debt	670,700	...	...	...	...
49	Exchange on transactions with London	3,573,600	1,925,811	1,337,230	...	288,581
	<i>Productive Public Works.</i>	33,774,400	21,362,308	21,145,470	...	216,829
36	State Railways (Working Expenses)	2,270,500	1,320,164	1,401,638	165,474	...
	East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	1,820,500	1,293,596	1,215,848	...	77,748
	Eastern Bengal Railway (do. do.)	232,500	...	185,547	185,547	...
37	Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	516,000	459,211	446,005	...	13,206
38	Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses)	593,100	354,359	358,798	4,439	...
39	Charges in respect of Capital—Guaranteed Railways Interest	4,400	10,015	24,880	14,871	...
	<i>Unproductive Public Works.</i>					
40	State Railways (Capital Account)	398,000	83,838	137,184	53,346	...
41	Do. (Working & Maintenance)	119,900	102,609	90,485	...	12,124
42	Subsidized Railways	39,800	22,500	10,063	...	5,927
	Southern Mahratta Railway	80,300	87,478	45,443	...	42,035
43	Frontier Railways	100,000	115,938	...	...	115,938
44	Irrigation and Navigation	706,100	397,277	411,348	14,111	...
45	Military Works	1,088,300	517,730	480,406	...	37,324
46	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	4,040,600	2,118,023	1,976,304	...	141,719
47	Army	12,161,500	7,311,250	6,069,420	258,170	...
48	Military Preparations in N.-W. Frontier	...	...	1,810,520	1,810,520	...
	Do. Operations, Burmah	...	...	4,607	4,607	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	57,951,900	36,062,392	37,910,633	1,848,241	...
		14,354,600	10,235,388	10,813,458	578,070	...
	<i>Productive Public Works - Capital Expenditure.</i>	72,396,500	46,201,780	48,724,091	2,426,311	...
	<i>In India—</i>					
50	State Railways	1,900,600	823,297	1,142,201	318,904	...
	East Indian Railway	340,000	225,305	209,852	...	15,513
	Eastern Bengal Railway	152,100	...	74,169	74,169	...
51	Irrigation and Navigation	813,700	357,685	351,862	...	5,823
	<i>In England—</i>					
	State Railways	862,100	490,062	648,810	158,748	...
	East Indian Railway	...	277,238	63,464	...	213,774
	Eastern Bengal Railway	350,900	972,980	137,181	...	835,499
	Irrigation and Navigation	6,000	3,756	5,222	1,766	...
		4,405,400	3,150,083	2,633,061	...	517,022
	GRAND TOTAL	76,711,900	49,447,863	51,357,152	1,909,289	...

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March 1886.

PARTICULARS.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS				4 PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER OF 1872, SPECIES SHARE LINES PER CENT. PORTION	PER CENT. LOAN OF 1850-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	OF 1854-57.	OF 1858-59.	OF 1863-64.	OF 1868-69.	OF 1873-74.	OF 1878-79.	OF 1883-84.	OF 1888-89.			
Balance of 15th March 1886	54,100	13,73,653	27,71,000	2,24,23,000	91,75,000	2,08,05,300	2,30,08,200	77,55,000	9,67,61,200	10,89,37,500	19,48,33,953
Add—											
Amount enforced at Madras between 10th and 31st March 1886	...	...	...	54,700	5,800	21,500	20,700	...	...	...	1,02,700
Amount enforced at Bombay between 10th and 31st March 1886	...	...	...	94,000	3,000	7,000	1,000	3,500	3,03,500	4,46,000	4,46,400
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 10th and 31st March 1886	...	...	1,500	76,000	4,800	1,10,000	87,800	1,500	3,77,000	3,78,500	5,99,800
	54,100	13,73,653	27,72,500	2,25,93,500	91,80,000	2,09,14,800	2,31,87,700	79,84,000	9,74,82,700	10,99,72,000	19,59,82,353
Deduct—											
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	6,200	2,02,800	1,85,500	53,600	1,10,500	26,300	4,00,800	4,27,600	9,98,200
Balance on 31st March 1886	54,100	13,73,653	27,66,300	2,23,90,700	90,94,500	2,08,61,200	2,30,77,200	77,61,800	9,70,81,900	10,92,44,400	19,49,84,153

Notes—From 26th Feb. 1886 to 31st March 1886, the amount of interest enforced for the 4½ per cent. loans is Rs. 4,27,600. The amount of interest enforced for the 4 per cent. loans is Rs. 9,98,200. The amount of interest enforced for the 4½ per cent. loans is Rs. 4,27,600. The amount of interest enforced for the 4 per cent. loans is Rs. 9,98,200.

EXAMINER OF MEDICAL AND FUND ACCOUNTS.

Statement of unclaimed sums deposited since the year 1842 with the Bengal Military Orphan Fund in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Feb. 1, 1842	McCarthy, —, Qr. Mstr. Sergt.		John	61 2 8
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Former Sergt.	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112 9 0
Apr. 3, 1843	Parrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Charlotte	4 2 8
5, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Inry.	David and Ansel	7 12 3
Mar. 9, 1844	Sheehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catherine	19 14 9
Sep. 10, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	4th Foot	George	20 0 0
Nov. 10, 1844	Gale, —, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
25, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	136 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Dawe, John, Gunner	3rd " " "	William-Henry	75 12 0
" 6, 1845	Burnes, Peter, Corporal	1st " " "	Mary-Ann	64 2 11
" 6, 1845	Mouglahan, Michael, Sergt.	1st " " "	James	56 1 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major		Harriett-M., and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Liv, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12 9 9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major		Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry, and James	26 12 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Lt. 3rd Bde. H. A.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Farr, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	17 15 5
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd " " "	Owen	7 1 7
Sep. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.		Julian-B. and George-J.	120 12 0
Jan. 7, 1846	Everett, Richard, Bombardier	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Caroline, and Eliza	28 10 13
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerny, Thomas, Conductor		Henry	18 0 9
	Glasdon, John, Corporal		Edith Sarah	10 10 1
	Kidley, Henry, Gunner		Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Fowles, John, Sergt.	Arty.	Sarah, Terrence, and James	3 0 0
" 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	"	Thomas	20 5 3
July 9, 1847	Dobbin, Francis, Gunner	"	Martha	83 3 5
" 19, 1847	Linn, Adam, Forger		Adam-T., and John	70 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Lt., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Not recorded	164 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st " " "	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 7, 1848	Willford, C., Qr. Mstr. Sergt.		Mary	9 15 8
" 11, 1848	Pyries, —, Corporal		Maria	50 0 0
June 26, 1848	Matthews, M., Sub-Conductor		Rachael	12 2 2
July 6, 1848	Branthwaite, W., Staff Sergt.		C. William, and William H.	145 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David-Fred- win	99 0 1
Jan. 13, 1849	Doherty, Michael, Sergt.		Oliver-H.	38 12 5
May 6, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	39 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	6 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	" " "	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deane, W., Conductor		Emeline	80 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major		George	60 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Reade, Daniel, Gunner	1 Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	2 0 5
June 20, 1850	Unmack, Patrick, Sergt.	3rd " " "	John	29 15 0
July 18, 1850	Barker, J., Sergt.		William-Robert	97 14 2
	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 20, 1850	Lee, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Sep. 14, 1852	Wade, William, Sergt.	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	Sarah-Ann, William-Henry, Elizabeth, Fisher, Jane-Wallis, and Ann.	72 0 5
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th P. Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Gunner	" " "	Jane and Bridget	30 5 9
Apr. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sep. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Artisan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	G. Way, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	William	206 1 2
" 15, 1855	Munro, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sep. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.		Mary	566 3 10
Oct. 15, 1857	Faulk, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209 11 0
Dec. 4, 28, 1850	McDonnell, John, Private	9th Foot	Charles	25 15 0
Feb. 13, 1861	Scott, William, Sergt.	2nd Pns.	William, Annie and Emma	214 2 9
Mar. 20, 1862	McDonald, John, Sergt.	Ordnance Dept.	Catherine	118 11 10
June 1, 1862	Pope, John, Sergt.	Commissariat Dept.		
July 22, 1863	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. Pns.	Jane and James	80 0 0
Jan. 25, 1864	Lawton, William, Color Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	15 14 2
	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Hennetta-Dalzell	30 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B. 2 5th B. R. Arty	Duncan	35 4 11
May 10, 1864	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M., Elizabeth Ann and George- Edward.	12 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Compt. Dept.	Rose	26 2 0
Feb. 14, 1868	Coxes, Robert, Corporal	R. Arty.	Von Frances and Rosina-Mary	141 15 1
Oct. 6, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21 1 7
Feb. 21, 1880	Donohue, Andrew, Private	50th Regt.	Ann	50 0 0

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Calcutta.

G. S. SUTHERLAND, M.D., *Brigade-Surgeon.*

Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th March 1886.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R.	a.	p.		R.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	50,89,244	8	0
Reserve Fund	41,56,694	15	0	Other authorized Investments	49,21,926	4	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,08,939	1	9	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,02,38,417	9	11
Public Deposits at Branches	1,14,75,968	3	11	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	83,78,975	15	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,22,23,224	2	8	Bills discounted and purchased	2,23,15,221	2	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	15,67,646	4	6	Balances with other Banks	8,13,897	8	5
Sundries	15,71,166	9	11	Bullion	6,07,311	4	
				Dead Stock	11,31,829	0	4
				Stamps	9,872	7	6
				Sundries	8,19,795	14	10
					5,37,25,254	2	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	91,82,889	10	6
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,40,95,495	8	10
RUPERS	7,70,03,639	5	9	RUPERS	7,70,03,639	5	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st April 1886.J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 44'04.ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA
UNIVERSITY.

The following Candidates have passed the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine and for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery:—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Bandyopadhyay, Trailokyanath	Medical College.
Barat, S. N.	Ditto.
Basu, Chumal.	Ditto.
" Niradbihari	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Kshietrapal	Ditto.
De, Sasibhushan	Ditto.
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	Ditto.
Ghosh, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
Laha, Lalitmoohan	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra	Ditto.
Nallatomby, C. W.	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Saratkumar	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Gobindachandra	Medical College.
Datta, Durlabhchandra	Ditto.
" Jogindranath	Ditto.
De, Lalbihari	Ditto.
Haldar, Gopallal	Ditto.
Mitra, Upendranath	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Ditto.
Nandi, Purnachandra	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	Ditto.
" Phatikchandra	Ditto.
Sanyal, Dinanath	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Datta, Nitaichand	Medical College.
De, Pbakirchandra	Ditto.
Ghosh, Bidhubhushan	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prakaschandra	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendranath	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Nandi, Akshaykumar	Medical College.
Sarkar, Nilratan	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Syammirad	Ditto.
Vethecan, F.	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Sureschandra	Medical College.
Chaudhuri, Janmejay	Ditto.
Das, Saradaprasad	Ditto.
Majumdar, Trailokyanath	Ditto.
Nandi, Purnachandra	Ditto.
Pal, Akshaykumar	Ditto.
Ray, Debendranath	Ditto.
Sarkar, Bipinbihari	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

Moung Yan Hmu	Medical College.
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W. GRIFFITHS,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd March 1886.

The undermentioned Students have passed the B. L. Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Saratchandra (Junior)	M'politan Instn.
2	Sen, Bankimchandra	Ditto.
3	Dhar, Abinashchandra	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Bankabihari Lal	Patna College.
2	Niyogi, Gatikrishna	Ditto.
3	Syud Wazir Hassan	Ditto.

4	Adhya, Bipinbihari . . .	M'politan Instn.
5	Sen, Narayanachandra . . .	Ditto.
5	De, Dinanath . . .	Ditto.
7	Syam, Saradacharan . . .	Ripon College.
7	Das, Gangadhar . . .	M'politan Instn.
9	Ray, Bhabanath . . .	City College.
10	Chakrabarti, Umeschandra . . .	Ditto.
11	Sen, Satischandra . . .	M'politan Instn.
12	Datta, Lambdar . . .	Ditto.
12	Chaudhuri, Syamasundar . . .	Ditto.
12	Ram Sahay . . .	Patna College.
15	Chattopadhyay, Surapati . . .	M'politan Instn.
16	„ Nagendranath . . .	Ditto.
17	Basu, Manindranath . . .	Ditto.
18	Asghar Ali Khan . . .	Patna College.
19	Lahiri, Rajen'rald . . .	M'politan Instn.
20	Bagchi, Debendraprasad . . .	City College.
21	Biswas, Srischandra . . .	M'politan Instn.
22	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh . . .	Ditto.
23	Srimani, Jogindra Nath . . .	Ditto.
24	Ray, Ramacharan . . .	Ditto.
25	Patil, Anritlal . . .	City College.
26	Bandyopadhyay, Kalidhan . . .	Ditto.
26	„ Jadunath . . .	M'politan Instn.
29	Ray, Syamacharan . . .	Ditto.
29	Das, Kalikamal . . .	Dacca College.
30	Sarkar, Adharchandra . . .	M'politan Instn.
31	Kundu, Bhagabaticaran . . .	Ditto.
31	Mukhopadhyay, Nagendranath . . .	Ditto.
33	Mitra, Achintanath . . .	Ditto.
33	Gangopadhyay, M'khanlal . . .	Ditto.
35	Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra . . .	City College.
36	Ghosh, Bharilal . . .	Presdy. College.
37	Gulam Hyder Khan . . .	City College.
37	Chakrabarti, Haribar . . .	M'politan Instn.
39	De, Saratchandra . . .	Ditto.
40	Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath . . .	City College.
41	Guha, Kaliprasanna . . .	Ditto.
42	Majumdar, Jogeschandra . . .	M'politan Instn.
43	Chakrabarti, Mahomchandra . . .	Ditto.
44	Ghosh, Surendranath . . .	Ditto.
45	Dattaray, Avindakissor . . .	Ripon College.
46	Sen, Kachelan . . .	M'politan Instn.
47	Chattopadhyay, Haridas . . .	Ditto.
48	De, Narendralal . . .	City College.
48	Chakrabarti, Manmohan . . .	M'politan Instn.
50	Mahibuddin Ahmed . . .	City College.
51	Mitra, Saratchandra (Senior) . . .	M'politan Instn.
52	Chattopadhyay, Harachandra . . .	Ditto.
53	Chakrabarti, Siddheswar . . .	Hughli College.
54	Bandyopadhyay, Harilal . . .	M'politan Instn.
54	Chaudhuri, Satischandra . . .	City College.
55	Mukhopadhyay, Bisweswar . . .	Ditto.
55	Basu, Haridas . . .	M'politan Instn.
58	Majumdar, Murarilal . . .	Ditto.
58	Mahomed Anul Haq . . .	Patna College.
60	Mitra, Upendranath . . .	City College.
61	Datta, Maheschandra . . .	Dacca College.
62	Basu, Abinashchandra . . .	M'politan Instn.
62	Ray, Hemendranath . . .	Ditto.
64	Bhata, Tridharacharan . . .	Ditto.
64	Lahiri, Mahendranath . . .	Ditto.
66	Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan . . .	City College.
67	Himmat Ali . . .	Dacca College.
68	Sil, Aghornath . . .	City College.
69	Lahiri, Gopalchanda . . .	M'politan Instn.
70	Mahabir Sahay . . .	Ditto.
70	Sil, Makhanlal . . .	Hughli College.
71	Sen, Mahimohan . . .	M'politan Instn.
71	Basu, Priyanath . . .	Ditto.
74	Sen, Dakshinacharan . . .	Ditto.
74	Guha, Hareendranarayan . . .	Ditto.
76	„ Rohunkumar . . .	City College.
76	Datta, Anritlal . . .	M'politan Instn.
78	„ Pratulchandra . . .	Ditto.
79	Ray, Maheschandra . . .	R'shahye College
80	Basu, Bijaygobinda . . .	Presdy. College.
81	Sanyal, Nagendrath . . .	Ripon College.
81	Patil, Radhanath . . .	M'politan Instn.
81	Datta, Jugalkisor . . .	City College.
84	Sen, Satiskamal . . .	M'politan Instn.
84	Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra . . .	Ditto.
89	Blattacharya, Jogindrachandra . . .	City College.
87	Chakrabarti, Lalitnohan . . .	Ditto.
88	Syed Ahmed Hassain . . .	Patna College.
88	Mukhopadhyay, Susibhusan, No. II. . .	M'politan Instn.
90	Majumdar, Nilmadhab . . .	Hughli College.
91	Chakrabarti, Mohimohan . . .	M'politan Instn.
91	Chattopadhyay, Upendranath . . .	Ditto.
93	Bandyopadhyay, Rakhalidas . . .	City College.
94	Chaudhuri, Kisorimohan . . .	M'politan Instn.

95	Vaquinuddin Ahmed . . .	City College.
96	Mukhopadhyay, Jayhari . . .	K'nagar College.
96	Mitra, Akshaykumar . . .	Patna College.
96	Tapeswari Prasad . . .	Ditto.
96	Abdul Majid . . .	Dacca College.
96	Bhattacharyya, Jaineswar . . .	Hughli College.
96	Dutt, Jogen Chunder . . .	City College.
96	Shams-ul-Huda . . .	Ditto.
96	Syed Mahamad Yusuf Ali . . .	Ditto.
96	Ray, Saratchandra . . .	MuasnSlo pitnI .
96	Ghosh, Sasimohan . . .	Ditto.
96	Bandyopadhyay, Srischandra . . .	Ditto.
97	De, Basantakumar . . .	Ditto.
97	Gupta, Bhanchandra . . .	Ditto.
97	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra . . .	Ditto.
97	Mitra, Sureschandra . . .	Ditto.
97	„ Charuchandra . . .	Ditto.
97	Mukhopadhyay, Piyarilal . . .	Ditto.
97	Mitra, Asutosh . . .	Ditto.
97	Sanyal, Ramchandra . . .	Ditto.
97	Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhusan No. I. . .	Ditto.
97	Maiti, Upendranath . . .	Ditto.

W. GRIFFITHS,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 30th March 1886.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1886.

No. 551.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 23rd March 1886, *vice* Mr. P. A. G. Cowley, on furlough:—

Mr. C. Tapsell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE
BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st March 1886.

No 1.—Mr. B. R. Hughes, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

J. SCONCE, *Colonel, S.C.,**Depty. Surveyor General,**In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.*AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 23rd March 1886.

No. 1053.—Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th March 1886, or date of departure.

The 27th March 1886.

No. 1115.—In pursuance of the Foreign Department Notification No. 545 G., dated the

18th March 1886. Lieutenant R. D. C. Davies assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, on the afternoon of the 18th idem.

By Order,

F. L. PETRE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.
for Central India.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 23rd March 1886.

No. 675 S.—Under Sections 6, 9 and 10 of Act XV of 1873, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers and gentlemen to be members of the Beawar Municipal Committee, with effect from 1st April 1886:—

President

- (1) The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.

Vice-President.

- (2) The Tahsildar of Beawar.

Official Members

- (3) The Assistant Surgeon, Beawar.
(4) The Assistant Engineer, Ajmere Provincial Division at Beawar.

Non-Official Members

- (1) Revd Dr. W. Shoolbred.
(2) Girdhari Mal Seth Oswal Surana, son of Jiv Raj.
(3) Fateh Chond, son of Hazari Mal Kan-kire.
(4) Gulab Rai Aggarwala, son of Tula Ram.
(5) Kishen Dyal Aggarwala, son of Jit Mull.
(6) Ram Ratan Mahesri, son of Ganesh Das.
(7) Phel Chund, son of Birdhi Chund Saraggi.
(8) Lakho, son of Khangara Gujar Lamberdar.
(9) Kasim, son of Jani Chhipa.
(10) Anwar Khan, brother of Mangal Khan.
(11) Kasim, son of Kwaj Baksh Multan.
(12) Babu Amar Singh, son of Akhaji.
(13) Sheth Ramclauder, Honorary Magistrate, Beawar.

The 25th March 1886.

No. 689 S.—Mr. A. E. Lowrie, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ajmere and Merwara, is granted two months and twenty-five days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 5th April 1886.

By Order,

WM. G. CUMMING, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara,
in the P. W. Dept.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 22nd March 1886.

No. 698.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 40 of Act II of 1886, an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture, the Officiating Resident in Mysore is pleased to authorize the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore to exercise, in respect of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the powers conferred on the Commissioner of Division by Sections 27, 28, and 34(2) of the aforesaid Act

By Order,

J. H. NEWELL, Major,

Assistant to the Resident.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

For the friends of the undermentioned officers deceased, whose monuments, in the Raniganj Old Cantonment Cemetery, need repairing:—

Thomas Harvey, late Assistant Surgeon, 6th Royal Regiment, who died April 1858, age 31 years.

Charles Johnson Nicholson, late Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, who died December 1862, age 33 years.

F. L. WYBERGH,

A. C. S. Chaplain of Raniganj.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 31st March 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 24th March 1886	3,46,745	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	6,80,080	10,35,825
ADD— Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department Ditto ditto Government	4,45,510	4,45,510
DEDUCT— New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week Peny items issued for miscellaneous purposes	1,45,000	14,81,341
		1,45,000
Balance on the evening of the 31st March 1886	...	13,36,341
The Balance comprises— Silver held on account of the Currency Department Ditto ditto Government	6,88,461 6,47,881	13,36,341
There is in addition awaiting assay— Bullion belonging to Private Individuals Ditto ditto Government	7,33,328	7,33,328

A. W. BAIRD, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint,

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 1st April 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Sr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
886.		R	
N 10	M 38—67112	500	Jadu Kristna Dey, Jodhpur.
V 11	M 94—52603	100	District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.
	" —62925	100	
	" —64825	100	
V 12	M 38—77933	500	Ganpatrao Pandurang, Bombay.
V 13	M 85—04124	100	Bahmanji Edalji Modir Broach.
V 14	M 84—39986	50	Deputy Post Master General C. P. and Berar.
	M 85—81122	100	
V 15	M 94—87235	100	Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Bombay.
	S 3—10900	50	
	M 84—77270	50	
V 16	M 94—54706	100	District Superintendent of Police, Cawnpur.

BOMBAY,
23rd March 1886.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Asst. Acct. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Sr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
	E 20—88844*	100	Prag Dass, care of Post Master, Akalgarh, District Gujranwalla.
	E 26—26630	100	A. C. Jehangier, Merchant, Rawalpindi.
	" —26202†	100	
	E 24—21506	20	Mr. J. E. Hilton, Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Lahore.
	" —21507	20	
	" —21508	20	
	E 25—03160	50	Basdeo Mul, Sarroff, Kurnal.

* Belonging to Agency No. 6, Peshawar.

† Belonging to Agency No. 1, Rawalpindi.

LAHORE,
29th March 1886.

W. H. EGERTON,
for Deputy Commissioner of Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Sr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
	B 83—23927	50	N. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Salem.
	" —33001	50	
	B 85—82332	100	
	B 86—07147	100	

RT ST. GEORGE,
22nd March 1886.

C. HALL,
Chief Superintendent,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

RECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
BENGAL.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March 1886, published on

page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an Examination for the admission of female students to the Certificate Class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 27th April 1886, and following days:—

HOURS AND SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

Tuesday—English Dictation, Grammar, and Composition and from 1 to 4 P.M.

Wednesday—History (of England and India) and Geography (General and of India in particular), from 1 to 4 P.M.

Thursday—Arithmetic (the first four Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Proportion), from 1 to 4 P.M.

Candidates must apply in writing to this Office not later than the 22nd of April for permission to appear at the Examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 30th March 1886.

Gardiner, H. Stevens, R. H. Wall, Stephen D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B.	Grant, Mrs. D. St.	Preston, R. C. Campbell.
Baggs, H. W.	John.	Pyle, Mrs. C. I.
Bilgaric, E.	Griffiths, Norris.	Reece, Mrs. A.
Beattie, M. H.	Guerrier, H. J.	Rice, W. G. L.
Beauchamp, A.	Hall, F.	Roberts, J. R.
Bedell, E. A.	Harmer, J. A.	Robinson, E. A.
Bennett, J. B.	Harrison, Dr. J. E.	Robinson, W.
Blaker, Mr.	Heath, Mrs.	Rode, Capt. J. H.
Blissett, W. V.	Hughes, Capt.	Sharpe, Capt. A.
Bose, P. N.	Jafferson, J. J. D.	Shaw, H. J.
Bowers, S.	Kelly, Miss G.	Sima, Miss A.
B. K.	K. T. M.	Simpson, Percy.
Butler, T.	Kirkbride, J.	Skine, Major.
Capel, Lt.-Col.	Lea, Jay.	Snailwood, Geo.
Carpenter, A.	Lemaitre, A.	Smart, Mrs. R. V.
C. B. H.	Litke, de Louis G.	Smith, J. C.
Chelton, H.	Livoli, E. T.	Speer, A. E.
Clark, James.	M. O.	Stanislaus, Walter.
Clarke, F. G.	MacDougall, D.	Sternbergh, A.
Coleman, R. J.	McDonald, Miss.	Stewart, C.
Crawford, J.	McLaughlin, John.	Stone, Mrs. T.
" Dr. "	Manfield, J. J.	Storey, A.
Derham, Henry.	Marshall, Hon. Mrs.	Straw, Mrs. R.
Dessa, H. T.	Geo.	Swingler, Mrs. C.
Dickie, Capt. J. E.	Martin, H.	Symons, W. S.
Diamond, Basil.	May, J. A.	Thorpe, Sydney.
Dowling, D. G. A.	Nellard, G. N.	Toomis, Charles.
Dukes, Mrs.	Milner, R.	Twinsend, Surg.-Major
Dundas, Mrs.	Minauff, Mr.	E
Dwarrie, J. H.	Moore, W.	Transche, Hern. J. Von.
E. M. K., Miss.	Nellie, Miss N.	Dren, Capt. T.
Easton, Percy H.	Norris, H.	Walker, G. A.
Ellis, Mrs. Jus.	No. ville, Mrs. I.	Walker, G. E.
Eutwile, K.	Page, George.	Walker, P. C.
Fez, Lt. Col.	Palmer, Col. A. P.	Webster, T. E.
Flinch, Ferdinand.	Parker, Mrs. A. H.	Wessendorff, Henri.
Franklin, R. O.	Percy, A.	Whiteley, H.
Freise, C.	Peterson, Dr. Geo.	Williams, T. L.
Gilbert, Mrs. M.	Phillips, W. G. St. V.	Wilson, W. T.
Gilmour, Capt. D. C.	Phillips, Henry.	Wood, Tempest.
Godfrey, J. B.	Pike, H. R.	Zaff, Carl.
Grant, Mrs. M.	Pinkerton, William.	

Registered Letters.

Burnet, W.	Martin, C.	Scott, Mrs. G. C.
Godfrey, J. B.	Nisann, Mrs.	Sternbergh, David.
Guerner, H. J.	Peterson, A.	Sternbergh, M.
Harris, Ashby.	Ross, A.	Taylor, Mrs. Cecil.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th March 1886.

Anderson, R. A.	Hadgkins, Mrs.	Moxamdar, Bepin
Arrakiel, M.	Hart, Mr. and Mrs.	Bellari
Chowdhury, P. L.	Harvey, J. R.	Pearson, Revd. A. C.
Crawley, Mrs. P. G.	Hay, Mrs.	Sainger, S.
Cress, J.	Hobson, E. A.	Thomas, Major C. F.
Dalal, E. B.	James, G. V.	Woon, Lt. J. B., 10th
Good, Miss.	Knight, H. B.	Regt.
Gordon, L.	Landale, J.	

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 3rd April 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closure at Calcutta	Per Steamer
Madras and Ceylon	1886 3rd April	P. & O. Str. Chusan.
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	11th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mail to Bombay	6th "	From Bombay.*
Ditto Book Post and Pattern Packets	7th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Mandalay	7th "	Str. Panama
Akaha, Kyook Phoo, Sandaway and Rangoon	7th "	Str. Oriental.
Straits and Hong Kong	6th "	Str. Japan.
Port Blair and Ceylon	8th "	Str. Victoria.

* Also for Cape of Good Hope and Natal through United Kingdom, also for Aden for Mauritius, Malé, Seychelles, Marseilles, Nouméa and Réunion can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, at which hour Foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following Mail Despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during April 1886.—

Date of Closure.	Route.
3rd April 1886	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
13th April 1886	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
14th April 1886*	By R. I. S. N. Co. Steamer from Calcutta.
17th April 1886	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
22nd April 1886*	By Str. Panama Private Vessel.
23rd April 1886	By French Steamer.
27th April 1886	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
28th April 1886	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
28th April 1886*	By R. I. S. N. Co. Private Vessel.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (pre-payment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French Steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (pre-payment optional).

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 4-8*, per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 5-8*, per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 10-8*, per pound tin, *Rs 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سینکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئیٹائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے ہرٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری دہان اور خیمات کے اور سوائے اوتنے جو کوئی ایک مشہد بیس پوند خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنے؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنے؛ ایک پوند کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنے۔

اور عوام الناس ہرٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنے؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنے؛ ایک پوند کے تین کا بیس روپیہ۔

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بھی دستیاب ہے ماسوائے فیصد مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ذات چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنے؛ اور ایک پوند کے تین کا بارہ آنے۔

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, *Rs 6-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 12-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 24*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *Rs 8-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 16-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 32*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

کرسٹلین سینکونا دوائی بخار

لال سنکونا باری می ایک ایسی اور عمدہ دوا کورمڈٹ فاکٹری میں تیار ہوئی ہے معمولی بے صاف کی ہوئی دوائی بخار سے کوہن کے لئے یہ بہت خوب وائم مقام ہی اور سبب پور منصل کلکتہ کے ہرٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری دہان اور خیمات کے لئے اور وہ لوگ جو ایک مشہد بیس پوند لینے سے نقد اس چار سے خرید سکتے ہیں یعنی چار اونس کے تین کا چھ روپیہ آٹھ آنے؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا بارہ روپیہ آٹھ آنے؛ اور ایک پوند

اور عام لوگوں کو ہوائی گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اسع جہاز پر منسلک ہوا ہے یعنی چار آؤنس تین کا آتھ روپیہ آتھ آتھ ; آتھ آؤنس کی تین کا سولہ روپیہ آتھ آتھ اور ایک ہونڈ نین کا بیس ۳۲ روپیہ یہ دوا کلنگہ کے بڑی بڑی ولایتی اور دسبے دواخانوں میں بھی ہندی ہی مخصوص داک حار آؤنس کی تین کے لئے چار آتھ ; آتھ ڈونس کی تین کے لئے آتھ آتھ اور ایک ہونڈ کی تین کے لئے آتھ آتھ علامہ اور لکھے ہوئے نرخ کے ہے

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices specified below.—

- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 57 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 39 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 37 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 268 pages tables, 8 charts. Rs.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. Rs.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. Rs.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates. Rs.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates. Rs.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 18 plates. Rs.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 6 plates. Rs.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages. Rs.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 6 plates. Rs.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 60 pages, 1 plates. Rs.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates. Rs.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part IV, 4to, 232 pages, 7 plates. Rs.
- Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 57 pages, 4 plates. Rs.
- Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 3 plates. Rs.
- Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). Rs.
- Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 19 miles to one inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). Rs.
- Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for each of the years 1871 to 1884, corrected and reduced. Each year. Rs.
- The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part I [Instructions to Observers]. Rs.
- The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India]. Rs.
- Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. Rs.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

Catalogue of Charts issued at the Marine Survey Office, Bombay, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Marine Survey Office, I. G. Dockyard, Bombay.

All Charts are corrected up to the date of issue.

RED SEA.

- Office No. of Chart.
- Rk. 276. Red Sea, in five sheets. Captain T. Elwon, R.N., 1871-72. Rs. 4 the set.
- Ll. 286. Anchorages in the Red Sea. Published in 1873. Rs. 4.
- Ll. 277. Mersa Durur to Trinkitat, showing the approaches to Sawakin. Commander A. Carpenter, R.N., 1884. Rs. 12.
- Mm. 294. Gulf of Suez. Captain G. S. Nares, R.N., 1871-72. Rs. 12.

Office No. of Chart.

INDIAN OCEAN.

- O. 11. Indian Ocean—Curves of equal magnetic variation, 1880. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S. 8a.
- O. 1258. Indian Ocean, Suez to Penang, including Zanzibar and Madagascar (Engraved). Physical and track chart. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1881. Rs.
- O. 1257. Arabian Sea, Western portion, with plans of Babel Mandeb Strait and Zanzibar Harbour. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1881. Rs.
- O. 1257a. Arabian Sea, Eastern portion, with plans of Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Galle and Madras. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1881. Rs.

PERSIAN GULF.

- Oa. 310. Bahrein Harbour approaches. By M. Chapman, I.N. 1874. Two sheets. Rs.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

- N. 10. Karachi Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Pascoe, R.N., 1883. Rs.
- N. 25. Port of Salaya or Seraia. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1879. Rs.
- N. 26. Bet Harbour. Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Pascoe, R.N., 1884. Rs.
- N. 1217. Cutch Mandvi. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., corrected to 1879. Rs.
- N. 1270. Okha Coast. By Lieutenant Constable, I.N., 1872. 12a.
- N. 1271. Kathiawar Coast. Two sheets. Lieutenant Constable, I.N., 1873. Rs.
- N. 1272. Kathiawar Coast. Porebandar to Korynaur. Lieutenant A. M. Grievy, I.N., 1854. Two sheets. Rs.
- N. 27. Verawal Roads. By Lieutenants Constable and Sully, I.N., 1883, corrected to 1878. Rs.
- N. 1274. Shial Bet. By Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Pascoe, R.N., 1884. Rs.
- N. 1273. Mahuwa. By Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Pascoe, R.N., 1884. Rs.
- K. 66. Bombay Harbour. By Officers of Marine Survey, 1880-81. Rs.
- K. 67. Port of Bombay. By Navigating Lieutenants Petley and Pascoe, R.N., 1880-81. 12a.
- M. 34. Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Hayes, R.N., 1876. Rs.
- M. 1100. Ratnagiri, including Miry and Kalhadavie Bays. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jerrard, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1878. Rs.
- M. 1231. Kundari Island to Chaul. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jerrard, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1879. Rs.
- M. 1232. Chaul and Entrance to Knadalika River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jerrard, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1879. Rs.
- M. 1191. Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg, with adjacent coast. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jerrard, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1879. Rs.
- M. 1205. Malvan to Vingoria. Commander L. S. Dawson, R.N., 1885. Rs.
- M. 1233. Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jerrard, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1879. Rs.
- M. 1234. Dabhol and Entrance to Washishti River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jerrard, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1879. Rs.
- M. 1252. Bankot and Entrance to Savitri River. By Navigating Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N., 1880. Rs.
- M. 1203. Agoada to St. George's Islands, including Goa and Mormagao Roads. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Petley, R.N., 1881. Rs.
- M. 1264. Mormagao Roadstead. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Petley, R.N., 1881. Rs.
- K. 63. Sadashivgad Bay, including the Port of Karkar and Borkul Cove. By Navigating Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N., 1880. Rs.
- J. 80. Cochin River, Bar and Roadstead. Commander L. S. Dawson, R.N., 1883. Rs.
- L. 1176. Navakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1879. 8a.
- L. 851. Quilon Roads. By Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Pascoe, R.N., 1883. Rs.
- K. 61. Lakadive Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chulac and Kibon Islands. By Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. 12a.
- L. 53. Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. By Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. 8a.
- J. 81. Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. Rs.

Office No. of Chart.

**EAST COAST OF INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON, &c.**

- N 156. **Cape Comorin to Cocanada**, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1876. R1-12.
- H. 1218. **Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour**. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1870. R1.
- G. 93. **Approaches to Jafnapatam**. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. R1.
- G. 05. **Paumben Pass**. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. R1.
- G. 1184. **Approaches to Paumben Pass**. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. R1.
- G. 1235. **Mullaitivu or Moeletivoe**. By J. Donnan, 1870. 8a.
- G. 1256. **Batticaloa Roadstead**. By J. W. O'Dowd, Surveyor General's Department, Ceylon, 1881. 8a.
- G. 1175. **Colombo Harbour and its approaches**. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. R1.
- G. 1171. **Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon**. By J. H. Twynham and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. R1.
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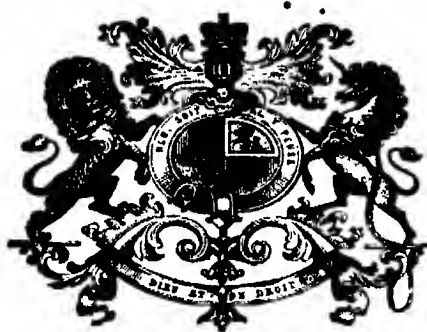
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRITISH BURMA.

NOTICE.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT,
DISTRICT THONEGWA.

The 4th February 1886.

CIVIL SIDE MISCELLANEOUS CASE
NO. 4 OF 1885.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
G. J. ROBERTS, DECEASED.

Whereas G. J. Roberts, late Manager, Government Tobacco Plantation, Maubin, Thonegwa District, died intestate on the 5th January 1885 Notice in pursuance of the 7th Section of Regulation V of 1799 is hereby given to all persons claiming to have any interest in the property and credits of the said G. J. Roberts, deceased, to appear in the said matter (if they think fit so to do) either personally or by a duly authorized agent, on the 15th May 1886, when the Court will proceed upon all the claims and pronounce judgment in the matter.

Dated Maubin, the 6th February 1886.

W. W. PEMBERTON,
District Judge, Thonegwa.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore carried on by my late father at No. 59, Ezra Street, in the City of Calcutta, under the style or firm of E. D. J. Ezra, will from this date be carried on by myself under the firm and style of E. D. J. Ezra & Co.

J. E. D. EZRA.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

Six Government Promissory Notes Nos. 114004, 111657, 102111, 102110, 102109, 102108, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs500 each, originally standing in the name of Ram Durga, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

RAM DURGA,
P. O. & Village Sholaghar,
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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th March, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1886. THE INDIAN SECURITIES ACT, 1886.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Repeal.
3. Definitions.
4. Notice of trust not receivable.
5. Right of survivors of joint payees of Government securities.
6. Prohibition of indorsements on allonges to Government securities.
7. Holding of Government securities by holders for the time being of public offices.
8. Transfer and discharge of certificates and coupons.
9. Indorser of Government security not liable for amount thereof.
10. Impression of signature on Government securities.
11. Issue of renewed securities.
12. Issue of duplicate securities.
13. Period after which the Government is released from liability in respect of original security.
14. Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.
15. Publication of drafts and rules.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government Securities

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Securities

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1886.

(3) The power conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 7, sub-section (1), may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a notification issued in exercise of that power shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

2. (1) On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the Indian Securities Act, 1851, and the Indian Securities Act, 1855, shall be repealed.

(2) But any authority conferred, notification issued, list published or rule or order made under either of those Acts shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been conferred, issued, published or made under this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act—

- (1) "Government security" includes promissory notes, debentures, stock-certificates and all other securities issued by the Government of India or by any Local Government in respect of any loan contracted either before or after the passing of this Act, but does not include a stock-note or a currency-note; and
- (2) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Governor General in Council.

4. No notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government.

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 45, when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly and either or any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall affect any claim which the representative of the deceased person may have against the survivor or survivors in respect of the security jointly payable to him or them and the deceased.

(3) This section shall apply whether the death of the person to whom the security was jointly payable occurred or occurs before or after this Act.

6. Notwithstanding anything in section 15 of

the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the holder of a Government security shall not be said to indorse the security, or be called the indorser thereof, if, when he signs the same for the purpose of negotiation, he inscribes his signature for that purpose elsewhere than on the back of the security itself.

7. (1) In the case of any public office to which

the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare this sub-section to apply, a Government security may be made or indorsed payable to or to the order of the holder for the time being of the office by the name of the office.

(2) When a Government security is made or indorsed as aforesaid, it shall be deemed to be transferred without any or further indorsement from each holder for the time being of the office to the succeeding holder for the time being of the office on and from the date on which the latter takes charge of the office.

(3) When the holder for the time being of the office indorses to a third party a Government security made or indorsed as aforesaid, he shall subscribe the indorsement with his name and the name of the office.

(4) A writing on a Government security now or heretofore standing in the name of the holder of a public office, whereby the security has been or was made or indorsed payable to or to the order of the holder of the office for the time being, shall not be deemed to be or to have been invalid by reason only of the payee or indorsee being the holder for the time being of a public office by the name of the office.

(5) This section applies as well to an office of which there are two or more joint holders as to an office of which there is a single holder.

8. (1) Whenever the Governor General in

Council has issued, in respect of any loan a certificate declaring the bearer thereof to be entitled to the portion of the loan therein expressed, or a coupon for any amount payable as interest on any portion of the loan, the title to the certificate or coupon may be transferred as if the certificate or coupon were a promissory note payable to bearer.

(2) On payment, by or on behalf of the Government, to the bearer of the certificate or coupon, of the amount expressed therein, at or after the date on which it becomes due, the Government shall be discharged as if the certificate or coupon were a promissory note payable to bearer.

9. A person shall not, by reason only of his

having indorsed a Government security, be liable to pay any money due, either as principal or as interest, thereunder.

10. (1) The signature of the officer of the Gov-

ernment of India authorized to sign Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or im-

pressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor General in Council may direct, on the securities.

(2) A signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be as valid as if it had been inscribed in the proper handwriting of the officer.

11. A person claiming to be entitled to a Gov-

ernment security as payable to him under an indorsement may, on satisfying the prescribed officer of the justice of his claim and paying the prescribed fee and delivering the security duly receipted to the prescribed officer, obtain from the officer a renewed security issued payable to himself.

12. (1) When a Government security is alleged

to have been wholly or partly lost or destroyed, and a person claims to be the person to whom but for the loss or destruction it would be payable, he may, on application to the prescribed officer, and on producing proof to his satisfaction of the loss or destruction and of the justice of the claim, obtain from him an order for—

- (a) the payment of interest in respect of the security said to be lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate security; and
- (b) the issue of a duplicate security payable to the applicant.

(2) An order shall not be passed under sub-section (1) until after the issue of the prescribed notification of the loss or destruction and after the expiration of the prescribed period, nor until the applicant has given the prescribed indemnity against the claims of all persons deriving title under the security lost or destroyed.

(3) A list of the securities in respect of which an order is passed under sub-section (1) shall be published in the Gazette of India at such times as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, direct.

13. When a renewed security has been issued

under section 11, or a duplicate security has been issued under section 12, the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the original security of which the renewed or duplicate security has been issued—

- (a) in the case of a renewed security, after the lapse of six years from the date of the issue of the renewed security;
- (b) in the case of a duplicate security, after the lapse of six years from the date of the publication under section 12, sub-section (3), of the list in which the security is first mentioned, or from the date of the last payment of interest on the original security, whichever date is the later.

14. The Governor General in Council may,

from time to time, make rules to prescribe—

- (a) the mode in which payment of interest in respect of Government securities is to be recorded and acknowledged;

- (b) the circumstances in which Government securities must be renewed before further payment of interest thereon can be claimed;
- (c) the fees to be paid in respect of applications under sections 11 and 12;
- (d) the form in which securities delivered for renewal are to be receipted;
- (e) the officer who is to exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the duties prescribed by sections 11 and 12;
- (f) the proof which is to be produced by persons applying for duplicate securities;
- (g) the form and mode of publication of the notification mentioned in section 12, and the period after which interest may be paid or a duplicate security may be issued under that section;
- (h) the nature and amount of the indemnity to be given by a person applying under section 12 for the payment of interest or the issue of a duplicate security; and,
- (i) generally, all matters connected with the grant of renewed and duplicate securities.

15. (1) The Governor General in Council shall, before making rules under section 14, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for the information of the public.

(2) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(3) The Governor General in Council shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(4) Every rule made under section 14 shall be published in the Gazette of India, and the publication in that Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under that section shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government securities was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March, 1886:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the

law relating to Government Securities was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2. We have added to the section respecting the holding of Government securities by holders for the time being of public offices two sub-sections, the one removing any doubt which may exist as to the validity of past imbursements in favour of holders for the time being of such offices, and the other declaring the section to apply not only to an office of which there is a single holder but to an office of which there are two or more joint holders.

3. We consider it desirable that the law relating to Government securities should be

Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, dated 17th February, 1886 [Paper No. 1].
 From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 436., dated 13th February, 1886 [Paper No. 2].
 From Under-Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 549—33, dated 15th February, 1886 [Paper No. 3].
 Telegram from Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated 19th February, 1886 [Paper No. 4].
 From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 605, dated 19th February, 1886, and enclosures [Paper No. 5].
 Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 326C., dated 21st February, 1886 [Paper No. 6].
 From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 421, dated 17th February, 1886, and enclosures [Paper No. 7].
 Telegram from Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 22nd February, 1886 [Paper No. 8].
 From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 378, dated 16th February, 1886 [Paper No. 9].
 Telegram from Chief Commissioner, British Burma, dated 27th February, 1886 [Paper No. 10].
 From Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 511, dated 1st March, 1886 [Paper No. 11].

consolidated. We have, therefore, proposed to repeal the Indian Securities Acts of 1881 and 1885, and to embody the substance of them and of the Bill in a single enactment.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>In English.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	6th, 13th and 20th February, 1886.
Port Saint George Gazette	12th February, 1886.
Bombay Government Gazette	11th February, 1886.
Columbia Gazette	10th, 17th and 24th February, 1886.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	13th, 20th and 27th February, 1886.
Punjab Government Gazette	18th and 25th February, and 4th March, 1886.
Central Provinces Gazette	13th, 20th and 27th February, 1886.
British Burma Gazette	6th March, 1886.
Assam Gazette	6th March, 1886.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Bengal ...	Bengali ...	16th February, 1886.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Urdu ...	13th, 20th and 27th February, 1886.

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that the Bill, as amended by us and consolidated with the Acts of 1881 and 1885, be passed.

A. COLVIN.
C. P. ILBERT.
G. H. P. EVANS.
ROBERT STEEL.
V. N. MANDLIK.

The 9th March, 1886.

S HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 5 OF 1886.

THE GUARDIANS AND WARDS BILL, 1886.

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4. Definitions.

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6. Saving of power to appoint in other cases.
7. Power of the Court to make order as to guardianship.
8. Persons entitled to apply for order.
9. Court having jurisdiction to entertain the application.
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11. Procedure on admission of application.
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17. Guardian of property to be appointed by the Court subject to restrictions in case of certain minors.

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18. Fiduciary relation of guardian to ward.
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20. Duties of guardian of the person.
21. Title of guardian to custody of ward.
22. Removal of ward from jurisdiction.

Guardian of Property.

23. Duties of guardian of property.
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The Guardians and Wards Bill, 1886. . .

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-4.)

(Chapter II.—Appointment of Guardians.—Sections 5-8.)

CHAPTER IV.

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43. Power of High Court to refuse applications capable of being dealt with by another Court.
44. Costs.
45. Power of High Court to make rules.
46. Applicability of Act to guardians already appointed by Court.

THE SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A Bill to Consolidate and amend the Law relating to Guardian and Ward.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to guardian and ward; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Guardians and Wards Act, 1886.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

(4) Any power conferred by this Act to make rules or issue orders may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a rule or order so made or issued shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

2. (1) On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

(2) But all proceedings had, certificates granted, allowances assigned, obligations imposed and applications, appointments, orders and rules made under any of those enactments shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively had, granted, assigned, imposed and made under this Act.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any of those enactments shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

3. This Act shall be read subject to every enactment heretofore or hereafter passed relating to any Court of Wards by the Governor General in Council or by a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect, or in any way derogate from, the jurisdiction or authority of any Court of Wards, or to take away any power possessed by any High Court.

twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter one hundred and four (*an Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*).

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(1) "minor" means a person who has not reached the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject:

(2) "guardian" means a person having the care of the person of a minor or of his property, or of both his person and property:

(3) "ward" means a minor for whose person or property, or both, there is a guardian:

(4) "the Court" means the Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application under this Act for the appointment, or declaration of the title, of a guardian; and, where a guardian has been appointed or declared in pursuance of any such application, it means the Court which appointed or declared the guardian, or the High Court to which that Court is subordinate, or, in any matter relating to the person of the ward, the High Court having jurisdiction in the place where the ward for the time being resides:

(5) "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district, and includes any officer whom the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may, from time to time, by name or by virtue of his office, appoint to be a Collector in any local area, or with respect to any class of persons, for all or any of the purposes of this Act:

(6) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the High Court under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS.

5. Where a minor is a person to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies, a guardian of his person or property, or both, may be appointed by will or other instrument to take effect on the death of the person appointing—

(a) if the minor is legitimate, by the father, or by either parent if the other is dead or incapable of acting;

(b) if the minor is illegitimate, by the mother.

6. Where a minor is a person to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply, nothing in this Act shall take away or derogate from any power to appoint a guardian of his person or property, or both, which is valid by the law to which he is subject.

7. Where it appears to the Court that provision ought to be made—

(a) for appointing a guardian of the person or property, or both, of a minor, or

(b) for declaring the title of a person claiming to be such a guardian,

the Court may make an order accordingly.

8. An order may be made under the last foregoing section, on the application of—

(a) the person desirous of

The Guardians and Wards Bill, 1886.

(Chapter II.—Appointment of Guardians.—Sections 9-11.)

- (b) any relative or friend of the minor, or
- (c) the Collector of the district or other local area within which the minor resides or has property, or
- (d) the Collector having authority with respect to the class to which the minor belongs.

9. (1) The application shall be made either to the Court having jurisdiction to entertain the application, or to the District Court having jurisdiction in that place.

(2) An application with respect to the guardianship of the person of a minor shall ordinarily be made to the Court having jurisdiction in the place where the minor resides.

(3) If an application with respect to the guardianship of the person or property, or both, of a minor is made to a Court other than that having jurisdiction in the place where the minor resides, the Court may refuse the application if in its opinion the application would be disposed of more justly or conveniently by any other Court having jurisdiction.

10. (1) The application shall be by petition setting forth the grounds of the application, and stating—

- (a) the age and residence of the minor;
- (b) the nature and value of his property (if any);
- (c) where the person or property of the minor is not in the custody or possession of the petitioner, the person (if any) having the custody or possession of the person or property of the minor;
- (d) what relations the minor has, and where they reside;
- (e) whether an application has at any time been made to the Court or to any other Court with respect to the guardianship of the person or property, or both, of the minor, and, if so, when, to what Court and with what result;
- (f) where the application is to appoint a guardian, the qualifications of the proposed guardian and his willingness to act;
- (g) where the application is to declare the title of a guardian, the grounds on which that title rests; and
- (h) such other particulars, if any, as may be prescribed or as the nature of the application renders it necessary to state.

(2) The petition shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and may be received as evidence of the facts stated herein.

11. (1) If the Court is satisfied that there is ground for proceeding on the application, it shall fix a day for the hearing thereof, and cause notice of the application and of the date fixed for the hearing—

(a) to be served, in the manner directed in the Code of Civil Procedure, on the person (if any) named in the petition as having the custody or being in possession of the person or property of the minor, and on any other person to whom, in the opinion of the Court, special notice of the application should be given; and

(b) to be posted on some conspicuous part of the court-house, and otherwise published in such manner as the Court, subject to any rules made by the High Court under this Act, thinks fit.

(2) When any part of the property described in the petition is of such nature that a Court of Wards could assume the superintendence thereof, the Court shall also cause a notice as aforesaid to be served on the Collector in whose district the minor resides, and on every Collector in whose district any portion of that part of the property is situate, and the Collector may cause the notice to be published in any manner he deems fit.

12. The Court may direct that the person (if any) having the custody of the minor shall produce him at such place and time as it appoints, and may make such order for the temporary custody and protection of the person or property of the minor as it thinks proper.

13. On the day fixed for the hearing of the application, or as soon afterwards as may be, the Court shall hear such evidence as may be adduced in support of or in opposition to the application.

14. (1) If the law to which the minor is subject admits of his having two or more joint guardians of his person or property, or both, the Court may, if it thinks fit, appoint or declare them.

(2) Separate guardians may be appointed or declared of the person and of the property of a minor.

(3) If a minor has several properties, the Court may, if it thinks fit, appoint or declare a separate guardian for any one or more of the properties.

(4) If the Court appoints or declares a guardian for any property situate beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Court having jurisdiction in the place where the property is situate shall accept the guardian as duly appointed or declared and give effect to the order appointing or declaring him.

The Guardians and Wards Bill, 1886.

(Chapter II.—Appointment of Guardians.—Sections 15-17.)

(Chapter III.—Duties, Rights and Liabilities of Guardians.—Sections 18-22.)

CHAPTER III.

DUTIES, RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF GUARDIANS.

General.

Fiduciary relation of guardian to ward. 18. (1) A guardian must not for the benefit of his ward. [Seton's 1 cross, 739, and Act X. 1874, s. 18]

(2) He cannot make any profit out of his office.

(3) With respect to the property of the ward, he stands in the position of trustee for the ward, and is responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

(4) This fiduciary relation extends to and affects purchases by a guardian of the property of his ward immediately or soon after the ward has ceased to be a minor, and generally all transactions between them while the influence of the guardian still lasts or is recent.

Minor incompetent to act. 19. A minor is incompetent to act as guardian. [Act XIII 1874, s. 19]

Guardian of the Person.

20. A guardian of the person of a ward is charged with the custody of the ward, and must look to his support, health and education, and such other matters as the law to which the ward is subject requires. [Act XII 1874, ss. 1 and 12.]

21. (1) If a ward leaves the custody of his guardian, he may be compelled by order of the Court to return to that custody. [Act XII 1874, s. 13]

(2) But the Court may refuse to make an order for his return to the custody of the guardian if it appears—

- (a) that the ward has been ill-treated by the guardian; or
- (b) that the conduct of the guardian in any other respect has rendered him unfit to have the custody of the ward; or
- (c) that the ward is, on reasonable grounds not inconsistent with the law to which he is subject, unwilling to return, and, having attained to years of discretion, is capable of exercising a wise choice as to the custody in which he will remain.

(3) The residence of a ward against the will of his guardian with a person who is not his guardian does not of itself terminate the guardianship. [E 6u]

22. (1) A guardian of the person appointed or declared by the Court shall not, without the leave of the Court by which he was appointed or declared, remove the ward from the limits of its jurisdiction, except for such temporary purposes as may be prescribed or for the purpose of placing him beyond those limits at an educational institution appointed by the Local Government administering the territories

15. (1) In appointing or declaring the guardian of a minor the Court shall be guided by the law to which the minor is subject and by what appears to be, consistently with that law, for the best interest of the minor with respect to his mental, moral and temporal welfare.

(2) In considering what will be for the best interest of the minor, the Court shall have regard to his age, his relationship to the proposed guardian, the wishes of a deceased parent (if any), and any existing or previous connection of the proposed guardian with the person or property of the minor.

(3) If the minor is old enough to form an intelligent preference, the Court may consider that preference.

(4) In the case of persons to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies, as between parents diversely claiming the guardianship, neither parent is entitled to it as of right; but, other things being equal in such case, if the minor is of tender years, he should be given to the mother, and if he is of an age to require education and preparation for labour and business, then to the father.

(5) Where the minor is a member of an undivided Hindu family, special weight is to be attached to any claim which the managing member of the family may make to be appointed or declared guardian, and to any objection which may take to an appointment or declaration made for in an application.

(6) The Court shall not appoint a person to be guardian against his will.

16. Nothing in this Chapter shall authorise the Court to appoint or declare a guardian of the person of a minor—

- (a) who is a married female cohabiting with her husband, or
- (b) whose father is living and is not a minor or, in the opinion of the Court, unfit to perform, or incapable of performing, the duties of a guardian of the person of the minor, or
- (c) whose property is under the superintendence of a Court of Wards competent to appoint a guardian of his person.

Where under this Chapter the Court appoints or declares a guardian of the property of a minor who is a member of an undivided Hindu family, it shall, except where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the interests of the ward have been actually imperilled, appoint the guardian subject to such restrictions as may prevent him from interfering with the management of the family.

Guardian of the person to be appointed by the Court in certain cases.

Guardian of the property of a minor to be appointed by the Court in certain cases.

The Guardians and Wards Bill, 1886.

(Chapter III.—Duties, Rights and Liabilities of Guardians.—Sections 23-27.)

within which the Court is established as an institution to which a guardian may send a ward without the leave of the Court.

(2) The leave granted by the Court under subsection (1) may be special or general, and may be defined by the order granting it.

Guardian of Property.

23. (1) A guardian of the property of a ward must keep that property safely.

(2) In the case of immoveable property, he must not suffer any waste, but must maintain the buildings (if any) thereon and their appurtenances out of the rents and profits of the property.

24. Where a guardian of the property of a ward has been appointed or declared by the Court, he shall not, without the previous permission of the Court,—

- (a) borrow for his ward; or
- (b) mortgage, charge or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise any part of the immoveable property of his ward; or
- (c) lease any part of that property for a term exceeding three years; or
- (d) transfer any Government securities belonging to the ward, or the shares or other interest of the ward in any company; or
- (e) dispose of any other part of the principal of the property of the ward:

Provided that the Court may, subject to any rules made by the High Court under this Act, exempt a guardian from the necessity of obtaining the permission of the Court under this section, either generally or in special circumstances, and as to either the whole or any specified part of the property of the ward.

25. (1) Permission to the guardian to do any of the acts mentioned in the last foregoing section shall not be granted by the Court except in case of necessity or for an evident advantage to the ward.

(2) The order granting the permission shall recite the necessity or advantage, as the case may be, describe the property with respect to which the act permitted is to be done, and specify such conditions, if any, as the Court may see fit to attach to the permission; and it shall be recorded, dated and signed by the Judge of the Court with his own hand, or, when from any cause he is prevented from recording the order with his own hand, shall be taken down in writing from his dictation and be dated and signed by him.

(3) The Court may in its discretion attach to the permission the following among other conditions, namely:—

- (a) that a sale shall be made to the highest bidder by public auction, before the Court or some person specially appointed by the Court for that purpose, at a time and place to be specified by the Court, after such proclamation of the intended sale as the Court, subject to any rules made by the High Court under this Act, directs;
- (b) that a lease shall not be made in consideration of a premium, or shall be made for such term of years and subject to such rents and covenants as the Court directs;
- (c) that the whole or any part of the proceeds of the act permitted shall be paid into the Court by the guardian to be invested by the Court on prescribed securities or otherwise disposed of as the Court directs.

(4) Before granting permission to a guardian to do an act mentioned in the last foregoing section the Court may cause notice of the application for the permission to be given to any relative or friend of the ward who should, in its opinion, receive notice thereof, and shall hear, and record the statement of, any person who appears in opposition to the application.

26. (1) Where a guardian of the property of a ward has been appointed or declared by the Court, the Court may from time to time, by order, define, restrict or extend his powers with respect to the property of the ward in such manner and to such extent as it may consider to be for the advantage of the ward and consistent with the law to which the ward is subject.

(2) Subject to any such order and subject also to sections 17 and 21, a guardian appointed by or under a will or other instrument shall, with respect to the property of his ward, have such powers and be subject to such restrictions as are conferred or imposed on him by that instrument.

(3) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, a guardian of the property of a ward may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realization, protection or benefit of the property of the ward and are allowed by the law to which the ward is subject.

27. (1) A guardian may apply by petition to the Court for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the property of his ward, other than questions not proper, in the opinion of the Court, for summary disposal.

*The Guardians and Wards Bill, 1886.**(Chapter III.—Duties, Rights and Liabilities of Guardians.—Sections 28, 33.)*

(2) A copy of the petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

(3) The guardian stating in good faith the facts in the petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as guardian in the subject-matter of the application.

28. Where a guardian of the property of a ward has been appointed or declared by the Court, he shall—
Obligations on, and privileges of, guardian of property.

(a) if so required by the Court, give a bond, as nearly may be in the prescribed form, to the Judge of the Court to ensure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with or without sureties as may be prescribed, engaging duly to account for what he may receive in respect of the property of the ward;

(b) deliver to the Court, within six months from the date of his appointment or declaration by the Court, or within such shorter time as the Court directs, a statement of the immoveable property belonging to the ward, of the money and other moveable property which he has received on behalf of the ward up to the date of delivering the statement, and of the debts due on that date to or from the ward;

(c) exhibit his accounts in the Court at such times and in such form as the Court directs;

(d) if the Court so directs, pay into the Court the balance due from him on those accounts, or so much thereof as the Court directs, in the manner in which money is required by any rules for the time being in force to be paid into that Court;

(e) apply for the maintenance, education and advancement of the ward such portion of the income of the property of the ward as the Court directs, and, if the Court so directs, the whole or any part of the principal of that property; and

(f) be entitled to such allowance, if any, as the Court thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties.

29. Where a guardian has given a bond duly to account for what he may receive in respect of the property of his ward, the Court may at any time, on being satisfied that the engagement of the bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received he paid into the Court, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit, assign the bond to some

proper person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name as if the bond had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for the ward, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach thereof.

30. Where a guardian has not given a bond as aforesaid, any person, with the leave of the Court, may, as next friend, at any time during the continuance of the minority of the ward, and upon such terms as aforesaid, institute a suit against the guardian, or, in case of his death, against his legal representative, for an account of what the guardian has received in respect of the property of the ward, and may recover in the suit, as trustee for the ward, the full amount found in the suit to have been received by the guardian and not to have been duly accounted for.

31. Nothing in either of the last two foregoing sections shall be construed to deprive a ward or his legal representative of any remedy against his guardian, or the legal representative of the guardian, which, not being expressly provided in either of those sections, any other beneficiary or his legal representative would have against his trustee or the legal representative of the trustee.

Termination of Guardianship.

32. On the death of one of two or more joint guardians, the guardianship continues to the survivor or survivors until a further appointment is made by the Court.

33. (1) The Court may, on the application of any person interested, or of its own motion, remove a guardian for any of the following causes, namely:—

- (a) for abuse of his trust;
- (b) for continued failure to perform its duties;
- (c) for incapacity to perform its duties;
- (d) for gross immorality;
- (e) for having an interest adverse to the faithful performance of his duties;
- (f) for removal from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court;
- (g) by reason of the arrival within those limits of some person whose guardianship the Court may think likely to be more beneficial to the ward than that of his guardian; or

(h) in the case of a guardian of the property, for insolvency.

(2) When a guardian has been removed for any such cause, the Court may appoint a successor to him under the provisions of Chapter II.

*The Guardians and Wards Bill, 1886.**(Chapter III.—Duties, Rights and Liabilities of Guardians.—Sections 34-35.)**(Chapter IV.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 36-41.)*

34. (1). If a guardian desires to resign his office, he may apply to the Court to be discharged.

(2) If the Court finds that there is some other proper person whom it may appoint to be guardian under the provisions of Chapter II, it shall discharge the applicant from the guardianship and appoint the other person in his place.

35. (1) The power of a guardian of the person ceases—

- (a) by his removal or discharge;
- (b) by the Court of Wards assuming superintendence of the person of the ward;
- (c) by the ward ceasing to be a minor;
- (d) in the case of a female ward, by her marriage followed by cohabitation with her husband; or
- (e) in the case of a ward whose father was a minor, or deemed unfit to perform, or incapable of performing, the duties of a guardian of the person of the ward, by the father ceasing to be a minor or, as the case may be, to be deemed unfit or incapable as aforesaid.

(2) The power of a guardian of the property ceases—

- (a) by his removal or discharge;
- (b) by the Court of Wards assuming superintendence of the property of the ward; or
- (c) by the ward ceasing to be a minor.

(3) When for any cause a person ceases to be a guardian, the Court may require him to deliver as it directs any property in his possession belonging to the ward.

(4) When he has delivered as the Court directs his property, if any, in his possession belonging to the ward, the Court may declare him to be discharged from his liabilities as guardian, save as regards any fraud which may subsequently be discovered.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

36. (1) The Court may, on the application of any person interested or of its own motion, make an order regulating the conduct or proceedings of any guardian who has not been appointed by a Court of Wards, whether the guardian has been appointed or declared by the Court under this Act or not.

(2) In case of disobedience to an order made under sub-section (1), the order may be enforced in the same manner as an injunction granted under section 492 or section 493 of the Code of

Civil Procedure, as if the guardian were the defendant and the ward the plaintiff.

37. If, for the purpose or with the effect of preventing the Court from exercising its authority with respect to a ward, the guardian of the ward removes him from the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in contravention of the prohibition contained in section 22, he shall be liable, by order of the Court, to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

38. If a guardian fails to deliver to the Court, within six months from the date of his appointment or declaration by the Court, or within such shorter time as the Court directs, the statement mentioned in clause (b) of section 28, or to exhibit his accounts in the Court, as required by clause (c) of that section, or to pay into the Court the balance due from him on those accounts, as required by clause (d) of that section,

or if a person who has ceased to be a guardian fails, on the requisition of the Court, to deliver as the Court directs any property in his possession belonging to the ward,

he shall be liable, by order of the Court, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and, in case of recalcancy, to further fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each day after the first during which the default continues and to detention in the civil jail until he consents to deliver the statement, or exhibit the accounts, or pay the balance, or deliver the property, as the case may be.

39. Nothing in this Act shall prevent a person from being prosecuted under any other law for an act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act.

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

40. The Court may call upon the Collector, or upon any Court subordinate to the Court, for a report on any matter arising in any proceeding under this Act and treat the report as evidence.

41. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from an order made by a District Court—

- (a) under section 7, appointing or declaring or refusing to appoint or declare a guardian; or
- (b) under section 9 sub-section (3), refusing an application; or
- (c) under section 21, making or refusing to make an order for the return of a ward to the custody of his guardian, or

*The Guardians and Wards Bill, 1886.**(Chapter IV.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 42-46.)**(The Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)*

- (d) under section 24, refusing to grant permission to the guardian to do an act mentioned in that section; or
- (e) under section 26, sub-section (I), defining, restricting or extending the powers of a guardian; or
- (f) under section 33, sub-section (I), removing a guardian; or
- (g) under section 34, refusing to discharge a guardian; or
- (h) under section 36, regulating the conduct or proceedings of a guardian, or enforcing the order; or
- (i) under section 37 or section 38, imposing a penalty.

42. Save as provided by the last foregoing section and by section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an order made under this Act shall be final, and shall not be liable to be contested by suit or otherwise.

43. The High Court may refuse an application made to it under this Act if in its opinion the application would be disposed of more justly or conveniently by any other Court having jurisdiction.

44. The costs of any proceeding under this Act shall, subject to any rules made by the High Court under this Act, be in the discretion of the Court in which the proceeding is held.

45. In addition to any other power to make rules conferred expressly or impliedly by this Act, the High Court may from time to time make rules—

- (a) as to the procedure to be followed with respect to applications of guardians for permission to do acts mentioned in section 24;
- (b) as to the security to be required from guardians;
- (c) as to the preservation of statements and accounts delivered and exhibited by guardians;
- (d) as to the inspection of those statements and accounts by persons interested;
- (e) as to the custody of money, and securities for money, belonging to wards;
- (f) as to the securities on which money belonging to wards may be invested;
- (g) as to allowances to be granted to guardians for their care and pains in the execution of their duties; and
- (h) generally, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

46. A guardian appointed by, or holding a certificate of administration from, a Civil Court under any enactment repealed by this Act shall, save as may be prescribed, be subject to the provisions of this Act, and of the rules made under it, as if he had been appointed under Chapter II.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal
<i>Acts of the Governor General in Council.</i>		
XIV of 1858	Minors (Madras)	The whole.
XL of 1858	Minors (Bengal)	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1861	Minors (Bombay)	The whole.
IX of 1861	Minors	The whole.
VII of 1870	Court-fees	Section 19 H, and article 10 of Schedule I.
IV of 1872	Punjab Laws	So far as it relates to Act XL of 1858.
XIX of 1873	North-Western Provinces Land-revenue.	Section 258.
XIII of 1874	European British Minors	The whole.
XV of 1874	Laws Local Extent.	So far as it relates to any enactment repealed by this Act.
XVII of 1875	Burma Courts	Section 96.
XX of 1875	Central Provinces Laws	So far as it relates to Act XL of 1858.
XVIII of 1876	Oudh Laws	So far as it relates to Act XL of 1858.
<i>Madras Regulations.</i>		
V of 1804	Court of Wards	Section 20 and so much of sections 21 and 22 as relates to persons and property of minors not subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards.
X of 1831	Minors' Estates	Section 3.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardian and Ward is based on opinions elicited by a reference to Local Governments and High Courts on the subject of certain defects in the law relating to the guardianship of minors, and its object is to provide a law of Guardian and Ward applicable as far as possible to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in British India.

2. Among the enactments which the Bill will supersede are Act XL of 1858 and portions of the Madras Code, relating to minors in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras who are not European British subjects and are not under the superintendence of a Court of Wards; Act XX of 1864, relating to minors in the Presidency of Bombay who are not European British subjects; Act IX of 1861, relating to the custody and guardianship of minors who are not European British subjects; and Act XIII of 1874, relating to the guardianship of European British minors in territories beyond the jurisdiction of the chartered High Courts.

3. The Bill, which follows generally the frame of Act XIII of 1874, is drawn as applicable to all District Courts and High Courts (including the chartered High Courts) and to minors of all creeds and races. But it does not take away any of the powers at present possessed by the chartered High Courts, and it provides that, in the selection of guardians and other matters, regard shall be had to the personal law of the minor. The jurisdiction and authority of Courts of Wards are expressly saved and will not be in any way affected by the proposed law.

4. One effect of the assimilation of the law will be to do away with the rule, which obtains in the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, that no person shall be entitled to institute or defend any suit connected with a minor's estate of which he claims the charge until he has obtained a certificate of administration. It is proposed that suits by and against minors shall be regulated by Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that, in a Bill which is to be introduced to amend that Code, provision be inserted conferring, among other privileges, on a guardian who has been appointed, or whose title has been declared, under the Guardians and Wards law, a preferential right to be appointed next friend or guardian for the suit.

5. The several sections of the Bill which appear to call for remark will now be noticed in consecutive order.

6. *Section 4, clause (1).*—In connection with section 26, Act XL of 1858, section 30, Act XX of 1861, and section 2, Act XIII of 1874, the question arose whether the age of majority should be dealt with in the Bill. As there was no necessity to deal with it, it was considered expedient to avoid the difficulty of doing so by defining "minor," in the terms of section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as a person who has not reached the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject.

7. *Section 4, clause (2).*—"Guardian" has been so defined as to mean any person having the care of the person of a minor or of his property, or of both his person and property. The Bill, therefore, relates to guardians generally except where it is expressed to relate to particular classes of guardians.

8. *Section 5.*—This section follows Act XIII of 1874, which, in recognising in certain circumstances the right of a mother to appoint a guardian, was based on the New York Civil Code. The section goes beyond section 47 of the Indian Succession Act and beyond the English law. But under the English law an appointment by a mother is not now wholly ineffectual, and is likely at no distant date to be declared to be valid except in so far as it may interfere with an appointment by the father.

9. *Sections 9 and 13.*—The High Court and District Court will have concurrent jurisdiction, but the High Court may refuse an application with respect to the guardianship of a minor if in its opinion the application would be disposed of more justly or conveniently by a District Court. Where the application is with respect to the guardianship of the person of a minor, it is ordinarily to be made to the Court having jurisdiction in the place where the minor resides, that being the Court which can most effectively discharge the duties incident to the appointment of a guardian to the person of the minor.

10. *Section 11, sub-section (2).*—The sub-section follows an order made by the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces with a view to facilitating the discharge by Collectors of their duty of ascertaining and reporting to the Court of Wards from time to time what proprietors may come within the description of disqualified landholders.

11. *Section 14, sub-section (4).*—The rule laid down in this sub-section is, as explained by Sir Arthur Hobhouse with respect to the corresponding section in Act XIII of 1874, based solely on grounds of convenience.

12. *Section 15, sub-section (5), and Section 17.*—As regards a minor who is a member of an undivided Hindu family, it seems to be generally admitted that it is desirable, as a rule, to leave him to his natural guardians without interference. But such a minor has certain rights in respect of the family property, and those rights are capable of being protected by a guardian. The guardian could not assume the management of the common property, and possibly he would, owing to the constitution of the co-ownership, be debarred from taking directly even a share in the management, and be confined to a mere power of control from without and a right in the last resort to demand a partition. But even this limited authority might in some cases be of great importance.

As regards the view hitherto taken by the Courts on this subject, it has indeed been held by the High Courts at Fort William and Bombay that Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864 could not be applied where the minor had no rights except as a member of an undivided Hindu family (I. L. R. 5 Cal. 219 and 3 Bom. 431, and 12 Bo. H. C. Rep. 247). Some doubt has been thrown on this view by the case before the Privy Council reported in I. L. R. 8 Cal. 656 (I. L. R. 8 Bom. 595 and 8 Bom. 396); but in any case it is a view which seems to be based on the peculiar wording of those Acts, which have been construed as contemplating an actual and (perhaps) corporeal taking charge of and management of some tangible property. In other words, these cases merely decide that under the particular Acts a manager cannot be appointed for a minor member of a pure joint family, not that such a manager is a thing inconceivable or impossible (I. L. R. 7 Cal. 369).

As regards the provisions of certain enactments which allow the Court of Wards to take charge only of the estate of a minor who is a sole owner (Act IV, 1872, section 35, Act XVII, 1876, section 161, and Bengal Act IX, 1879, section 7), they are to be accounted for by the fact that these enactments were designed mainly to guard against the risk of loss of revenue from an estate being left without any competent person in charge of it. That it was not considered impossible to take charge of the interest of a minor shareholder is manifest from Madras Regulations V of 1804, section 20, and X of 1831, section 3, and from the circumstance that section 14 of Act XL of 1858 and other similar enactments provide for the Collector taking charge of the share of a co-owner who is still a minor on the estate escaping from the management of the Court of Wards owing to the other co-owners having come of age. The Courts of Wards in the North-Western Provinces (Act XIX of 1873) and Central Provinces (Act XVII of 1885) are not precluded from assuming superintendence of the interest of a disqualified person who is a co-owner in an estate with other persons who are not disqualified.

It may be gathered from the proceedings of the Legislative Council, 1854-55, pages 672 *et seq.*, that it was the intention of the framers of Act XL of 1858 that the Civil Court should appoint guardians for minors owning shares in estates, and it would seem that it is only owing to the peculiar wording of the Act, coupled perhaps with a natural disinclination on the part of the Courts to interfere between joint-owners, that that intention has been defeated.

13. *Section 18.*—This section lays down certain general propositions based on the fact that guardianship is a trust, and that the relationship between guardian and ward is one *uberrime fidei*, not only while it lasts, but even after it has ceased to exist.

14. *Sections 24 and 25.*—These sections are based on section 18 of the Acts of 1858 and 1864 and the corresponding section of the Act of 1874, on certain provisions in the Code of Lower Canada, and on suggestions received for the amendment of the Acts of 1858 and 1864. They provide that a guardian who has been appointed, or whose title has been declared, by the Court, shall not borrow for his ward, or transfer any part of the principal of his property, without the permission of the Court, and that the Court, before granting its permission, shall satisfy itself that the transaction proposed is either necessary or for the evident advantage of the ward, and, when granting the permission, shall itself record an order setting forth the necessity or advantage and the conditions subject to which it permits the loan to be taken or the transfer to be effected (I. L. R. 5 Cal. 363 and 6 Cal. 161).

These sections will be supplemented by rules made by the High Court under section 14.

15. *Section 28, clause (a), and section 29.*—These provisions are suggested by the case reported at I. L. R. 5 All. 248.

16. *Section 32.*—The rule contained in this section follows from guardianship being a trust. Though the right of survivorship is not acknowledged in England in the case of guardians appointed by the Court of Chancery, yet in practice the survivor or survivors will be re-elected by the Court without a reference. In America there is the right of survivorship among guardians appointed by the Court of Chancery.

17. *Section 33.*—A testamentary guardian may be removed under this section.

18. *Section 41.*—The cases reported at 15 W. R. 492 and 22 W. R. 479 have suggested the specification of the orders from which an appeal shall lie.

19. Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864 provide, in sections 27 and 31, respectively, that nothing in those Acts shall authorise the appointment of any person other than a female as the guardian of the person of a female. The cases reported at I. L. R. 10 Cal. 15 and 11 Cal. 574, and the remarks at pages 213-14 of Sayyid Amir Ali's *Personal Law of Muhammadans*, seem to render the re-enactment of the provision inexpedient. Section 15 of the Bill specifies the matters by which the Court is to be guided in appointing a guardian, and one of those matters is the law to which the minor is subject.

20. The provision of Act XX of 1864, that the legal heir of a minor, or the person next in succession to his property, may not be appointed guardian of the person of the minor, has not been repeated. It is considered that the appointment of such persons should not be absolutely prohibited. This was the opinion of the Supreme Council when Act XL of 1858 was about to be enacted (Proceedings of Legislative Council, 1858, pages 576-77), and is the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Melvill.

21. If the Bill becomes law in its present form, article 10 of Schedule I of the Court-fees Act, 1870, which applies only to the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, will become obsolete. It has, therefore, been included in the schedule of enactments to be repealed.

22. A table is appended showing how the principal enactments scheduled for repeal have been reproduced in the Bill or otherwise dealt with.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 12th March, 1886.

Statement shewing how the principal Enactments scheduled for repeal in the Guardians and Wards Bill have been reproduced in the Bill or otherwise dealt with.

Enactments scheduled for repeal.	How reproduced or otherwise dealt with.
Act XIV of 1858.	
Section 1 2 3 4	} Sections 20, 25 (e) and 36 of Bill. Section 21 of Bill. Sections 41 and 42 of Bill.
Act XL of 1858.	
Section 1 2 3, paragraph 1 } paragraph 2 } who to institute proviso } or defend suits on } behalf of minors. 4 5 6, paragraph 1 paragraph 2 proviso 7 8 Sections 9, 10 and 11, paragraphs 1 and 2 Section 11, paragraph 3 paragraph 4 12: when Collector may be directed to take charge of estate. (<i>Re-</i> <i>pealed in Lower Provinces by</i> <i>Bengal Act IX of 1879.</i>)	Repealed by Act XIV of 1870. Sections 3, 26 and 36 of Bill. Section 8 of Bill. Left to be dealt with in the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. See para- graph 4 of Statement of Objects and Reasons. Section 8 of Bill. Section 9 of Bill. Section 11 (1) of Bill. Section 13 of Bill. Section 40 of Bill. Sections 7 and 8 of Bill. Section 40 of Bill. Sections 7 and 14 (2) of Bill. Section 28 (f) of Bill. Section 28 (c) of Bill. Unnecessary. The Court of Wards can act in cases in which management by the Collector is desirable.

Statement shewing how the principal Enactments scheduled for repeal in the Guardians and Wards Bill have been reproduced in the Bill or otherwise dealt with—contd.

Enactments scheduled for repeal.	How reproduced or otherwise dealt with.
ACT XL OF 1858 :—contd.	
Section 13	Section 41 of Bill.
14: when Collector may be directed to retain charge of shares and persons of certain minors. (<i>Repealed in Lower Provinces by Bengal Act IX of 1879, and in Central Provinces by Act XVII of 1885.</i>)	Unnecessary, as Chapter II is framed. See paragraph 12 of Statement of Objects and Reasons.
15: control of proceedings of Collector. (<i>Repealed in Lower Provinces by Bengal Act IX of 1879.</i>)	Unnecessary, as the Bill is framed.
16, paragraph 1	Section 28 (b) of Bill.
paragraph 2	Section 28 (c) of Bill.
paragraph 3	Compare sections 29 and 30 of Bill.
17	Sections 28 (d) and 45 (e) and (f) of Bill.
18, paragraph 1	Section 26 (3) of Bill.
paragraph 2	Sections 24 and 25 of Bill.
19	Sections 29, 30 and 31 of Bill.
20: continuance of suit after disqualification ceases.	Will be covered by the Code of Civil Procedure.
21 (<i>Repealed in part in Lower Provinces by Bengal Act IX of 1879.</i>)	Sections 33 and 35 (3) of Bill.
22	Section 38 of Bill.
23, first sentence	Section 34 of Bill.
second sentence	Section 35 (3) and (4) of Bill.
24	Sections 28 (f) and 45 (g) of Bill.
25 (<i>Repealed in part in Lower Provinces by Bengal Act IV of 1870, section 86</i>)	Sections 20, 28 (c) and 36 of Bill.
26	Section 4 (1) of Bill: and see paragraph 6 of Statement of Objects and Reasons.
27, paragraph 1, first sentence	Section 16 of Bill.
second sentence: guardians of females to be themselves females.	Not reproduced. See paragraph 19 of Statement of Objects and Reasons.
paragraph 2	Section 35 (1) (d) and (e) of Bill.
28	Section 41 of Bill.
29, paragraph 1, first sentence	Sections 4 (4) and 9 of Bill.
second sentence	Section 3 of Bill.
paragraph 2 (<i>number and gender</i>)	Not reproduced. See the General Clauses Act, 1 of 1868.
ACT IX OF 1861 :	
Section 1, first sentence	Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Bill
second sentence	Section 11 (1) of Bill.
2	Section 12 of Bill.
3	Sections 7, 13 and 44 of Bill.
4: application of Code of Civil Procedure.	Not reproduced. See section 647 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
5	Section 41 of Bill.
6	Section 42 of Bill.
7	Section 3 of Bill.
8: definition of "Sadr Court"	Not reproduced. See the General Clauses Act, 1 of 1868.

Statement showing how the principal Enactments scheduled for repeal in the Guardians and Wards Bill have been reproduced in the Bill or otherwise dealt with—contd.

Enactments scheduled for repeal.	How reproduced or otherwise dealt with
ACT XX OF 1864 :	
Section 1	Sections 26 and 36 of Bill.
2, paragraph 1	Section 8 of Bill.
paragraph 2 } who to institute or	Left to be dealt with in the Bill to amend
proviso } defend suits on	the Code of Civil Procedure. See para-
	graph 4 of Statement of Objects and
	Reasons.
3	Section 8 of Bill.
4	Section 9 of Bill.
5, paragraph 1	Section 11 (1) of Bill.
paragraph 2	Section 13 of Bill.
proviso	Section 40 of Bill.
6	Sections 7 and 8 of Bill.
7	Section 40 of Bill.
Sections 8, 9 and 10, paragraphs 1 and 2, and	Sections 7 and 11 (2) of Bill. See para-
proviso.	graph 20 of the Statement of Objects
	and Reasons
Section 10, paragraph 3	Section 28 (f) of Bill.
10, paragraph 4	Section 28 (e) of Bill.
11 : when Collector may be directed to	
take charge of estate	Unnecessary, as section 7 is framed.
12	Section 28 (a) of Bill.
13	Section 44 of Bill.
14 : procedure when proprietor of	Unnecessary, as Chapter II is framed. See
estate under Collector's charge	paragraph 12 of Statement of Objects and
comes of age.	Reasons.
15 : control of proceedings of Collec-	Unnecessary, as the Bill is framed.
tor.	
16, paragraph 1	Section 28 (b) of Bill.
paragraph 2	Section 28 (c) of Bill.
paragraph 3	Compare sections 29 and 30 of Bill.
17	Sections 28 (d) and 45 (e) and (f) of Bill.
18, paragraph 1	Section 26 (3) of Bill.
paragraph 2	Sections 24 and 25 of Bill.
19	Sections 29, 30 and 31 of Bill.
20 : continuance of suit after disqua-	Will be covered by the Code of Civil Pro-
lification ceases.	cedure.
21	Sections 33 and 35 (3) of Bill.
22	Section 38 of Bill.
23, first sentence	Section 34 of Bill.
second sentence	Section 35 (3) and (4) of Bill.
24	Sections 28 (f) and 45 (g) of Bill.
25	Sections 20, 28 (e) and 36 of Bill
26	} Sections 20, 22 (1) and 36 of Bill.
27	
28	Section 28 (e) of Bill.
29 : marriage of minors	Compare sections 20, 24 and 28 (e) of Bill.
30	Section 4 (1) of Bill : and see paragraph 6
	of Statement of Objects and Reasons.
31, paragraph 1 : as to guardians of	Section 16 of Bill.
married females.	
paragraph 1 : as to guardians of	Not reproduced. See paragraph 19 of
females being themselves fe-	Statement of Objects and Reasons.
males.	
paragraph 2 : guardianship to	Section 35 (1) (d).
cease when husband attains	
majority.	

Statement shewing how the principal Enactments scheduled for repeal in the Guardians and Wards Bill have been reproduced in the Bill or otherwise dealt with—concl'd.

Enactments scheduled for repeal.	How reproduced or otherwise dealt with.
ACT XX OF 1864:— <i>cont'd.</i>	
Section 32: saving of Act XXXV of 1858 (<i>Lunatics</i>).	Not reproduced.
33	Section 41 of Bill.
34, paragraph 1	Sections 4 (4) and 9 of Bill.
paragraph 2	Section 3 of Bill.
paragraph 3 (<i>number and gender</i>)	Not reproduced. See the General Clauses Act, 1 of 1868.
ACT XIII OF 1871:	
Section 1 (Formal)	
2 "Minor"	Section 4 (1) of Bill.
"Guardian"	Section 4 (2) of Bill.
"Court"	Sections 4 (4) and 9 of Bill.
3	Section 5 of Bill.
4, paragraph 1	Section 7 of Bill.
paragraph 2	Section 14 (3) of Bill.
paragraph 3	Section 14 (4) of Bill.
5, paragraph 1	Sections 8 and 10 (1) of Bill.
paragraph 2	Section 10 (2) of Bill.
paragraph 3	Section 11 (1) of Bill.
6	Section 12 of Bill.
7	Sections 7, 13 and 44 of Bill.
8, paragraph 1, first and second sentences: application of Code of Civil Procedure.	Not reproduced. See section 647 at the Code of Civil Procedure
third sentence	Section 41 of Bill.
paragraph 2 (Forms)	Not reproduced.
paragraph 3	Section 45 of Bill.
9	Section 42 of Bill.
10, clause (a)	Section 15 (1) and (3) of Bill
clause (b)	Section 15 (1) of Bill.
clause (c)	Section 15 (2) of Bill.
11	} Section 20 of Bill.
12	
13	Section 21 of Bill.
14, paragraph 1	Section 22 (1) of Bill.
paragraph 2	Section 37 of Bill.
15	Section 23 of Bill.
16	Sections 24 and 25 of Bill.
17	Section 28 (c) of Bill.
18, clauses (a) to (d)	Section 28 (a), (c), (d) and (f) of Bill.
18, clause (e)	Section 18 (3) of Bill.
19	Section 19 of Bill.
20	Sections 26 (1) and 36 (1) of Bill.
21	Section 32 of Bill.
22	Section 33 of Bill.
23	Section 34 of Bill.
24	Sections 33 (2) and 34 (2) of Bill.
25, paragraph 1	Section 35 (1) of Bill.
paragraph 2	Section 35 (2) of Bill.
Schedule (Forms)	Not reproduced.

PRECIS OF THE OPINIONS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 OF THE • STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS OF THE GUARDIANS AND WARDS BILL.

IN correspondence* with the Government of Bombay in the year 1881, several points were brought to notice on which an amendment of the law relating to the guardianship of the persons and property of minors in that Presidency (Act XX of 1864) was shewn to be required. Before proceeding to carry out these amendments, the Government of India issued a Resolution† inviting the opinions and suggestions of Local Governments and Administrations on the following selected points, with a view to the consolidation of the several Acts and Regulations relating to minors in force in the three Presidencies :—

I.—Whether the provision of Act XX of 1864, section 2, clause 2 (and of the Bengal Act, XI of 1858, section 3, clause 2), prohibiting any person (except in certain cases in which the Court is allowed to direct otherwise) from instituting or defending any suit connected with the estate of which he claims charge unless he has obtained a certificate of administration from the Civil Court, should not be repealed.

I.—Whether a next friend or a guardian ad litem should (by an extension of section 411 of the Code of Civil Procedure) be allowed to execute a decree or receive money or property in the course of litigation, it being made clear that a next friend or guardian ad litem, who is also a guardian appointed under the Minors' Act with power to receive money on behalf of the minor, shall not be required to give security.

II and III.—Whether the following proposals made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melville with a view to rendering it unsafe for any person to enter into any transaction affecting immovable property, except with a certificated administrator, should be accepted, namely :—

(a) that any alienation or incumbrance of, and any abandonment of the rights of the owner in, any immovable property, by a guardian, should be made void, unless he holds a certificate under the Minors' Act; and

(b) that the provision in the second clause of section 18 of Acts XX of 1864 and XI of 1858, which requires the previous sanction of the Civil Court to any alienation or incumbrance of immovable property by a certificated guardian, should be repealed.

— Whether, assuming it to be the intention of the legislature (see sections 464, 440 and 441 of the Code of Civil Procedure) that a guardian appointed under the Minors' Act possesses no right as such to appear on behalf of a minor, but that he must sue as next friend or be appointed to defend as guardian ad litem, the Code of Civil Procedure should not be amended so as to make this more clear.

VII.—Whether the first clause of section 18 of Acts XX of 1864 and XI of 1858 should not be amended so as to provide that a guardian by appointment or relationship should, when his title is declared by the Court, possess simply the same powers which he possessed before procuring a declaration of title, and that the order of the Court should have no effect except that of declaring his status; and, further,

(a) whether, if the powers of a guardian who owes his status to the mere act of the Court are defined at all, they should not be defined in some way which would indicate that persons having transactions with him should bear in mind his representative character, and should not deal with him as they would if he were acting on his own account.

VIII.—Whether (if clause 2 of section 18 of Acts XX of 1864 and XI of 1858 is retained) it should not be made clear that the effect of the Court's sanction to sell, alienate, &c., any immovable property is to give the purchaser a good title to such property, in the absence of fraud or collusion on his part.

IX.—Whether, if it should be decided to consolidate the law for the whole of British India, the new Act should not be extended to the original local jurisdiction of the Presidency High Courts; and

(b) whether the Courts in appointing guardians of property should not be given power to make appointments limited to particular property.

IXA.—Whether the proposed new Act should not be confined to Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists, and other persons who have definite personal laws, and the former British Minors' Act, XIII of 1874, made applicable to all other classes of persons and its operation extended to the whole of British India, including the Presidency towns, the jurisdiction of the High Courts in respect of European British Minors being abolished.

2. Local Governments and Administrations were also requested to submit their opinions on any other points which they might desire to bring forward for consideration in connection with the proposed legislation.

3. In the following paragraphs (4 to 240) the views of the Government of India and the remarks of Local Governments and officials on Points I to IX are noted.

I.—Whether the provision of Act XX of 1864, section 2, clause 2 (and of the Bengal Act, XI of 1858, section 3, clause 2), prohibiting any person (except in certain cases in which the Court is allowed to direct otherwise) from instituting or defending any suit connected with the estate of which

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he claims charge unless he has obtained a certificate of administration from the Civil Court; should not be repealed.

4. This proposal was put forward by the Government of India, with reference to difficulties arising on the construction of the clause in question in connection with Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure (*Suits by and against Minors, &c.*), and also with reference to a proposal made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill that every person who requires the assistance of the Court should be compelled to take out a certificate of administration. The reasons by which the Government of India's proposal was supported are as follow:—

"The fact that a person asserts a claim to be the guardian of a minor, whether by appointment or by relationship, seems scarcely to afford any sufficient reason for absolutely precluding him from acting as next friend or guardian *ad litem* under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code until he has established his claim to the guardianship under the Minors' Act. If such person is actually entitled to the guardianship by virtue of appointment or relationship, it may be urged that he should certainly be allowed, in preference to any other person, to act for the limited purposes of litigation; but, on the other hand, if he is not so entitled, the circumstance of his having asserted his claim to the guardianship need not apparently be made an absolute disqualification. There are doubtless cases in which the circumstance that a person sets up an unfounded claim to the guardianship of a minor might properly be treated as unfitting him to act as next friend or guardian *ad litem*; but this point might be left to be settled by the Courts, it being understood that the decision should not in any way be made to depend on the circumstance whether the person concerned did or did not put forward a claim to guardianship in connection with the particular suit in which it was proposed that he should act."

5. MR. P. P. HUTCHINS, DISTRICT JUDGE OF MADRAS (AFTERWARDS JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT, MADRAS),—

says there is no provision in the Madras law corresponding to section 2, clause 2, of Act XX of 1861. He agrees, however, with the Government of India in thinking that the provision in the Bombay and Bengal laws might be repealed.

6. MR. C. G. PLUMER, JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF COORG,—

suggests that for section 2, clause 2, of Act XX of 1884 should be substituted the provision of Rule 13 of the Rules for the custody and guardianship of Minors, &c., in Mysore,* which requires that any guardian or manager appointed under the rules shall be admitted by the Courts as guardian *ad litem*.

7. MR. E. BARCLAY, GOVERNMENT SOLICITOR, MADRAS,—

would go further even than Mr. Justice Melvill proposed, and provide that every person should be prohibited from interfering with the estate of any minor, within a limit of value to be fixed by Government, without obtaining a certificate of

administration. From this rule, however, he would except undivided shares of minors who are members of a joint Hindu family; in which cases he would provide for the Collector being *ex officio* manager unless and until a certificate is issued to some qualified private person. He suggests that the rule should embrace moveable as well as immoveable property, and he does not think it would affect so large a number of estates as the Government of India seem to anticipate (see paragraph 7 of the Resolution of 17th October, 1882).

With regard to the proposal put forward by the Government of India, Mr. Barclay writes as follows:—

"I think Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure should be amended, and that no person should be allowed to institute a suit on behalf of a minor unless such person be manager of his estate (the Collector) or the holder of a certificate of administration. Such manager or the holder of a certificate, as he will sue in his representative character only, should not, I think, be made personally liable for costs, unless the Court finds by its decree that the suit was brought vexatiously; but provision might be made for his giving security for costs by depositing cash or Government securities belonging to the estate of the minor. With regard to suing for debts due by the estates of minors, the manager of the estate of a minor or the holder of a certificate of administration of his estate, as the case might be, could be made defendant in the same way as the executor of a will or the administrator of the estate of a deceased person is now made defendant in a suit to recover a debt due by the estate of a testator or intestate. The amendment of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure would apply only to such cases as might come within the provisions of the new Minors' Act."

8. MR. ANSAR-UD-DIN, PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, MADRAS,—

knows many cases in which persons entitled by virtue of relationship to the guardianship of a minor act as next friend or guardian *ad litem* already, and he thinks it desirable that this arrangement should, in view of difficulties arising from attending the Courts to take out a certificate, be continued.

9. MR. J. W. HANDLEY, CHIEF JUDGE OF THE MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,—

thinks the clause in question should be repealed, because its tendency is, in all minors' suits of small value, and in all cases where minors are defendants, to cause a deadlock.

10. MR. G. MUTTESWAMY CHETTIAR, JUDGE OF THE MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,—

agrees with Mr. Handley.

11. THE MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE—

concur with the Government of India.

12. MR. JUSTICE WEST—

thinks no person wishing to sue as next friend on behalf of a minor should be subjected to any restriction other than those involved in proper rules as to costs.

* See Gazette of India, 27th April, 1872, Part I, p. 453.

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13. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, CHIEF JUSTICE, BOMBAY,—

considers the clause in question should be repealed, both because it is, generally speaking, in the interest of minors that any person properly qualified under section 445 of the Civil Procedure Code should be allowed to act for a minor as his next friend or guardian *ad litem*, and because a certificated administrator may not fulfil the conditions prescribed by that section. He suggests, however, that the practice now prevailing in the Bombay High Court of requiring persons wishing to institute a suit for a minor to obtain the consent of the Court should be adopted.

14. THE HON'BLE MR. PAUL, ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BENGAL,—

thinks the clause in question should be repealed, but that at the same time the Courts should exercise some control, and to this end suggests that the next friend should be required to obtain the sanction of the Court.

In regard to the Hindu joint family question, please see his remark in paragraph 380, *infra*.

15. MR. T. T. ALLEN, SUPERINTENDENT AND REMEMBRANCER OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, BENGAL,—

says the clause in question contains a perfectly intelligible and proper direction, which has long been acted upon with advantage to the people; and he thinks it should be maintained in spite of the rule in the Civil Procedure Code. He argues further that the two provisions are scarcely inconsistent, inasmuch as that contained in the Minors' Act very properly requires a regular guardian to have his authority for acting sanctioned by the District Judge, while that contained in the Civil Procedure Code merely authorises any other person at his own risk and where there is no regular guardian to act in behalf of a minor; the two provisions consequently referring to two different classes of cases.

16. MR. JUSTICE FIELD, OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,—

notes that there is a very important difference between suits brought under the clause in question and suits to which Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code is applicable; namely, that in the former case the person acting ought to appear as the plaintiff or defendant upon the record, while in the latter the minor himself appears as plaintiff or defendant on the record. The result he describes as follows:—

“Where a decree is made against a minor, he is bound by such decree, although there has been no enquiry whether the transaction is for his benefit, except in cases of fraud, collusion or error (see Daniell's Chancery Practice, 5th Edition, pp. 148, 149, 156, 157). Where, on the other hand, the person who has obtained the certificate of administration is the plaintiff or defendant upon the record, there may be a subsequent enquiry as to whether he acted in the interests of the minor or not, and this for more than one purpose.”

Mr. Field suggests that it should be made clear that a person who has obtained a certificate under the Minors' Act should sue and be sued in his own name.

17. THE JUDGES OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,—

(collectively) say Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal, that every person who requires the assistance of the Court should be compelled to take out a certificate of administration, would make it impossible for the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code to be employed in certain cases, and they do not see any sufficient reason for adopting it.

They concur with the Government of India that there may be cases in which a person who, though entitled to claim the charge of the minor's estate, does not choose to claim it, and may yet be the fittest person to act as next friend or guardian to the minor for a particular suit; and they agree with the Government in considering that in such cases the question whether such person should be appointed next friend or guardian *ad litem* may properly be left to be decided by the Court which has the case before it, and can draw its own inferences from the conduct of the party as to his fitness for the appointment.

18. SIR ROBERT STUART, (LATE) CHIEF JUSTICE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,—

strongly objects to Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal to require certificates in all cases.

19. MR. JUSTICE OLDFIELD—

writes as follows:—

“Only guardians holding certificates should, as a rule, be permitted to institute suits or make applications on behalf of minors; but a discretion may be given to the Court to allow the next friend to appear when no certificate has been taken out. In regard to minors who are defendants, the provisions of Chapter XXXI, Civil Procedure Code, for appointing guardians *ad litem* are proper and adequate.”

20. MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT—

writes as follows:—

“There is undoubtedly much confusion caused by the concurrent existence of the second part of section 3 of the Bengal Minors' Act and the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code, and we have more than once found considerable complication and difficulty caused thereby. I generally concur in the remarks made upon this matter in paragraph 5 of the Minute of the Government of India; and I think that, while the prohibition to suits being instituted without certificate might be done away with, amendments might be introduced into Chapter XXXI of the Code which would effectually protect the minor litigant's interests.”

21. MR. H. J. SPARKS, JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF OUDH,—

approves of the Government of India's proposal.

22. MR. B. W. COLVIN, (LATE) JUNIOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,—

approves of Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal that every person who requires the assistance of the Court should be compelled to take out a certificate of administration.

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managed without any reference to the Courts; but in all cases which do come before a Court the Court is even now obliged to satisfy itself that the person claiming to act for the minor is duly qualified to represent his interests, and it seems better that when such an enquiry is once made it should confer a general protection upon the minor, rather than one limited to the particular case before the Court. Mr. Colvin would, however, except from such a rule all properties below a certain minimum of value, arbitrarily fixed, but open to reduction as experience is gained and the people become familiar with the rule.

23. MR. W. DUTHOIT—

sees no objection to the Government of India's proposal if his recommendations under Point II (see paragraph 57 of précis) are adopted. For his opinion on Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal, please see paragraph 291, *infra*.

24. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,—

concurs with the majority of the officers consulted by him in thinking that Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal that every person who requires the assistance of the Court should be compelled to take out a certificate of administration should not be accepted, his reasons being that its adoption is not shown to be required, and that it would increase litigation.

He agrees with the Government of India in thinking that any doubts regarding the correspondence of the second clause of section 3 of Act XL of 1858 with Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code should be set at rest; but he observes that the advisability of altogether omitting that clause to some extent depends on how far, if at all, the Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces are bound to follow the Code of Civil Procedure where the North-Western Provinces Rent Act (Act XII of 1881) prescribes no special procedure for their observance. On this subject, he says, there has been a recent Full Bench ruling of the High Court, which he has not however yet had an opportunity of considering; and at present he can only request that the position of minors in Revenue Courts be borne in mind in any proposed legislation affecting section 3 of Act XL of 1858.

25. MR. JUSTICE SMYTH, OF THE PUNJAB CHIEF COURT,—

says applications for certificates of administration are seldom made in the Punjab; that they are usually made only when rival claimants dispute the guardianship of the person or property of a minor relative; and that such disputes appear to be few in number. He would greatly regret any change which would have the effect of increasing the number of minors' cases in the Courts. (This, apparently with reference to Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal noted in paragraph 4, *supra*.)

Numerous suits are, he says, brought in which minors are either plaintiffs or defendants, and as a rule relatives have, under the *proviso* to section 3 of Act XL of 1858, without much difficulty been allowed to sue or defend without being required to obtain a certificate of administration; "and

the same practice is continued under Chapter XXXI of the new Code of Civil Procedure." If section 461 is extended, as proposed by the Government of India (see paragraph 47 of précis), Mr. Smyth thinks the second clause of section 3 of Act XL of 1858 might safely be repealed, so far as the Punjab is concerned.

26. LALLA MAHAN GOPAL, PLEADER, OF DELHI,—

thinks the second clause of section 3 of Act XL of 1858 should, as proposed by the Government of India, be repealed. He considers the limitation which it imposes is undesirable in the interests of minors; and, further, that it is rendered useless by Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code.

In another part of his memorandum, however, he expresses approval of Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal that every person who requires the assistance of the Court should be compelled to take out a certificate of administration, thinking it should be adopted, in the interests of the minor, in spite of any inconvenience which might result.

27. LALLA GURDHARI LAL, PLEADER, OF DELHI,—

thinks guardians should be compelled to take out a certificate of administration, excepting only in cases where the estate is of small value.

28. COLONEL C. A. McMAHON, COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, AMRITSAR DIVISION,—

submits the following proposals on the subject of requiring guardians to take out certificates of administration:—

"I would leave it optional to a guardian to take out a certificate; but at the same time I would make it legal for a person indebted to a minor's estate to refuse to pay the money demanded from him to any person who had not taken out a certificate.

"I would not only retain the present power (see Mr. Justice Melvill's Minute, page 3, second paragraph on the page) of a minor to sue or defend a suit through his next friend or guardian, in cases in which the next friend or guardian does not profess to claim the charge of the property; but I would extend this liberty to all cases, whether the next friend or guardian claims charge of the property or not, giving the opposite party, however, the right in cases in which the minor's next friend or guardian claims the charge of the property to require the latter to take out a certificate of administration in separate proceedings. The law might provide for the suit being stayed or postponed for a sufficient time to enable this step to be taken."

He continues:—

"In cases in which a man's position as guardian, whether by reason of a provision in a will or by near relationship, is clear, I do not think it is desirable otherwise than as above provided to force the guardian to take out a certificate. As pointed out in the papers under reference, the taking out of a certificate is apt to foster undesir-

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able litigation, and in the great majority of cases the necessity for taking out a certificate would not arise unless the necessity were artificially created by legislation."

*** 29. MUHAMMAD LATIF, EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF JHANG,—**

thinks the clause in question might safely be repealed, because it has been practically superseded by the beneficial rules enacted in Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code. If this is done, he suggests the insertion in the Code of a clause empowering the Court to accept as next friend or guardian *ad litem* any administrator certificated under the Minors' Act (apparently, in preference to any other person.)

30. UMAR BAKISH, PLEADER, OF MULTAN,—

thinks the clause in question should be repealed, and that the Civil Procedure Code should be amended so as to provide that where a guardian has been appointed by a Civil Court (? certificated) he shall, in preference to others, be appointed next friend or guardian *ad litem*.

31. COLONEL E. P. GURDON, COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, MULTAN DIVISION,—

thinks the clause should be repealed, both in view of the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code, and having regard to the fact that the proviso admits of wide and varied departures from the strict rule which the clause enacts. If the clause is repealed, he suggests that a clause should be inserted in the Civil Procedure Code legalizing the acceptance by the Civil Court of a certificated administrator as next friend or guardian *ad litem* wherever there is one.

32. MR. H. T. RIVAZ, GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE, PUNJAB,—

thinks the clause should be repealed and Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code amended so as to deal exhaustively with its subject-matter. He confines:—"I think it might be made clear that, where there is a guardian holding a certificate, the Court should accept such guardian as the person *prima facie* entitled to represent the minor plaintiff or defendant, and that the claims of such guardian should only be postponed on proof of incapacity or unfitness. The chapter might then go on to lay down the procedure which is to govern cases where no certificated guardian has been appointed, with regard to which full provision is already made in Chapter XXXI as it at present stands, though I think it might be made more clear as to what is the exact effect of any omission by the Court to carry out the provisions of the chapter in their integrity. Several cases have occurred lately in this province in which a minor plaintiff or defendant has been represented throughout in the Lower Courts by an apparently competent representative, but where such representative appears to have been accepted by the Court without any enquiry or any formal proceeding under Chapter XXXI of the Code. In many of these cases the Chief Court, when the facts have been brought to its notice, has felt bound to cancel the whole of the proceedings and order a re-trial after proper steps have been taken by the Lower Court under Chapter XXXI; thus in some cases rendering void *ab initio* proceedings which have really been conducted throughout with due regard

to the minor's interests, and in which the defects in the appointment of his representative are merely formal. I think, therefore, Chapter XXXI might attempt to point out what defects in the procedure prescribed must be considered fatal to the validity of the proceedings, and what may be considered mere irregularities not necessarily rendering the proceedings void, if no substantial injury to the interest of the minor can be shown to have resulted."

33. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB—

thinks it doubtful whether any amendment of the Civil Procedure Code is really required on the score of its conflict with Act XL of 1858, section 3, clause 2; and says that, so far as the Punjab is concerned, no practical difficulty seems likely to arise from the maintenance of both provisions of the law.

34. SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH, EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,—

thinks the clause should be removed, and a provision inserted in its place to the effect that where a guardian has been appointed under the Minors' Act no one else shall be allowed to act for the minor.

35. MR. R. J. CROSTHWAITE, JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES,—

argues that clause 2 of section 3 of Act XL of 1858 and Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code are not in conflict, inasmuch as the Courts, being allowed a discretion under the latter enactment, would exercise it so as to secure the appointment of a certificated administrator, who has a legal right to represent the minor, where there is one and he is willing to act.

Where, however, the certificated administrator is not willing to act, the proviso to section 3 of Act XL of 1858 lets in another person, and the omission from the corresponding clause of Act XX of 1864 of the words "or for any other sufficient reason" is therefore undoubtedly an error.

He thinks clause 2 of section 3 of Act XL of 1858 might be repealed as proposed by the Government of India; but he would prefer to let it stand and to bring the corresponding clause of Act XX of 1864 into complete accord with it. If the clause is repealed, he says, suits might be brought by next friends merely for the purpose of substantiating a claim to the charge of a minor's estate.

Referring to Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (*supra*, paragraph 4), he considers it should not be adopted, because it would greatly increase litigation and would put difficulties in the way of realising petty sums due by minors.

36. MR. BEHARI LAL BASU, PLEADER, OF HOUSHANGABAD,—

writes:—

"In the Bombay Act it is incumbent on the creditor to take out a certificate before he can proceed against a minor, the claim exceeding Rs. 250; thus it entails great hardship on the creditor, who is bound to take some preliminary steps for the assertion of his claim, thereby incurring trouble and expense."

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"But this section in the Minors' Act does not seem called for, as it is a matter of procedure, and any change which is conducive to the welfare of the minor can be introduced in the Procedure Code. Any guardian who has obtained a certificate under the Minors' Act should not be required to appear as next friend in civil cases. Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code should not be made applicable to a certificated guardian."

37. MR. J. W. CHISHOLM, OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER, NARRADA DIVISION,—

observes that the tendency of Mr. Justice Melvill's proposals mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 6 of the Resolution (Points I, III, and IV) is to make applications to the Courts for certificates of administration as numerous as possible. He is opposed to this policy for the following reasons:—

Certificates are at present rarely applied for, and to make them compulsory would be undesirable and would certainly be distasteful to the people. Nor would such a provision do much to protect the interests of minors, because these are as a rule well looked after by the immediate relations or natural guardians, and where loss occurs it results (in the Central Provinces) not from wrongful assumption of guardianship but from abuse of powers by rightful guardians, and it is not possible to follow up the grant of a certificate by controlling the proceedings of the guardian. The proceedings antecedent to the grant of a certificate would, moreover, cause much inconvenience and expense, which would not be compensated by any benefit to the estate of the minor; and another consequence of introducing such a procedure would be that, to avoid trouble, near relations of minors would continue to act without certificates, with the result that many of the transactions entered into by them would, if challenged, be declared void, and this would lead to much dishonest litigation.

For these reasons, Mr. Chisholm would prefer that the application for a certificate should continue to be optional, as provided in section 2 (2 section 3) of Act XL of 1858. He would omit the latter clauses of that section as being separately provided for in Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code, and would clearly provide in that chapter for certificated guardians being allowed to appear in all cases in the Civil Courts on account of the minors whom they represent.

38. LIETENANT-COLONEL C. H. GRACE, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, JAHALPUR,—

approves of the Government of India's proposal, but suggests that the Court, in appointing a guardian [*ad litem*] in "doubtful cases," should see that he is fit for the trust, that he has no interest adverse to that of the minor, and that he is a relation or kinsman of the minor.

39. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,—

considers Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal that every person who requires the assistance of the Court should be compelled to take out a certificate of administration is both unnecessary and impolitic. The experience of the Central Provinces is that it is not the usurpation of the office of guardian, but the abuse of its powers, that is the source of litigation; and the Chief Commissioner believes that the proposed provision would lead to inconvenience and increased litigation.

Referring to Mr. Crosthwaite's remarks [*supra*, paragraph 35] as to the supposed conflict between the provisions of the Minors' Act and those of Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code, the Chief Commissioner suggests that it would be well to get rid of any uncertainty on the subject by making it clear that, if the Court allows it, a person otherwise qualified to act may sue on behalf of a minor, even though he has not obtained a certificate.

40. THE RECORDER OF RANGOON—

discusses the relative bearing of section 3, clause 2, of Act XL of 1858, and Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code, and arrives at the following conclusions:—

"It would seem therefore that, so far as the institution and defence of suits is concerned, if any person obtains a certificate of administration under Act XL of 1858, such person, and such person only, could institute or defend a suit connected with the estate, creditors could deal with him and he could deal with debtors. No alteration of the law has been made in such a case by the passing of Chapter XXXI, except to make the guardian sue as next friend and to make him in some instances liable for the costs of a suit.

"But in cases where no person obtains a certificate under Act XL of 1858, or gets leave to sue without a certificate under its provisions, in such cases the passing of Chapter XXXI has made a great difference, for it enables any person who does not claim the charge of the minor's estate without applying for a certificate of administration to institute suits on his behalf as next friend, and any person to institute suits against his estate by getting a guardian for the suit appointed, and no person need claim the charge of the minor's estate unless he pleases.

"It seems to me to come to this, that the passing of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure enabled the estate of a minor to be got in and distributed without any certificate of administration being applied for under Act XL of 1858, unless on the application of some person interested in the minor that Act was put into force, in which case, if the application was granted, the estate would be administered under the provisions of the old Act, whereas before the Chapter XXXI became law the estate of a minor could not be got in or distributed without putting the provisions of Act XL of 1858 in force if any question had to be litigated.

"The Government of India appears to think that the effect of passing Chapter XXXI of the Code has been to make it applicable to a certain extent to persons who have obtained certificates under Act XL of 1858, and no doubt to a very limited extent it is, as under it the next friend, who would be the certificate-holder, may be ordered to pay costs personally; but I cannot see, as would seem to be implied by the 9th paragraph of the Resolution of the Government of India, that Chapter XXXI would so far apply to a certificate-holder as to render it necessary for him to be appointed a guardian *ad litem* under it: it seems to me that he has the position of guardian *ad litem* without it."

He does not approve of Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (see paragraph 4, *supra*), regarding which he writes as follows:—

"It seems to me that it would not be for the

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

• (Point I.—Appearance of guardian in Court without certificate of administration.)

Benefit of minors or of persons who had claims against their estates that no person should be able to sue on their behalf, and no person should be able to sue them, without first getting out certificates of administration; and it seems to me that any danger which would attend dealing with the estates of minors by uncertificated persons is sufficiently guarded against by the fact that any person may come to the Court under section 4 of Act XL of 1858 and apply that a person may be appointed to guard the interests of the infant; and if the Court choose to grant the application and appoint a guardian, I take it that the power of the uncertificated person would at once cease, and that, if the litigation entered on by him was improper, he could be punished by being made to pay the costs."

Nor does he think the proposal of the Government of India, to repeal the second clause of section 3 of Act XL of 1858, should be carried out. Regarding this he writes:—

"If that alteration is made, it seems to me that a safeguard which the law now provides for minors would become less effectual. Suppose a debtor to the estate of a minor forces a person interested in the minor to go to Court: if that person does not claim the charge of the minor's property, Act XL of 1858 does not stand in his way; he sues under Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code, and any benefit which may accrue from the suit would be secured to the minor. If the proposed alteration in the Civil Procedure Code is made, namely, that no next friend should be allowed to take any benefit on behalf of the minor unless he satisfies the Court that it will be applied for the benefit of the minor, the debtor thus secures the proper guarding of the rights of the minor. Again, if the person who makes the claim on behalf of the minor is also claiming the right to have charge of the property of the minor, the debtor can, and it seems to me rightly can, prevent him taking advantage of Chapter XXXI of the Code and compel him to take out an administration certificate, thus again securing the rights of the minor; but if the alteration suggested by the Government were made the debtor could not compel him to take out a certificate, and a proviso making him give security that any benefit accruing from the litigation should be applied on behalf of the minor is not nearly so effectual when taken from a person who claims a right to have charge of a minor's property as when taken from a person who claims no such right, but, without being interested in the minor's property, has merely asked the assistance of the Court to get him his rights.

"Again, take the case of a suit brought against a minor. If no person claims the right to have charge of the property, the creditor very rightly comes in under Chapter XXXI and secures his rights, and the rights of the minor are adequately represented by a guardian *ad litem*; but if any person does claim the right to have charge of the property of the minor, I do not think the rights of the minor are adequately secured by appointing such person guardian *ad litem*; it could not be done under the present state of the law; he would have to take out a certificate; but if the law was altered as suggested by the Government, it might be done and, as it seems to me, the rights of the minor be thereby prejudiced.

"I do not quite see that the alteration sugges-

ted by the Government is necessary to enable the person who thinks he has a right to take charge of the property of a minor to come in under Chapter XXXI; if no one challenges him he will make no claim to have the charge of the minor's estate, and he will act under Chapter XXXI; but if any one challenges him, it will no doubt have the effect, as the law now stands, of compelling him to take out a certificate.

"Another point of view which I submit may be worthy of consideration is the change which the alteration of law proposed by Government would have in cases where the person who claims the right to have charge of the minor's property wished to deal with it himself alone. At present he must establish to the satisfaction of the Court his right to so deal with it and that it will be dealt with for the benefit of the minor. Once he has done that no person other than he can represent the minor as a party in a suit, and no decrees could be got against the estate of the minor without making him a party. If the alteration suggested by the Government were carried out, and a person who claimed the right to have charge of the property of a minor was not bound to take out a certificate in order to be made a defendant in a suit against the minor, might not a fraud be committed by a person claiming the right to the property of a minor getting appointed a guardian *ad litem* and suffering a decree to be executed against the property of the minor? Such a case could not happen if the Government alteration is not carried out, because such a person would have to take out a certificate before being made a defendant."

41. THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

considers that the clause in the Minors' Acts should be repealed, and the Courts allowed full discretion under the Civil Procedure Code. He observes that the interests of guardians appointed under the Minors' Acts may often, in special cases, be opposed to those of the minors.

42. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

invites attention to the remarks of the Recorder of Rangoon (*supra*, paragraph 10) regarding the construction of section 3, clause 2, of Act XL of 1858 and Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code, and suggests that the law should be so expressed as to convey the meaning there assigned to it.

He agrees that Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (see paragraph 4, *supra*) should not be adopted; but he observes that, for the reasons given by the Recorder (see paragraph 10, *supra*), it appears desirable to maintain the second clause of section 3 of Act XL of 1858.

43. MR. J. KNOX WRIGHT, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CACHAR,—

says the repeal of the second clause of section 3 of Act XL of 1858 would doubtless in some ways be a great boon to intending minor suitors, but that the ultimate effect would be that self-constituted guardians would seldom or never apply for a certificate of administration, except in cases where there is a dispute among rival guardians. He considers it desirable in the interests of minors that certificates should be taken out, and he is therefore opposed to the proposed repeal. To

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Point II.—Execution of decrees, &c., by next friends and guardians ad litem.)

remedy the anomaly pointed out in paragraph 5 of the Resolution, he would compel all guardians by virtue of relationship to take out a certificate before suing on behalf of minors.

44. MR. H. MUSPRATT, DISTRICT JUDGE OF SYLHET,—

considers the adoption of Mr Justice Melvill's proposal (*supra*, paragraph 4) would cause great inconvenience.

45. BARU KOYLAS CHUNDER GHOSE, GOVERNMENT PLEADER, SYLHET,

makes some remarks bearing on the conflict between clause 2 of section 3 of Act XI. of 1858 and Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code.

46 THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD—

agrees in the remarks in paragraph 5 of the Resolution, as to the conflict between clause 2 of section 2 of Act XX of 1861 and Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code. But he suggests that instead of repealing that clause it should be amended so as to run as follows:—

"No person shall be entitled to institute or defend any suit connected with the estate of a minor unless and until he shall have obtained from the Civil Court a certificate of administration in respect of such estate:—

"Provided that in cases when no such certificate has been granted, any Court having jurisdiction may, when the property in litigation is moveable property, or when the value of the property, in litigation does not exceed Rs. 500, allow any relative of a minor to institute or defend a suit in his behalf."

He "does not anticipate that the number of guardians by relationship who would have to take up certificates [under such a provision] would be materially larger than at present, except in the case of uncontested applications. In these there would probably be an increase, and attendance at Court would create a certain amount of hardship, which would, however, be minimized by a judicious resort to the proviso in section 5, *Populay Minors' Act*." "It would," he says, "further be necessary to extend the provisions of section 441, Civil Procedure Code, by substituting 'section 419' for 'section 412.'"

II—Whether a next friend or a guardian ad litem should (by an extension of section 461 of the Code of Civil Procedure) be allowed to execute a decree or receive money or property in the course of litigation it being made clear that a next friend or guardian ad litem, who is also a guardian appointed under the Minors' Act with power to receive money on behalf of the minor, shall not be required to give security.

48. MR. S. SUBRAMANIYA IYER, HIGH COURT VAKIL, MADRAS,—

is strongly of opinion that neither guardians nor next friends should be allowed to take money out of Court on behalf of a minor, whether before or after decree, without giving security.

49. MR. PLUMER—

would add to the clause which he proposes should take the place of clause 2 of section 2 of Act XX of 1861 [see paragraph 6 of précis] a proviso to the effect that no guardian *ad litem* who has not obtained a certificate from the Court shall be allowed to receive or take any money or other property due to the minor under a decree in any

suit in which he has acted as guardian on behalf of the minor unless he has first obtained leave of the Court which passed the decree, &c., and gives satisfactory security that such money or other property shall be applied to the benefit and use of the minor.

50. MR. BARCLAY—

says that if his suggestion [see paragraph 7 of précis] that the right to sue for and to defend minors or their estates be given only to the managers of their estates (the Collectors) and the holders of certificates of administration, section 161 of the Code of Civil Procedure would, in cases coming within the provisions of the new Minors' Act, be unnecessary.

51. THE MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE—
concur with the Government of India.

52. SIR CHARLES TURNER, (LATE) CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS,—

suggests, in connection with section 461 of the Civil Procedure Code, that every Court obtaining control over property, of which there is no trustee, belonging to a minor for whom no guardian of the property has been appointed, should be required to give such directions as, having regard to the nature of the property, may sufficiently protect it from waste and secure its proper application.

A rule of this kind is, he says, already followed in the Madras High Court.

53. MR. JUSTICE WEST—

thinks the Court should have a discretion as to who may receive money or other property won for a minor by a next friend.

He further suggests specific provision being made that an administrator duly appointed should have power to receive and pay money for the minor under decrees, and also power to settle disputes in actual litigation or likely to lead to litigation, also that a proviso might be added affirming the general principle of the voidableness as against the minor of fraudulent and collusive transactions imputable to the person benefiting by them.

54. SIR CHARLES SARGENT AND MR. JUSTICE MELVILL—

approve of the Government of India's proposal.

55. MR. JUSTICE FIELD—

writes as follows:—

"Section 461 sufficiently provides for the interests of the minor in respect of money or other things received or taken by the next friend or guardian *ad litem* in those suits to which the chapter of the Code of Civil Procedure applies. In suits brought by a certificated manager, he would have the same control over the money or property of the minor which he would exercise in matters unconnected with litigation, and the proper discharge of his duty should here be secured, as I have already pointed out (see paragraph 362 of précis), by requiring him to give security commensurate with the value of the property entrusted to his management. This is the rule in the case of receivers, mercantile agents and other persons discharging fiduciary duties. The same rule should be made applicable to persons discharging similar duties in respect of a minor's estate."

56. THE JUDGES OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT—

(collectively) see no objection to the adoption of the Government of India's proposal: but they

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

- (Point III.—Voidance of alienations, &c., made by uncertificated Guardians.)
(Point IV.—Whether Court's Sanction should be required to alienations.)

would require the next friend or guardian *ad litem* to give adequate security (in all cases, apparently).

57. MR. DUTHOIT—

supports the following proposals made by Messrs. Melvill and West (J.J.):—

• *By Mr. Justice Melvill.*—Execution of a decree in favour of a minor should not be granted to a "next friend" or a "guardian for the suit" until such person take out a certificate entitling him to the care of the minor's estate.

By Mr. Justice West.—When a decree is obtained in favour of a minor by a next friend, the next friend should be allowed to execute the decree either on terms of giving security, or leaving the money to be dealt with by the Court, or on terms of taking out a certificate of administration; but a certificated administrator should in all cases be entitled to obtain execution of a decree obtained in favour of a minor by a next friend.

He says he can see no objection to the first of these proposals, which "corresponds somewhat with the provision of the Roman law contained in the early part of *Dig. IV*, 4, 7, § 2;" but he would "prefer to read into Mr. Justice Melvill's proposals that of Mr. Justice West, which closely corresponds with the later provision of the Roman law contained in the latter part of the same passage of the *Digest*." He adds "If the money is paid into Court, I would advocate a provision in the law allowing the Court to invest it in Government stock or promissory notes."

Mr. Duthoit prefers a provision to that suggested by the Government of India.

58. MR. H. J. SPARKS and THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR and CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH,—

approve of the Government of India's proposal.

59. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

suggests that it should be provided in section 461 of the Civil Procedure Code that "an application for execution of decree may be made by the next friend of a minor decree-holder, but he is not to take out the money without giving security."

60. COLONEL C. A. McMAHON—

writes as follows:—

"I would repeal section 461 of the Civil Procedure Code. If the person who has to pay the money does not see the necessity, for his own protection, of forcing the guardian or next friend to take out a certificate, as provided for in my paragraph 4 [see paragraph 28 of *précis*], I do not see that the Civil Court need trouble itself about the matter."

61. MUHAMMAD LATIF—

suggests that the only change required in the law is the addition of a clause to section 461 of the Civil Procedure Code empowering a next friend or guardian *ad litem* to receive property in execution of a decree.

He also suggests that the provision in that section regarding security is unnecessary and should be removed altogether.

62. UMAR BAKSH—

thinks a certificated guardian should have a right to execute a decree obtained either by himself or by any other person who has acted as next friend before his own appointment. He also thinks certificated guardians should not be required to give security, but that other persons should be

tion to dispense with security in the case of near relatives acting as guardians.

He further suggests that it should be left optional with guardians desiring to execute a decree either to give security or to take out a certificate of administration.

63. COLONEL GURDON—

agrees with Muhammad Latif (paragraph 61, *supra*) that no security should be required from any guardian under section 461 of the Civil Procedure Code, adding that the provision is unnecessary if the Courts work section 443 properly.

64. SARDAR GIRDIAL SINGH—

thinks no one should be allowed to receive money on behalf of a minor in execution of a decree unless he either holds a certificate of guardianship or tenders sufficient security.

65. MR. R. J. CROSTHWAITE—

says the proposed amendment of section 461 of the Civil Procedure Code would be an unquestionable gain.

66. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRACE—

approves of the Government of India's proposal.

67. THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

approves of the proposed amendment of section 461 of the Civil Procedure Code, except that he would not fetter the discretion of the Courts as to taking security.

68. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

approves of the Government of India's proposal.

69. MR. H. MISRATT—

concurs in the proposed extension of section 461 of the Civil Procedure Code, but would not except the rule as to security.

[See also remarks by—

the Recorder of Rangoon, in paragraph 40 of *précis*; and

Mr. Wiggon, in paragraph 370 of *précis*.]

III and IV.—Whether the following proposals made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill with a view to rendering it unsafe for any person to enter into any transaction affecting immovable property, except with a certificated administrator, should be accepted, namely:—

(a) *that any alienation or incumbrance of, and any abandonment of the rights of the minor in, any immovable property, by a guardian, should be made void, unless he holds a certificate under the Minors' Act; and*

(b) *that the provision in the second clause of section 18 of Acts XV of 1854 and XL of 1858, which requires the previous sanction of the Civil Court to any alienation or incumbrance of immovable property by a certificated guardian, should be repealed.*

70. In regard to proposal (a), the Government of India pointed out that it would require very careful consideration with reference to the facts, peculiar to India, (1) that the number of minors owning immovable property without the intervention of trustees is very large, and (2) that cases constantly arise in which it is necessary to deal with the immovable property of minors by way of sale, mortgage, &c. These two facts would, if

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Point III.—Voidance of alienations, &c., made by uncertificated Guardians.)

number of guardians by relationship taking out certificates, and this would on all much trouble on the people in attending the Courts, and would also tend, by reason of the business being made a Court matter, to foster acrimonious disputes. "Further, it may be observed that the Government does not possess any definite knowledge as to the supposed evils of the existing system, beyond the fact that a considerable amount of litigation arises regarding transactions effected by guardians; but whether this amount of litigation is large, considering the number of the transactions, may be open to doubt. In connection with this point, a further question presents itself, *viz.*, whether litigation of the kind under consideration usually arises from persons wrongfully usurping the position of guardian or from the rightful guardians abusing their powers. If the latter is the true cause, the plan suggested by Mr. Justice Melvill would scarcely afford a remedy, inasmuch as the guardian, after he had been granted the certificate, would, under the second of the two proposals embraced in that plan, be left to act without the sanction of the Court. On the other hand, if Mr. Justice Melvill's first proposal were adopted without his second, it may perhaps be anticipated that the number of cases coming before the Courts under the second clause of section 18 of Act XX of 1864, and the corresponding provision of the Act of 1858, would be so great as to render it doubtful whether it would not be beyond the power of the Courts to deal with them with that degree of care which is essential in such matters."

71. MR. HUTCHINS—

is opposed to the adoption of proposal (a). He thinks the law as it stands already makes it "unsafe to enter into any transaction affecting a minor's immoveable property," and says it is only fair to the minor that persons buying such property should have to satisfy themselves that the transaction is an equitable one. This safe-guard would be removed if guardians were certificated, since the certificate would tend to inspire confidence in the mind of the purchaser as to the guardian having absolute power to deal with the property; and that would be an undesirable result, Mr. Hutchins's experience showing that litigation in these cases generally arises from the rightful guardian, who can easily obtain a certificate, abusing his powers.

Mr. Hutchins would except from his remarks the case of undivided families, "and perhaps even of some other joint proprietors."

72. MR. S. SUBRAMANIYA IYER, HIGH COURT VAKIL, MADRAS,—

thinks it would be unwise to give guardians any absolute authority to bind minors by alienations of their estates.

73. MR. PLUMER—

strongly protests against the adoption of proposal (a), for the reasons given in paragraph 7 of the Government of India's Resolution. He thinks there can be little doubt that litigation arises principally, if not entirely, from abuse of powers by rightful guardians, and that the proposal is therefore rendered useless by proposal (b), independently of the other objections to it.

He says with Mr. Hutchins (see paragraph 71, *supra*) that much keenness is displayed under existing circumstances by purchasers of minors' property, in ascertaining that the transaction is an equitable one and therefore ultimately binding on the minor.

74. MR. W. WILSON, DIRECTOR OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE, MADRAS,—

does not think either proposal (a) or (b) should be adopted, remarking that, although they may be in the interest of the guardian and the alienee, he cannot see how they can be regarded as being in the interest of the minor, for whose protection the law is intended.

75. MR. E. BARCLAY, GOVERNMENT SOLICITOR, MADRAS,—

approves of proposal (a), as being in accordance with his suggestion (see paragraph 7 of *précis*) that no one but the manager or certificated administrator should have power to deal with a minor's estate.

76. THE MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE—

concur in the Government of India's remarks.

77. SIR CHARLES TURNER—

writes:—

"For reasons which are fully stated in the Resolution of the Government of India, it does not appear expedient to prohibit guardians from dealing with the immoveable property of minors unless they have obtained a certificate.

"In no country is the compulsory recourse to Courts more distasteful to the people, and in no country is property in land more minutely subdivided or interests in it more largely held by minors. The Mitakshara, which makes every son on his birth a co-owner with his father, obtains throughout this Presidency, except in Malabar and South Canara, and in those countries, in many Brahmin families and under the tarwad system of Malabar and South Canara, minors on their birth become co-owners of the tarwad estates."

78. MR. JUSTICE MELVILL—

suggests that, to meet the Government of India's objections to his proposal (a), cases in which the minor's property does not exceed Rs. 500 should be excepted. With this limitation, and with the exclusion of managers of joint Hindu families (as to whom, see paragraph 379 of *précis*), the inconvenience to the public and the labour entailed upon the Courts would, he says, probably not be great, especially if the District Court were authorised to form its decision upon evidence taken by a Subordinate Court at no great distance from the residence of the parties. With these limitations, Mr. Melvill still thinks that it is desirable that every person who assumes a right to take charge of the property of a minor should be required to submit himself to an examination of his fitness; and that, when his fitness has been once ascertained and certified by the Court, he should then be left free to deal with the minor's property without further interference, but subject to the right of the minor to impeach, when he attains his majority, any alienations made by the administrator. * * * The Court has good opportunities for ascertaining the general fitness of an administrator, but it has not the means of satisfying itself as to the advisability of any proposed alienation. It is very liable to be misled by a fraudulent administrator, and it might be very hard upon the minor if a sanction obtained from an imperfectly informed authority were to render the alienation unimpeachable.

"But the case is different when the administrator is the Collector or an officer of the Court. Here, at all events, the Court will not be wilfully misled, and it will have all the information which the administrator can afford. It might be advis-

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able to provide for a proclamation or advertisement inviting persons to come forward who might have any objection to a proposed alienation. With these precautions, I think that the sanction of the Court to alienations might properly be given, and that transactions so sanctioned should not afterwards be liable to be impeached."

• 79. MR. T. T. ALLEN—

dissents from proposal (a). He says "it would cause great inconvenience to refuse powers of alienation to any but certificated guardians, and to deny them rights which their several systems of personal law give them. It would also inundate the Judge's Court with work of a trivial character."

80. THE JUDGES OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT—

concur generally in the views expressed in paragraph 7 of the Government of India's Resolution. They cannot support Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (a), thinking no sufficient cause is shown for adopting it, and that it would cause great hardship, and explaining particularly that it would involve a serious change in the Hindu law, under which alienations by the manager continually take place during the minority of some member of the family, although he holds no certificate of administration.

81. MR. JUSTICE OLDFIELD—

disapproves of Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (a). He writes:—

"The objections to any such enactment, which are fully set out in the Resolution, appear to me conclusive. Such evils as exist are due not so much to persons usurping wrongfully the office of guardians, as to abuse of their powers by rightful guardians, and are nothing in comparison to those which would issue from insisting on certificates of administration being taken out: not only would the general inconvenience be great, but the interests of the minor would probably be neglected in numerous instances."

82. MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT—

thinks the adoption of Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (a) would not be satisfactory, and would certainly, in the North-Western Provinces, cause enormous inconvenience.

83. MR. B. W. COLVIN—

approves of Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (a) provided estates of small value are excepted.

• 84. MR. DUTHOIT—

• says, with reference to the Government of India's remarks in paragraph 7 of the Resolution, (1) that he sees no reason to apprehend that the Courts would be swamped with minors-protection business; (2ndly) that in most districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the subordinate Civil Courts are so distributed that, if the proposals which he has made elsewhere [see paragraph 291 of précis] should be approved, no appreciable hardship from having to attend Court need be caused to the people; and (3rdly) that he sees no reason to suppose that minors-protection business would, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, be in any large measure contentious.

It will be seen from paragraph 291 of this précis that Mr. Duthoit is inclined to support Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (a). He suggests, however, that if it is adopted it should (besides being amended as there suggested) carry a proviso that it shall not apply to the case of a Hindu minor who

is a member of an undivided family, wherein is an adult member capable of managing the family property.

85. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,—

invites attention to the opinions expressed by Messrs. Oldfield and Straight, *J. J.* [paragraphs 81 and 82, *supra*]. He writes: "If this proposal were adopted, it might result that the number of guardians who would be obliged to take out certificates would be so large that the Courts might fail to deal effectively with the numerous cases that would come before them; or that the trouble and annoyance of having to take out certificates would deter many persons from undertaking the office of guardian whereby the interests of minors would suffer. The inconveniences pointed out in paragraph 7 of the Resolution would undoubtedly follow the adoption of the proposal; and the facts stated by Mr. Duthoit [see paragraph 291, *infra*] and also by Mr. Justice Oldfield [see paragraph 8, *supra*] show that the proposal would fail to secure its object, since the litigation which arises on this subject is chiefly caused, not by persons wrongfully usurping the position of guardian, but by rightful guardians abusing their powers."

86. MR. JUSTICE SMYTH—

says suits in which minors after attaining their majority contest alienations made during their minority by their guardians are not numerous in the Punjab, and that his experience is that persons acting as guardians, whether they are the rightful guardians or not, do not often abuse their powers, but usually try to do what they think best for the minor. He adds that his impression is that it is the person who is rash enough to take a conveyance from the guardian rather than from the minor himself who suffers most under the present system, and observes that in such cases the remedy lies in the alienee's own hands.

He considers that, for the reasons stated in paragraph 7 of the Resolution, it would be very unwise to adopt Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (a) in the Punjab, "where, on the whole, the people get on very well without having recourse to certificates."

87. MUHAMMAD LATIF—

is strongly opposed to Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (a), on the grounds that it is unnecessary that the ignorance of the people would prevent their getting news of so serious a change having been made, and that it would in rease litigation and unnecessarily impede the administration of justice. He adds that the ordinary law sufficiently provides for calling guardians to account for mal-administration of a minor's estate.

88. UMAR BAKHSH—

thinks the drawbacks attending proposal (a), resulting from requiring a large number of people to have recourse to the Courts, outweigh any advantages which it may possess.

Further on, however, he suggests that alienations by certificated guardians who are not relatives of the minor, in favour of persons with whom they have personal dealings, should be made unsafe, if not declared altogether void. Cases have come to his knowledge in which guardians have indirectly derived personal benefit from such transactions, and it is, he says, very hard in such cases to prove actual fraud.

89. COLONEL E. P. GURDON—

is strongly opposed to proposal (a), and agrees with Muhammad Latif [paragraph 87, *supra*]

Precis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

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that the Hindu and Muhammadan laws sufficiently guard the interests of minors in the matter in question.

90. MR. H. T. RAVAZ—

thinks proposal (a) would work great injustice in the Punjab, "in many parts of which the people still remain persistently ignorant of all enactments which conflict with their usual practices, and where no evils are apparent as the result of the existing system. Cases no doubt occasionally occur in the Courts where minors, on attaining majority, sue to contest alienations of their property made during their minority by persons purporting to act as their guardians. In these cases, which are not numerous, I should say that the alienations contested are upheld as often as they are set aside, and my experience is that in a very small minority of the cases does it appear that the guardian has really abused his powers as such, or seriously neglected the interests of his ward, or in fact acted otherwise than for the benefit of the minor. Any dishonesty which appears is usually that of the minor or his advisers, who, finding when the former comes of age that property which during his minority was sold for fair value and for his benefit has much increased in value or late years, immediately seek to repudiate the transaction with the sole view of preventing the *bona fide* purchaser from reaping the fruits of what has eventually turned out to be a profitable bargain. I therefore think that the objections so forcibly put forward in paragraph 7 of the Government of India Resolution deserve the greatest weight and consideration so far as the Punjab is concerned."

91. MR. R. J. CROSTHWAITE,—

referring to paragraph 7 of the Resolution, says litigation regarding transactions effected by guardians arises, according to his experience, almost entirely from rightful guardians abusing their powers, and occurs generally where the Hindu law is applicable, the question usually raised being whether the minor is bound by the act of the manager of the family property.

92. MR. BEHARI LAL BASU,—

referring to paragraph 7 of the Resolution, argues that the difficulties there stated as likely to be caused to guardians by the adoption of Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (a) ought not to be allowed to prevent the enactment of any provision tending to the welfare of the minor, whose interests it is the duty of the State to protect; and he considers that proposal well calculated to check the proceedings of dishonest guardians.

He suggests that, if that proposal is adopted, something should be done to reduce court-fees payable on the certificates of guardians.

Referring to the possible objection that the general requiring of certificates would tend to upset the joint family system, he says "there is a marked change in the advanced parts of India, where the true notions of the joint family are disappearing."

93. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRACE—

says that in the Central Provinces "litigation does not arise from persons wrongfully usurping the position of a guardian, but it often arises from rightful guardians abusing their powers in respect to transactions effected by them."

He does not think it necessary to adopt proposal (a), observing that the interests of minors are otherwise sufficiently guarded, inasmuch as they, on attaining majority, can, within the time allowed by the Statute of Limitation, question the

acts of their guardians during their minority and take legal action; and guardians, purchasers, &c., on whom the *onus probandi* is thrown, have to justify and vindicate their doings."

94. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES—

regards proposal (a) as unnecessary and impolitic. The taking out of a certificate, he says, affords no guarantee that the holder will not abuse his trust; while, on the other hand, such a provision as is proposed would tend to hasten unduly the disintegration of the joint family system, which is already proceeding fast enough.

95. THE COMMISSIONER OF THE TENASSERIM DIVISION—

considers that "any change in the direction of making the obligation to take out a certificate, &c., more stringent than at present, as suggested by Mr. Justice Melvill, is, in the present condition of this province [British Burma], much to be deprecated."

He continues: "My reasons for holding this opinion are so clearly stated in paragraph 7 of the Resolution, which, I think, is applicable to all legislation of this description, that it is unnecessary to go into them; but I may add that in this province, during the years when the Special Court maintained that the Indian Succession Act was practically applicable to all classes, the real hardship and unnecessary litigation which such measures really inflict on all, but especially on the poorer and more ignorant portion of the population, in a country like this, were very clearly brought to light."

96. THE RECORDER OF RANGOON—

agrees with the Government of India that the balance of considerations is in favour of not adopting proposal (a).

97. THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

does not approve of proposal (a).

He writes: "It seems to me that the time cannot be far distant when administrative arrangements could be made enabling a specific class of local officials corresponding to the *Juges de Paix* of the Code Napoleon to watch over the interests of minors by controlling the appointment of guardians and nominating a *council de famille* and surrogate guardians in certain localities for every minor therein. Great hardship would, I consider, be involved in the general application of Mr. Melvill's principle so long as the District Judges' Courts are the only Courts which can deal with such matters."

98. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

considers the reasons stated in paragraph 7 of the Resolution justify the rejection of proposal (a).

99. MR. J. KNOX WIGHT—

fully concurs in the reasons advanced by the Government of India in paragraph 7 of the Resolution for rejecting proposal (a). That proposal, he says, involves a great change in existing customs for which no necessity has been made out.

100. MR. H. MUSPRATT—

concurs in the remarks in paragraph 7 of the Resolution.

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Point IV.—Whether Court's sanction should be required to alienations.)

101. BABU KOYLAS CHUNDER GHOSE—

observes that the adoption of proposal (a) would seriously affect the interests of minors, especially in cases where there are numerous sub-divisions of an estate.

102. COLONEL W. HILL, COMMISSIONER OF COORG—

says the objections to proposal (a) which are stated in paragraph 7 of the Resolution apply fully to the circumstances of Coorg.

103. THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD—

says that if proposal (a) is adopted certificates would be necessary before almost any transaction affecting the immovable property of a minor could be entered into. "The number of applications for certificates would be vastly increased; and the benefit accruing to the property of minors in a small minority of cases would be counterbalanced by the detriment to property for want of necessary action during the delay which the process of obtaining a certificate would entail. Nor would the adoption of this proposal avert that class of injury which arises from the abuse of their powers by lawful guardians."

[See also remarks by Mr. J. W. Chisholm in paragraph 37 of précis.]

104. In regard to Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (b)* taken separately, the Government of India thought it might be partially adopted. Even if proposal (a) were rejected (see paragraph 70 of précis). They wrote: "In cases in which no person has a legal claim to the guardianship, and the Court accordingly exercises a free choice in the selection of the guardian, it seems clear that the sanction of the Court to the sale or alienation of immovable property should be required, as in such cases the Court is in a certain sense answerable for the guardian; but when the Court merely decides that a person is entitled to the guardianship by appointment, and also when it decides that a person is entitled thereto by virtue of relationship, the necessity of insisting upon such a restriction is perhaps open to doubt. In these cases it might suffice if the guardian were allowed the option of submitting the transaction to the Court for sanction, if he thought it necessary to do so for his own protection or for the satisfaction of an intending purchaser of the property."

105. MR. HUTCHINS—

sees no necessity for making a distinction between a certificated and an uncertificated guardian; but if any is to be made, he thinks that proposed by the Government of India is reasonable. He thinks every guardian should have the option of bringing any important matter before the Court, and should (for the particular purpose of the reference, apparently) be required to take out a certificate.

106. MR. S. SUBRAMANIAM IYER—

strongly approves of Mr. Hutchins's suggestion that all guardians should have the option of applying to the Court for advice.

107. MR. WIGRAM—

writes:—

"As regards the alienation, whether by gift, sale or mortgage, of property in which minors

have a joint interest, I think that it would save much litigation to enact that no such alienation or relinquishment of a minor's right should be valid without the sanction of the District Court, and that if the sanction of the Court was obtained the alienation could not be challenged by the minor unless by a regular suit instituted on his behalf within six months. It would, of course, be requisite to provide that a formal inquiry should be held either by the District Court or through a Subordinate Court whether the alienation was necessary and expedient, and, if the mother was alive, her objection, if any, should be duly considered.

"I would expressly limit this jurisdiction to cases where a particular branch of an undivided family was represented by minors. The assent of the minor's father would, as now, imply the assent of the children."

108. MR. PLUMER—

thinks that in the case of certificated guardians the sanction of the Court should certainly be required, and that this is necessary in order to prevent derelictions of duty on the part of persons for whose conduct the Court is in a way responsible, and who would without such supervision be tempted to go wrong. He explains that this would not throw any great burden on the Courts, the number of certificated guardians not being large.

In the case of alienations, &c., by guardians whom the Courts have decided to be entitled by appointment or by virtue of relationship to act as guardian, he thinks it might be left optional to either the guardian or the intending alienee himself to apply to the Court to sanction the alienation.

109. MR. E. BARCLAY—

thinks that, at any rate in cases where it is proposed to sell immovable property above a certain value, or to lease it beyond a certain term, or to encumber it beyond a certain amount, the sanction of the Court should be required (in the case of both certificated and uncertificated guardians, apparently). He points out that the case quoted by Mr. Justice Melvill (L. L. R. 5 Cal. 363) does not render alienations by certificated administrators absolutely unimpeachable, and that they can be set aside if fraud or illegality be shown; but he thinks the learned Judge's views might be met in the following way:—

"The Act might provide that in all instruments of alienation and incumbrance of a minor's immovable property, the manager or certificated administrator should be described as such, and that the order of Court sanctioning the alienation or incumbrance should be recited, and that it should appear on the face of the instrument that it is made in pursuance of such order; and the Act might declare that the title of the purchaser, lessee or incumbrancer taking under an instrument containing such particulars shall, in the absence of fraud or illegality, be held conclusive as against the minor and all persons claiming under him."

110. THE MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE—

concur with the Government of India.

111. SIR CHARLES TURNER—

thinks the sanction of the Court should be required only in the case of alienations and incumbrances of large amount, and that no sanction should be required in the case of properties of small value, because the attendant expenses would prove a

* (b) That the provision in the second clause of section 18 of Act XX of 1864 and XL of 1858, which requires the previous sanction of the Civil Court to any alienation or in-

Pré- is of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Point IV.—Whether Court's sanction should be required to alienations.)

112. MR. JUSTICE WEST—

would, in the case, of minors having a sole or separate estate, give all guardians the right to come into Court and get proposed transactions approved. As to guardians appointed by the personal law of the minor, he would not bind them any further than this; and as to those appointed—not merely recognized—by the Court, he would make them subject “to such restrictions as their certificates might impose.”

113. SIR CHARLES SARGENT—

thinks “the consent of the Court should be required in all cases to give effect to alienations (except leases for a short term of years) and incumbrances of or upon the minor's immovable property, as well as to any compromise of the minor's interest in that property, and that, too, as well by the certificated administrator as by any other person claiming to have charge of the property.” He thinks “that the importance attached to the granting of a certificate is greatly exaggerated, and that the powers of such administrator without the consent of the Court should be confined to what is strictly management.”

He suggests that the permission to alienate or encumber should be given by the Civil Court of the district in which the property in question is situated, where the minor has property in more than one district.

114. THE HON'BLE MR. PAUL—

thinks the modification suggested by the Government of India might perhaps be safely adopted, but that the relinquishment of control should not extend any further. He does not think purchasers should be protected any further than they are at present in their dealings with a minor's estate.

115. MR. T. T. ALLEN—

dissents from Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal (b). He considers it necessary to retain the second clause of section 18 of Act XI. of 1858. Where a minor's property is considerable, he says, a certificate is almost invariably taken out, and the great value of the Act is in the protection which the clause in question affords the minor against improper alienation of the *corpus*; while when alienation is necessary the sanction of the Judge, which is almost conclusive evidence of the necessity of the sale, vastly strengthens the purchaser's security, so that a better price is realised.

116. THE JUDGES OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT—

see no objection to repealing the second clause of section 18 of Act XI. of 1858.

117. MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT—

thinks clause 2 of section 18 should be retained, and that all guardians appointed by the Court, whether in right of a will or deed or by its own selection, should be brought within its purview.

118. MR. H. J. SPARKS—

approves of the Government of India's proposals. (Please also see his remarks in paragraph 160, *infra*.)

119. MR. B. W. COLVIN—

approves of Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal to repeal the clause. His experience shows that the Court is commonly unable to obtain evidence upon which to form an opinion with any confidence as

is apt to become a dangerous screen to the misdoings of guardians. The only practical value of the clause, he says, is that it gives some publicity to a guardian's doings; but this is scarcely necessary, and the advantage, moreover, such as it is, is more than counterbalanced by the considerations stated above. The real checks are to be found in the intervention of the minor's other relatives and friends, and in the liability of the guardian to being hereafter called to account by the minor himself; and when these fail, the Court's sanction in particular cases supplies no effective substitute for them.

120. MR. DETHOIT—

does not think Mr. Justice Melvill's proposal to repeal the clause altogether is well-advised; but he sees no objection to a modification of it by the substitution of the words “longer period than that of the minority of the proprietor” for the words “period exceeding five years.”

(Please also see his remarks in paragraph 194, *infra*.)

121. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,—

is disposed to agree with Mr. Justice Melvill, though he thinks the matter does not seem so important as to require a special amendment of the existing law. He adds that “the suggestion made in paragraph 8 of the Resolution, that guardians by appointment or relationship should be allowed the option of submitting any transaction to the Court for sanction, seems open to the objection that it would be likely to produce on the part of guardians a disposition to produce for sanction only those transactions in which they wished to obtain an official screen to questionable proceedings.”

(Please also see his remarks in paragraph 162, *infra*.)

122. MR JUSTICE SMYTH—

writes:—

“I am inclined to agree in the views of the Government of India as expressed in paragraph 8 of the Resolution. But where a guardian who owes his status merely to the act of the Court makes an alienation of immovable property without the sanction of the Court, I am of opinion that the alienation should not be treated as absolutely void. If it appear that the parties to the alienation acted in good faith, and that the transaction was for the benefit of the minor, I do not think that the transaction should be held to be void merely because the guardian owed his status to the act of the Court and omitted to obtain the Court's sanction to the alienation. The *onus* of proving that the alienation was effected in good faith, and was for the minor's benefit, would be on the person who affirmed its validity.”

123. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

thinks the second clause of section 18 of Act XI. of 1858 should be retained, and extended to all guardians, whether certificated or not.

He further suggests that an explanation should be added declaring that alienations made without sanction will be not absolutely void, but merely avoidable on proof that the guardian acted *malafide*, and that the transaction was not a proper one.

124. LALLA MOHAN LALL AND MIAN ASDULLA, PLEADERS, OF AMRITSAR,—

Precis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Point IV.—Whether Court's sanction should be required to alienations.)

mere act of the Court, the Court should be required to make a summary investigation as to the propriety of the alienation or encumbrance suggested; and further that a proviso be added declaring that "no such summary investigation should be held to be complete within the meaning of the Act unless the near relations of the minor, if any, or any friend interested in his welfare, have had an opportunity of protesting or objecting before the Court against the suggestions of the Public Curator or other administrator within a term to be fixed by the Court, of which due notice shall be given to them."

125. COLONEL C. A. McMAHON—
writes:—

"I would leave the guardian to deal with the minor's property at his own risk. An *ex parte* reference by a guardian to a Civil Court for sanction to a proposed alienation might be very injurious to the minor's interests; for the Court would only have the *ex parte* representations of a possibly dishonest or interested man to go on.

"I do not think a reference of this character is worth the trouble and expense it involves, and I think it would be better for all concerned to leave the guardian to act on his own responsibility and risk."

126. MUHAMMAD LATIF—
considers it desirable to require the Court's sanction "where the Court exercises direct control over the property of the minor," but that sanction should not be required where the guardian holds his position by virtue of relationship or by virtue of a deed of appointment. In the latter cases the guardian ought, he thinks, to be held responsible to the minor for his acts.

127. UMAR BAKHSH—
suggests that every transaction involving property of the value of Rs. 1,000 and upwards should be declared invalid unless it has the sanction of the Court.

128. COLONEL GURDON—
writes:—
"Where of course there is no person with any legal claim to the guardianship of a minor, *e.g.*, no kinsman or other person who according to the personal law of the minor can claim as a right the guardianship, and when in such case the Court has selected a person to administer the minor's property, it may no doubt be advisable and just that the previous sanction of the Court should be required to render valid any alienation of a minor's immovable property; but the application of this restriction to cases where there are persons legally entitled to guardianship according to Hindu and Muhammadan law, is, I think, to be deprecated. at any rate, if such a provision be retained, its application should only be obligatory upon guardians 'appointed by the Court.' All other guardians might be allowed at their option to apply to the Court or not, if required for the satisfaction of an intending purchaser of the property (*vide* paragraph 8 of Government of India's Resolution)."

129. MR. H. T. RIVAZ—
considers the Government of India's proposals reasonable and worthy of adoption.

He suggests that the effect of an alienation by a certificated guardian without the Court's sanction might be made clearer than it is at present. He writes: "I take it that a sale or mortgage by a certificated guardian without the sanction of the

Court is not absolutely void, but voidable at the option of the minor when he attains majority, if he chose to repudiate the transaction, and subject to a refund by the minor of so much of the consideration money as has been expended for his benefit or for the benefit of his estate. If this is not the law under the section as it at present stands, I think the section should be at least modified to the extent above indicated, and I should be glad myself to see the section go further, and give the Court a discretion to refuse to set aside a sale (though the Court's sanction was wanting) if it was made clearly to appear that the transaction was a *bond fide* one made in the interests of the minor. This would cause no hardship to the minor, as in such cases it is a well established principle that the *onus* lies upon the party contracting with the minor's representative to show that the transaction was *bond fide* and for the benefit of the minor."

130. MR. R. J. CROFTSWAITE—
fully concurs in the Government of India's proposals.

131. MR. J. W. CHISHOLM—
would repeal the second clause of section 18, because in cases of alienation no real check can be applied by the Civil Court, and consequently the sanction contemplated by the clause is often given on incomplete information, and places additional difficulties in the way of a minor should he sue, on obtaining his majority, to set aside any alienation made by his guardian as unnecessary. Such suits can, he says, always be brought, and by this means minors often recover properties wrongfully alienated.

132. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES—
concurs in the Government of India's proposals.

133. THE RECORDER OF RANGOON—
would retain the second clause of section 18. If it does not do much good, he says, at all events it does not do much harm.

134. THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—
thinks the clause should be retained. He writes:—

"It is quite true that in granting sanction under the Act the Court has nothing to guide it but the *ex parte* statements of the administrator himself, but in the absence of complete arrangements (such as those alluded to in the preceding paragraph)* the necessity of obtaining sanction acts as a wholesome though partial check, and should not, in my opinion, be done away with."

135. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—
says there appears to be no sufficient reason for repealing the clause.

136. MR. J. KNOX WIGHT—
thinks the clause should be retained, because it tends to the benefit of the minor and the purchaser alike as well as to the protection of the guardian. The necessity for moving the Court, he says, prevents the making of improper bargains.

(Please also see his remarks in paragraph 179, *infra*).

137. COLONEL W. HILL—
agrees that "it will suffice if guardians are allowed the option of submitting transactions to the

* See paragraph 27 of *precis*.

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Point V.—Right of certificated administrator to appear in Court.

Point VI.—Declaration as to powers of Guardians)

Court for their own protection or for the satisfaction of an intending purchaser of property."

138. THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD—

approves of the Government of India's proposals.

[See also remarks by—

Mr. W. Wilson, in paragraphs 74 and 151 of précis ;

Mr. Justice Melvill, in paragraph 78 of précis ;
the Hon'ble Mr. O'Sullivan, in paragraph 154 of précis ;

Mr. Justice Oldfield, in paragraph 227 of précis ;

Mr. Justice Field, in paragraph 258 of précis ;

Khan Ahmad Shah, in paragraph 296 of précis ;
and

Sardar Gurdial Singh, in paragraph 297 of précis.]

P.—Whether, assuming it to be the intention of the legislature (see sections 464, 440 and 441 of the Code of Civil Procedure) that a guardian appointed under the Minors' Act possesses no right as such to appear on behalf of a minor, but that he must sue as next friend or be appointed to defend as guardian ad litem, the Code of Civil Procedure should not be amended so as to make this more clear.

139. MR. HUTCHINS—

would require that every one suing on behalf of a minor should either have taken out a certificate or obtained the previous leave of the Court—the latter provision to meet cases where the rightful guardian is the defendant or is interested in the defendant or is averse to taking legal proceedings.

He adds that where the minor is a defendant the intention seems to be that he should be sued as under the protection of his guardian, where one has been certificated or appointed by the Court of Wards or a Civil Court, section 143 of the Civil Procedure Code being to this extent controlled by section 461; and that it is only where there is no such guardian that the particular tribunal is to appoint a guardian *ad litem*.

140. THE HON'BLE MR. O'SULLIVAN, ADVOCATE GENERAL OF MADRAS,—

suggests that in all suits against a minor the administrator should be made a party as guardian *ad litem*, but that the Courts should have power to permit a friend or relative of the minor also to appear to defend the suit in cases in which such a course appears to be advisable; also that the administrator should have authority to institute suits on behalf of the minor, with power to the Court to give the conduct of any particular suit, or classes of suits, to any person named, other than the administrator.

141. THE MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE, MR. H. J. SPARKS, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRACE AND THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

agree with the Government of India that the Code should be amended in the direction indicated.

142. SIR CHARLES TURNER—

suggests that "except where the conduct of the guardian is impugned or his personal interest is in conflict with that of the minor, the Court should be required to recognise as guardian *ad litem*, if he be willing to undertake the duty, the person who by the personal law is entitled to the

143. MR. JUSTICE WEST—

thinks no person wishing to sue as next friend on behalf of a minor should be subjected to any restriction other than those involved in proper rules as to costs.

He further thinks it might be explicitly provided that an administrator duly appointed should, as such, be a tutor capable of representing the minor in all litigation without further appointment.

144. MR. B. W. COLVIN—

sees no reason why there should be any separate application to be appointed guardian *ad litem* in cases where there is a certificated guardian. The certificated administrator should, he thinks, be *ex officio* guardian *ad litem* to the minor in his charge.

145. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,—

"agrees that if any amendment of the law is to be undertaken, it would be well to amend the Code of Civil Procedure so as to make it clear what is the status of a guardian appointed under the Minors' Act in respect of suits instituted on behalf of or against the minor whom he represents."

146. MR. H. MUSPRATT—

says Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code, "gives rise to no difficulty in the appointment of next friends or guardians *ad litem*, and nothing has yet come under notice so as to call for any modification of the provisions."

147. COLONEL W. HILL, COMMISSIONER OF COORG,—

writes:—

"Guardians who have obtained a certificate under the Minors' Act should be empowered to sue as such without the further intervention of the Court as required by section 443 of the Civil Procedure Code; at the same time an order of any Court appointing a guardian should not be held as giving any one who has not obtained a certificate any further authority over a minor."

[See also remarks by—

Mr. Plumer, in paragraph 6 of précis ;

Sir Charles Sargent, in paragraph 13 of précis ;

the Hon'ble Mr. Paul, in paragraph 14 of précis ;

Muhammad Latif, in paragraph 29 of précis ;

Umar Bakhsh, in paragraph 30 of précis ;

Colonel E. P. Gordon, in paragraph 31 of précis ;

Mr. H. T. Rivaz, in paragraph 32 of précis ;

Sardar Gurdial Singh, in paragraph 34 of précis ;

Mr. Behari Lal Basu, in paragraph 36 of précis ;

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, in paragraph 37 of précis ;

Lieutenant-Colonel Grace, in paragraph 38 of précis ;

the Recorder of Rangoon, in paragraph 40 of précis ;

the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma, in paragraph 41 of précis ; and

Mr. Wigram, in paragraph 370 of précis.]

VI.—Whether the first clause of section 18 of the

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Point VI.—Declaration as to powers of Guardians.)

declared by the Court; possess simply the same powers which he possessed before procuring a declaration of title, and that the order of the Court should have no effect except that of declaring his status; and further,

(a) *Whether, if the powers of a guardian who owes his status to the mere act of the Court are defined at all, they should not be defined in some way which would indicate that persons having transactions with him should bear in mind his representative character, and should not deal with him as they would if he were acting on his own account.*

148. The Government of India specially invited suggestions on the latter of these two points. The remarks contained in the following paragraphs which refer to this point are marked "[a]" on the margin.

149. Mr. HITCHINS—
observes that Madras Regulation V of 1804, section 21, clause fourth, gives no greater powers to a guardian appointed by the Court of Wards or the Zila Court than to other persons acting as guardian. As an indication of what the law should be on this point, he refers to his remarks noted in paragraph 71 of this précis.

150. Mr. PLUMER—
says the legal powers and liabilities of guardians, whether acting by virtue of appointment, relationship or selection by the Court, are the same, and he sees no advantage in defining the powers of either class. Persons dealing with guardians may well, he thinks, be left to protect their own interests.

151. Mr. W. WILSON—
writes as follows:—

"With reference to paragraphs 8 and 10 of the Resolution, I have to observe that where the instrument of appointment defines the powers of a guardian, he can deal with the property in accordance therewith without reference to the Courts. A guardian by relationship however and a guardian by appointment whose powers in respect of the property are not defined in the instrument of appointment are in precisely the same position as guardians appointed by the Court, and there is therefore no reason for relieving them of obligations—such as reference to the Court before sale—which are imposed on guardians appointed by the Court, nor of subjecting them to disabilities to which Court-appointed guardians are not liable. I think therefore that in the cases of guardianship by relationship and guardianship by appointment, where the instrument of appointment does not define the powers of the guardian, the order of the Court should operate merely as a declarator of status, but should, subject to the same conditions, confer on such guardians all powers possessed by Court-appointed guardians. I would further suggest that, where, in the case of guardianship by appointment, the instrument of appointment in the opinion of the Court restricts the powers of the guardian to the detriment of the minor, his powers should be extended in such manner as the Court may direct, the exercise of such extended powers by the guardian being subject to the provisions of section 18 [of Act XX of 1864]. From the operation of the second clause of this section all acts of guardians by appointment in pursuance of their instruments of appointment should be expressly exempted; but in all other cases the provisions of the section should in my opinion be strictly maintained."

152. Mr. E. BARCLAY—

considers that, in cases where a Court decides that a person is entitled to a certificate of administration by virtue of appointment or by relationship, the same strictness should be required as to accounting for moveable property and as to the alienation or incumbrance of immoveable property, as in other cases excepting that in the former case, he would not require the administrator to furnish security. He would, however, expressly give the Court power to refuse a certificate for good cause shown.

He further thinks the duties of the manager (Collector) and the certificated administrator should be defined with as much particularity as possible, so as to prevent mistakes on the part of a Collector who might have to take temporary charge of a minor's estate, or on the part of others who might go wrong through ignorance.

153. Mr. ANSAR-UD-DIN—
concurs in the Government of India's proposals.

154. The Hon'ble Mr. O'SULLIVAN—
writes:—

"The Act should define and limit the powers of persons to whom certificates of administration may be granted with regard to managing, charging or alienating the property of minors, and I think the sanction of the Court should be required in order to render valid any alienation of immoveable property of a value exceeding Rs. 500."

And again,

"I think it of the utmost importance either that the power of the administrator to deal with the property of the minor should be defined in the Act, or that the sanction of the Court should be required, so that third persons may be able to rely upon the title of the administrator and his capacity to bind the interests of the minor; and, in order that the interests of the minor may not be sacrificed, the Court should be at liberty to entertain objections by a friend or relative of the minor against any proposal or application by the administrator."

155. Mr. J. W. HANDLEY—

thinks that if the powers of guardians are to be defined at all, the definition given in Acts XX of 1864 and XL of 1858, section 18, should be considerably narrowed. He suggests that the Courts might be left to decide in every case, in accordance with the well-established rule, whether the action of guardians has been consistent with the proper discharge of their duties.

156. Mr. G. MUTTUSWAMY CHETTIAR—
agrees with Mr. Handley.

157. The Madras Board of Revenue—

"would suggest whether it might not with advantage be enacted that, in dealing with the property of their wards, guardians (including those owing their status to the mere act of a Court) should have the rights and powers, and be subject to the duties and liabilities, of a trustee, as laid down in the Indian Trusts Act, II of 1882."

158. Sir Charles Turner—

recommends that, where the guardian derives his powers solely from the act of the Court, those powers should be defined.

He further suggests provision being made that, except when the powers of a guardian are extended by the personal law of the minor or a special direc-

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Point VI.—Declaration as to powers of Guardians.)

tion of the creator of the trust, his powers of investment shall be limited by the provisions of section 20 of the Trustee Act [? Trusts Act, II of 1882.] He says that applications are not unfrequently made and granted for the issue of certificates to collect debts to the guardians of minors who, if of age, would be entitled to represent this estate of the deceased, and that there is at present no statutory provision authorizing this procedure.

159. MR. JUSTICE FIELD—

says section 18 of Act XI of 1858 has given rise to a considerable amount of litigation.

He thinks the expression "may exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been exercised by the proprietor if not a minor" has not been happily chosen, and that the powers of a manager ought to be defined in other language. "According to English law," he says, "a lease made by a testamentary guardian to last beyond the minority of the ward was absolutely void as soon as the infant came of age. A Statute was subsequently passed (11 Geo. IV and 1 Wm. IV, cap. 64) under which an infant or his guardian might, with the sanction of the Court, accept renewals of leases and grant leases which should be valid, although they exceeded the period of the minority of the infant. The practice under this Act will be found in Chapter XIX of Mr. Daniell's Chancery Practice, and the principle of these Statutes deserves consideration in considering any amendment of Act XI of 1858."

He also observes that the clause authorising certificated guardians to collect and pay all past claims, debts and liabilities due to, or by, the estate of the minor would seem to indicate that a person who has obtained a certificate under the Minors' Act is entitled to collect debts without any further authority, but that this view has not always been taken by the Courts. He gives a reference to *In re Ransissa Begum*, 2 B.L.R., 129.

(Please also see his remarks in paragraph 258, *infra*.)

160. MR. H. J. SPARKS—

considers that guardians who owe their status to the mere act of the Court "should have power similar to those exercised by managers appointed by the Court of Wards, and should have no power to alienate or encumber the minor's unmoveable property, or to dispose of any valuable moveable property, without the orders of the Court. They should, in fact, be servants of the Court."

161. MR. DELHOI—

writes regarding the Government of India's proposal as follows:—

"I do not think this proposition feasible further than that the guardian, when transacting business on the part of the minor might be required to describe himself as guardian of the minor. I am unable to distinguish, as regards the management of a minor's affairs, between the status of a 'legitimate' and the status of a 'dative' guardian. Unless the action of the guardian, in the absence of fraud or collusion, fully binds the minor, the interests of minors would suffer."

In this connection he refers to some remarks of Mr. Justice Markby pointing to the duty of persons dealing with representatives to satisfy themselves that the latter are acting for the benefit of their principals.

162. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—

says it is clear that a guardian by appointment or relationship should acquire no fresh powers to

deal with the estate through the act of the Court in recognising his title; and that a guardian by appointment should, in consequence of such recognition, lose no powers already vested in him and that in this respect section 18 of the Minors Act seems to require amendment.

He thinks there is reason for supporting the suggestions made by Mr. Sparks (paragraph 160 *supra*). He continues:—"Another suggestion may be made, namely, that if it be made clear that guardians by appointment or relationship acquire no new powers through the act of the Court in declaring their status, guardians appointed by the Court should be permitted to exercise, with respect to the property concerned, all the powers which the owner might exercise if not a minor, subject to the limitation already provided in the second clause of section 18, and subject also to any further limitations which the Court might think fit to impose at the time of granting the certificate. If the proposal made by Mr. Justice Oldfield [see paragraph 363, *infra*] for the taking of bonds for due administration of the trust be adopted, the powers that would thus devolve on guardians would not be unduly large."

In regard to the second point mentioned in paragraph 10 of the Government of India's Resolution, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner thinks no special provision is necessary, as it would be the duty of all interested persons to ascertain for themselves the extent of the guardian's powers, and they can do so at very small cost.

163. MR. JUSTICE SMYTH—

writes:—

"I think the form of certificate given to a guardian should be prescribed by the Act, and it should indicate clearly the extent of the powers conferred on the guardian. Two forms might be prescribed,—one for guardians who owe their status to appointment or relationship, and the other for guardians who owe their status to the mere act of the Court. In this way any person dealing with a certificated guardian will have only to ask him to produce his certificate, and will be able to ascertain from it the nature of the powers which he exercises."

164. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

submits a list of restrictions of sorts which he thinks should be placed on the powers of guardians.

165. LALLA GIRDHARY LAL, PLEADER, OF DELHI—

thinks one of those restrictions, *viz.*, that a guardian should not be allowed to arrange for a ward's marriage without the permission of the Court, should not be prescribed, because it would cause unusual and unnecessary litigation.

166. LALLA MODAN LALL AND MIYAN ABDULLA—think it right that the order of a Court should, in the case of guardians owing their status to the mere act of the Court, operate no further than as a declaration of status.

167. COLONEL C. A. McMAHON—

writes:—

"I would limit the effect of taking out a certificate of administration to a mere authoritative declaration of status, leaving it to the minor, on attaining his majority, to contest the validity of the guardian's acts on their merits if so disposed. I think it most undesirable to place any restriction on the power of the minor to impeach the conduct

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Point VI.—Declaration as to powers of Guardians)

of the guardian (see Mr. Justice Melvill's Minute, page 3) on the ground that the latter took out a certificate or obtained the sanction of the Civil Court to his proposed alienation of immoveable property."

168. MUHAMMAD LATIF—

says the first clause of section 18 gives the guardian greater powers than are allowed him under either the Hindu or the Muhammadan law; he thinks this very objectionable, and suggests that "a certificated guardian should be placed on no better footing, on the mere strength of the certificate he holds, than that which he held originally, namely, when he held no such certificate, and the effect of the certificate should be no more than to declare his status;" and further:—

"As to the definition of the powers of guardians who owe their status to the mere act of the Civil Court, I think it enough to say that these powers are well denuded in the Hindu and Muhammadan law, and no change is desirable."

He also thinks it should be expressly declared (1) that the guardian in dealing with the minor's property is acting merely in his representative capacity, and (2) that his acts shall be open to objection by the minor, (i) if the latter, on attaining the age of puberty, finds his interests were prejudiced by the guardian's acts, whether sanction was obtained to the alienation of his immoveable property or not, or (ii) on the ground of fraud or collusion between the manager and the dealer, or (iii) on the ground of some misrepresentation of facts within the knowledge of the purchaser at the time the sanction was obtained.

169. CHAK BAKH—

thinks it very desirable that the powers of guardians of all kinds should be defined. He argues that unless this is done confusion will result, with reference to the varying rules of Hindu law, Muhammadan law and custom and the powers supposed to be derived from the Court making an appointment; also, that it is desirable that guardians appointed by the Court should be denudatively given wider powers, for the benefit of the minor, than they would have under either the Hindu or the Muhammadan law.

His reason for placing all guardians on the same footing in this respect is that different rules applying to different classes of guardians seem unnecessary and would cause complications.

He thinks the powers given by clause 1 of section 18 of Act XL of 1858 should be maintained with this amendment, that the minor shall have the right, on attaining his majority to impeach the acts of his guardian on the ground of fraud or gross carelessness on his part.

He agrees with the Government of India that the powers of all guardians should be defined in some way which would indicate that they should not be dealt with as if they were acting on their own account.

170. COLONEL GURDON—

says "there is much truth in Muhammad Latif's arguments paragraph 168, *supra*, against the retention of section 18 of Act XL of 1858, especially with reference to the different relative powers which a guardian of a minor and the minor himself, if he were not thus disqualified, possess."

171. MR. H. T. RIVAZ—

considers the first of the Government of India's proposals good, but doubts the advisability of attempting to carry out the second. He says the

general principles of law requiring that in dealing with representatives special caution should be exercised are well understood, and he fears that "an attempt to exhaust this subject in a single section of a legislative enactment might lead to complications and difficulties instead of serving any useful end."

172. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB—

agrees with Mr. Rivaz.

173. SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

thinks the powers conferred by section 18, clause 1 of Act XL of 1858 are too wide.

He suggests that a simple provision should be made to the effect that guardians "appointed under the Act" [? certificated] have, subject to the general control of the Court, power to do all acts necessary for the proper management and protection of the minor's estate.

174. MR. J. W. CHISHOLM—

writes:—

"It is no doubt important that transactions entered into by guardians in good faith should not be liable to be set aside except for fraud or other adequate cause. Section 18, however, confers on a certificated guardian practically all the powers of a proprietor. As in point of fact the guardian only represents the proprietor owing to his temporary disability as a minor, and as there are circumstances under which the action of guardians in regard to the property can be subsequently set aside, in my opinion the wording of the section should be altered in the sense suggested in paragraph 10 of the Government Resolution."

175. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRACE—

approves of the Government of India's proposals. He thinks the dealings of guardians with other persons in respect of the minor's property should be held to be those of a "trustee."

176. THE RECORDER OF RANGOON—

sees no objection to the Government of India's [a] proposals.

177. THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

writes:—

"There can, in my opinion, be no doubt that the first portion of section 18 of Act XL of 1858 should be amended. The status of the guardian and the powers vested in him should be much more clearly defined; and I cannot but think that section 8 of Chapter II, Tit. X, Lib. 1, of the Belgian Code might with advantage be consulted on this subject."

178. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

considers clause 1 of section 18 might with advantage be amended as suggested by the Government of India.

179. MR. J. KNOX WIGHT—

writes:—

"With reference to paragraph 10 of the Resolution, I am of opinion that the first clause of section 18, Act XL of 1858, should be so amended as to make the powers of the certificated guardians equal to those of non-certificated ones. I think section 18 is quite exhausted, and does not require any amendment; but if it is to be

Frécis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Point VII.—Effect of Court's sanction to alienations)

interpreted in the way Mr. Justice Melvill has done,* words may be added to it to make the powers of certificated guardians co-extensive with those of guardians appointed by virtue of relationship, excepting only in this point that the latter have uncontrolled power, whereas the former must secure the sanction of the Court in some cases.

"As regards the concluding portion of paragraph 10, I think there is no necessity for introducing any technical provision in the matter indicated therein. Although no such provision is contained in the existing Act, no difficulty is said to have arisen in practice."

180. MR. H. MUSPRATT—
thinks it is necessary to define what powers guardians should exercise, whether by virtue of a certificate of appointment or of relationship.

181. BABU KOYLAS CHUNDER GHOSE—
considers it is necessary to make any provision such as that suggested in the second clause of paragraph 10 of the Resolution.

COLONEL W. HILL—
concurs in the Government of India's proposals.

183. THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD—
concurs in the Government of India's proposal regarding the first point. He further makes the following suggestions:—

"The powers of a guardian who owes his status to the mere act of the Court should be especially defined at the time of his appointment, and should be limited to all acts necessary for the efficient management of the estate, the best lines to follow probably being those laid down for the duties and liabilities of trustees.† Any alienations extending beyond short leases, and any expenditure from the estate upon marriage or other ceremonies, should be prohibited except under the order of the Court."

[Please also see remarks by Mr. Justice West in paragraph 112, *supra*.]

VII.—*Whether (if clause 2 of section 18 of Acts XX of 1861 and XL of 1858 is retained) it should not be made clear that the effect of the Court's sanction to sell, alienate, &c., any immovable property is to give the purchaser a good title to such property, in the absence of fraud or collusion on his part.*

184. The Government of India explained that if such is not the effect the sanction would, from the purchaser's point of view, afford little or no protection, and the minor's property would consequently be depreciated in value.

184A. MR. HUTCHINS, THE MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE, MR. H. J. SPARKS, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, MR. H. T. RIVAZ, THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA and THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD—
concur in the Government of India's proposal.

185. THE RECORDER OF RANGOON—
sees no objection to it.

186. MR. PLUMER—
thinks no hard-and-fast rule should be laid down as to the effect of the Court's sanction.

The mere sanction, without any declaration as to its effect, he says, is useful in affording a check

on dishonest or incapable guardians; and he does not think it necessary to protect the alienee by declaring its effect, because the law as it stands affords him a sufficient guide.

187. MR. R. RY. A. D. V. RAMANA PUNTULU GARU, SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF MADRAS,—

agrees with Mr. Justice West "that *bona fide* transactions affecting the immovable property of minors, entered into by certificated administrators with the previous sanction of the District Court, should bind minors to the same extent as alienations made by the managing members of undivided Hindu families."

188. THE HON'BLE MR HUMAYUN JAH, BAHADUR,—

agrees with the Government of India, but would say "in the absence of fraud (or collusion) on the part either of the guardian or of the purchaser."

189. SIR CHARLES TURNER—
writes as follows:—

"The 2nd clause of section 18, Act XL of 1858, does not confer on purchasers a title which the minor may not dispute. The sanction of the Court implies that the transaction as presented to it appeared to be for the interest of the minor. In order that the property of minors may not be depreciated by the difficulty of making as valid a title as can be made by an owner, it may be desirable to enact that where the Court is satisfied that the full market-value has been given for the property and [?] that the guardian [?] has secured the investment of the price in certain specified securities, the title of the purchasers shall be defeated only on proof of fraud."

190. SIR CHARLES SARGENT—
thinks the title acquired by the alienee with the consent of the Court should be conclusive against the minor.

191. THE HON'BLE MR. PAUL—
discusses the case reported in I. L. R., 5 Cal., 363, quoted by Mr. Justice Melvill, which, he says, he does not understand to have decided that a sanctioned sale cannot be impeached on ordinary grounds. Mr. Paul "conceives that the object of clause 2 of section 18 of the Acts was to prevent any such dealings as those prohibited without sanction, and that the sanction is required for the benefit of the minor, and has no reference to the security of the purchaser." He "doubts the wisdom of discharging guardians from responsibility for such transactions or of protecting purchasers in them, unless the transactions are capable of bearing full scrutiny," and he "does not see how the depreciation of price in such a transaction can be avoided without accepting the risk of affirming transactions injurious to infants, and so doing more harm than any such depreciation in price can do."

192. MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT—
thinks sanction should, except where it has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation, be conclusive of the vendee's or mortgagee's title.

193. MR. B. W. COLVIN—
would do away altogether with the necessity for sanction (see his remarks in paragraph 119 of, *post*).

194. MR. DETMORT—
writes with reference to the Government of India's proposal as follows:—
"I would have a separate section in the Act

* See Home Department's Proceedings No. 168 for October, 1882, *supra* 24.

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(Point VIII.—Extension of new law to Presidency-towns.)

ne it to cases in which immoveable property is alienated with the sanction of the Court. I think that guardians should be allowed to dispose of moveables, and to make temporary alienations of immoveables, without the sanction of the Court, and to alienate immoveables permanently with the sanction of the Court; and that as regards both sets of cases the full authority of the guardian to bind the minor, except of course in the event of fraud and collusion, should be declared."

(Please also see his remarks in paragraph 161, *infra*.)

195. **LALLA GIEBHUEI LAI—**

considers that "an alienation made by a guardian with the Court's permission should be held conclusively binding on the minor unless he proves fraud."

196. **UMAR BAKSH—**

suggests that the sanction of the Court should have no more effect than this, that the transaction will be presumed to be binding on the minor unless he proves that both the guardian and the purchaser were guilty of fraud, or that the sanction was obtained by misrepresentation which was known to the purchaser.

197. **MR. BEHALI LAL BASU—**

suggests that the enquiry made by the Court before giving sanction should not be a summary one; and that friends and well-wishers of the minor should be given an opportunity to oppose an application for sanction, and should be allowed to offer an appeal against the sanction when given. With these safeguards, he would enact that the sanction makes the transaction valid to all intents and purposes, and that the minor may impugn it, on reaching his majority, only on the ground of fraud or collusion.

198. **LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRACE—**

proves of the Government of India's proposal, it would also insert "want of necessity" as a ground for disputing an alienation.

199. **THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—**

precautions the amendment suggested by the Government of India. He writes—

The materials after the examination of which sanction is given are very unsatisfactory, and mistakes are often made. Looking to these circumstances, the title now given under the Act seems to be quite sufficient, and not too precise to be dangerous."

200. **MR. H. MUSEPRATI—**

views the Court merely acts upon a one-sided statement or on proofs adduced by the applicant; and would not, therefore, treat the sanction as conclusive evidence of the real necessity for the transaction when the ward, after attaining majority, desires to impeach the alienation.

Regarding the question of sanction, he further writes as follows:—

"I have found it a good plan to direct a Civil Court to make enquiries and to see that the creditors really do hold bonds, &c., duly executed by the previous owners.

"I think it would be advisable also to allow the strict Judge to give his consent to the minor's representative jointly with the co-sharers creating mortgages or giving long leases to parties wish-

ing to mortgage, chincbona, quarrying, &c., on portions of an estate from which little or no profit is derived. The powers to the Judge on all these matters should be clearly defined, and he should have to sit with, say, two Assessors unconnected with either party when deciding such matters. Before any decision was given, the Judge and the Assessors should determine in what way publicity should be given to the applications to enable the reversionsers or friends or any one to show cause against the said applications."

201. **BADE KOYLAS CHANDLER GHOSH—**

considers it unnecessary to make any such amendment as that proposed by the Government of India, because it is he says, always understood that the Court's sanction will avail nothing if it was obtained by fraud or collusion.

[See also remarks by—

Mr. Justice Melvill, in paragraph 78 of *précis*;

Mr. Wigram, in paragraph 107 of *précis*;

Mr. E. Bayley, in paragraph 109 of *précis*;

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, in paragraph 174 of *précis*;

Mr. Justice Field, in paragraph 258 of *précis*; and

Khan Ahmed Shah, in paragraph 296 of *précis*.]

III.—Whether, if it should be decided to consolidate the law for the whole of British India, the new Act should not be extended to the original local jurisdiction of the Presidency High Courts.

202. The Government of India thought this might be done, a section like section 159 of Act V of 1881 being inserted to abolish the old jurisdiction. One advantage would be that the Government would be placed in a better position than at present for dealing with the question of the local operation of a guardian's appointment, and this might be arranged for by the insertion of a section like section 59 of Act V of 1881, making the appointment of a District Court operative throughout the province and giving the High Courts power to make an appointment to hold good throughout the entire local extent of the Act. A further question would, it was said, arise in connection with this point, namely:—

(b) whether the Courts in appointing guardians of property should not be given power to make appointments limited to particular property.

The remarks contained in the following paragraphs which refer to this last point are marked "[b]" on the margin.

203. **MR. E. BARCLAY—**

thinks it might be advisable to make the new Act applicable "to the Presidency-towns and to the High Courts," but says that if this is done some difficulty might be felt in declaring who should be the temporary manager of a minor's estate in a Presidency-town pending an application for a certificate of administration.

He suggests that a certificate of administration should be made to extend throughout the province in which it is granted, and where specially so ordered by the Court granting it throughout the local extent of the Act; the powers of a temporary manager (in the mufassal, the Collector), however, extending only over his own district.

He thinks the suggestion on point (b) should not be adopted, because questions might arise as to who should represent the minor on legal proceedings being taken in respect of property not comprised

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Point IX.—Personal application of new law.)

204. THE MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE—

have nothing to urge against the proposal to extend the new Act to the Presidency-towns.

205. MR. JUSTICE WEST—

approves of that proposal.

206. MR. JUSTICE MELVILL—

approves of all the Government of India's proposals under this head.

207. THE HON'BLE MR. PAUL—

thinks the law for the Presidency-towns and the law for the Mufassal should only be assimilated if the former is found suitable for adaptation to the Mufassal, as, being the more comprehensive, it should in his opinion form the model for legislation.

Referring to sections 2, 4, 5 and 10, *et seq.*, of Act XL of 1858, he argues that there is no local limit to the operation of certificates under the present law. He continues: "Consequently I do not see any objection to making the guardian's power extend generally to all the minor's property. It does not, of course, follow that the authority of the Court should be required to warrant dealing with a minor's property in all parts of the country; but where a guardian of the estate is required, I do not see why all the property of a minor in India, or at least in the Presidency, should not be in his charge. Any inconvenience which might arise from the property being widely scattered might be remedied by giving the Court power to limit its appointment to special property."

208. MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT—

says the proposal to enact a provision similar to the proviso to section 59 of Act V of 1881 would obviate difficulties of a kind which have more than once arisen in the North-Western Provinces.

209. MR. H. J. SPARKS—

approves of all the Government of India's proposals under this head.

210. MR. B. W. COLVIN—

approves of the proposal to enact a provision similar to the proviso to section 59 of Act V of 1881.

211. MR. DUTHOIT—

considers there can be no objection to the proposal that a District Court certificate should hold good for a province, while applications for a certificate to hold good for the whole of British India should be made to the High Court.

212. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,—

approves of the proposal to insert a section like section 59 of Act V of 1881, and also of the proposal on point (b).

213. MR. BEHARI LALL BASU—

considers it desirable that the special procedure of the Presidency-towns should be abolished and the proposed Act made applicable to them as well as to the Mufassal.

In regard to point (b), he says there may be instances in which a provision like that proposed by the Government of India may be required, but he thinks it preferable that one person only should have the responsibility of managing the entire estate of a minor.

214. THE RECORDER OF RANGOON—

sees no objection to any of the Government of India's proposals under this head.

215. THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

sees no objection to the extension of any general consolidated Minors' Act to the Presidency-towns, or to the proposal on point (b).

216. MR. J. KNOX WRIGHT—

considers the Government of India's proposals a move in the right direction.

[See also remarks by—

Sir Charles Turner, in paragraph 221 of précis; the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, in paragraph 226 of précis;

the Hon'ble Mr. O'Sullivan, in paragraph 218 of précis;

Sir Charles Sargent, in paragraph 254 of précis; and

Lalla Madan Gopal, in paragraph 351 of précis.]

IX.—Whether the proposed new Act should not be confined to Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists, and other persons who have definite personal laws, and the European British Minors' Act, XIII of 1874, made applicable to all other classes of persons and its operation extended to the whole of British India, including the Presidency-towns, the jurisdiction of the High Courts in respect of European British minors being abolished. Point I. Personal application new law.

217. The Government of India's views on this question were stated as follows:—

"As regards the classes of persons to whom the proposed Act should apply, it may be observed that the division which the law at present makes into European British subjects on the one hand, and all other persons on the other, involves the continuance of a state of things which is now passing away, and appears, moreover, to be based on no intelligible principle. It is not clear, for instance, why an Eurasian, who, though not a European British subject, is for all practical purposes on exactly the same footing, should be placed in the matter of guardianship in a different position from a European British subject. In this matter the only true distinction appears to be that recognized in the Succession Act, namely, between such persons as Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists, who have definite personal laws which the Government are bound to respect, and other persons who possess no such laws. From this point of view it appears to the Governor General in Council that the present opportunity might also conveniently be taken to make Act XIII of 1874 (the European British Minors' Act, 1874) applicable to the latter class of persons in the same way as the Succession Act is made applicable to them. If this were done, Act XIII of 1874 might be extended to the whole of British India, including the Presidency-towns, the jurisdiction of the High Courts in respect of European British minors being at the same time abolished. The proposed new Act would then be applicable to Hindus, Muhammadans, Buddhists and other persons exempted from Act XIII of 1874, and the law in regard to minors would be rendered simple and complete."

218. MR. W. WILSON—

approves of these proposals.

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

• • (Point IX.—Personal application of new law.)

219. MR. E. BARCLAY—

thinks the new Act should apply to all minors being British subjects and possessed of property in British India, except infant members of an undivided Hindu family possessing merely an undivided share in the family property. "It would," he continues, "probably be thought advisable to incorporate some of the provisions of the European British Minors' Act, 1874, in the new Act, but I think, as a general rule, the certificated administrator should be appointed guardian of the minor's person. It would not, I should say, be desirable to appoint the temporary manager guardian of the person."

Mr. Barclay raises a question as to the power of the Indian legislature to abolish the jurisdiction of the High Courts over infants.

220. THE MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE—
concur with the Government of India.

221. SIR CHARLES TURNER—
writes as follows:—

"An Act similar to Act XIII of 1874 might be framed, applicable to all Courts, including the chartered High Courts, and dealing with minors of all creeds and races, provided that it does not abridge any of the useful powers at present possessed by the chartered High Courts, that it contains a declaration that in the selection of guardians regard shall be had to the personal law of the minor, and that in making provision for the custody of the property of the minor who is a member of an undivided Hindu family, the Court shall, except in a case in which it is established that the interests of the minor have been actually impeded, abstain from interference with the powers of the managing member.

"The object of the law is to provide for the maintenance and education of the minor in a manner suitable to his means and position and to protect his property, and the same measures which would secure these results in the case of Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians would ordinarily be appropriate to the case of persons of other races or creeds."

222. MR. JUSTICE WILK—
writes:—

"A new Act should, I think, extend to all classes of the community. I cannot see why this scope might not be given to it. It would take for granted that under different laws there were natural or legal guardians, and proceed on that basis to prescribe their general duties and define their rights."

223. SIR CHARLES SARGENT—
thinks that as regards the separate property of a Hindu minor, and all the property of other minors "the general provisions of the Act of 1874 might be retained and extended to Europeans as well as natives" (His suggestions for the amendment of the Act in detail are noted elsewhere).

224. MR. JUSTICE MELWILL—
approves of the Government of India's proposals.

225. THE HON'BLE MR. PAUL—
does not see that any distinction need be made between the various races, except as to the persons to be selected or recognized as guardians.

226. THE JUDGES OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT—
concur in the views of the Government of India, and, if they are carried into effect, consider there

would be no objection to extending the provisions of both Acts (that for Hindus, &c., and that for all other persons, including European British subjects, to the President's laws care being, however, taken to preserve any special jurisdiction at present vested in the High Courts.

227. MR. JUSTICE OLDFIELD—
writes as follows:—

"I think Act XIII, 1874, might, as suggested in the Resolution of the Government of India, be made applicable to persons other than Muhammadans, Hindus and Buddhists in the same way as the Succession Act, with such modifications as may appear called for.

"The powers in section 16 [of Act XIII of 1874] conferred on guardians would be generally too restricted, and I see no object in requiring the Court's sanction to alienations, except in the cases referred to in paragraph 8 of the Resolution."

228. MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT—

considers the principle put forward by the Government of India as a sound one.

229. MR. B. W. COLEMAN—

thinks the Government of India's proposals correct.

230. MR. W. DUNHILL—

contests the views expressed by the Government of India, as to the propriety of having separate enactments for Hindus, &c., and for Europeans and the like. He sees no necessity for making any such classification, and is in favour of the proposal on the ground of its being open to the objection attending "class legislation." He advocates the enactment of a single general law applicable to all classes, and he suggests that it should be based on Act XIII of 1874 (see paragraph 294, *op. cit.*).

231. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND Oudh—

says the proposals made by the Government of India require full and mature consideration.

In regard to the proposed extension of Act XIII of 1874, he writes:—

"The special jurisdiction of the chartered High Court of these provinces over European British subjects seems to stand thus. Section 12 of the Letters Patent of the Court confers on it the like power and authority with respect to the persons and estates of infants within the North-Western Provinces as that which is exercised in the Lower Provinces by the Calcutta High Court. It is believed that the Calcutta High Court exercises over infants the same jurisdiction that was conferred on the Supreme Court by section 25 of the Letters Patent of 1874. This section authorised and empowered the Supreme Court to appoint guardians and keepers for infants and their estates according to the order and course observed in England. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that Act XIII of 1874 is in most respects a reproduction of the law of England regarding minors, and he recognises the great advantage of having that law codified in a readily accessible form. The advisability of conferring on the District Courts a jurisdiction concurrent with that of the High Court over European British minors may, perhaps, also be conceded. But if, in the exercise of their jurisdiction, the chartered High Courts now have regard to domicile in determining the proper law

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nonage and other matters, Sir Alfred Lyall would, in the event of the proposed legislation being proceeded with, preserve the existing practice of those Courts, and extend it, in the case of European British minors, to those portions of British India to which Act XIII of 1874 now applies."

In regard to the proposal to pass two separate Acts, *viz.*, one for Hindus, &c., and one for Europeans and the like, he writes:—

"The division of the population into two classes—(a) those possessed of definite personal laws which the Government is bound to respect, and (b) other persons who possess no such law—seems open to objection. It is true that this division was adopted in the case of Act X of 1865 and Act V of 1881; but the subject now under discussion and that covered by the two Acts just named differ in some important respects, and in any case it would seem that the appropriateness of the proposed division should be decided on its merits, and that it should not be adopted merely on the ground of analogy. It would seem to be considered that European British subjects, Christians, Parsis, Jews and the other miscellaneous classes of persons to whom Act V of 1881 [Act X of 1865] applies have no definite personal laws which the Government is bound to respect. But it has already been shown that European British minors have a definite personal law, *viz.*, the law of England; and it seems hardly appropriate to place those persons in the category of those who have no personal laws which the Government is bound to respect. Besides, the distinction, as now worded, seems likely in practice to offend the susceptibilities of some of those classes of persons who are considered to have no personal laws (that the Government is bound to respect, since it might create an impression that the Government regards itself as bound to respect the special laws of Hindus and Muhammadans more than those of Europeans and other classes of the community. If a measure were passed on the lines now indicated, it would be difficult to secure to any of the classes affected the enjoyment of their own personal law, by the insertion in the contemplated Act of a section similar to section 332 of Act X of 1865, which empowers the Governor General to exempt any race or tribe from the operation of the Act. Such a section might, indeed, be used to exempt a race or tribe which might be found to have a definite personal law which the Government was bound to respect; but its effect would be to bring the tribe so exempted under the second Act referred to in paragraph 13 [of the Resolution], which would apply primarily to Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists. For those reasons it seems desirable that the distinction recognized in the Succession Act should be not applied in the present instance without a full consideration of all the consequences that may flow from it."

232. COLONEL C. A. McMAHON—

approves of the proposals of the Government of India.

233. SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

approves of the proposed class distinction.

234. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRACE—

thinks that "if it should be decided that a general consolidated Act is necessary for the protection of the person and property of minors throughout British India, it should be on the lines of the Suc-

235. THE RECORDER OF RANGOON—

sees no objection to the Government of India's proposals.

236. THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

thinks it would be in every way desirable to carry out the proposals made by the Government of India.

237. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

thinks it would doubtless be desirable to carry out the Government of India's proposals if any consolidated Act is passed.

238. MR. J. KNOX WRIGHT—

considers the Government of India's proposals a move in the right direction.

239. COLONEL W. HILL—

agrees with the Government of India as to following the precedent of the Succession Act.

240. THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD—

agrees with the Government of India.

(See also remarks by—

the Hon'ble Mr. O'Sullivan, in paragraph 248 of papers, and

Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, in paragraph 273 of papers.)

241. In the following paragraphs (242 to 282) are noted the remarks and suggestions of Local Governments and officials relative to the proposed consolidation of the law relating to minors, and to the necessity for new legislation on this subject at the present time.

242. MR. H. WIGRAM—

considers it highly desirable to consolidate the law. He mentions that the Madras law is contained in the following enactments:—

Madras Regulation V of 1804,
Madras Regulation X of 1831,
Act XIX of 1841,
Act XXI of 1855,
Act XVI of 1858,
Act XXVI of 1860, and
Act IX of 1861.

In regard to some of these enactments he considers it desirable that amendments should be made as indicated below:—

He refers to a decision of the Madras High Court that under Madras Regulation X of 1831 the Civil Courts had no jurisdiction to appoint a guardian where the Court of Wards might take an estate in hand but did not do so; and suggests "that in the case of all large estates, whether they pay revenue to Government or not, the Court of Wards should continue to exercise jurisdiction, and that in smaller estates, where the minor is the sole heir, or where a distinct branch of an undivided family becomes, by the death of its head, represented by minors only, the District Court should have jurisdiction to appoint a guardian, and that preference should be given to the mother, if of sufficient capacity;" and further, as regards the custody of minors, "that the Courts should follow the same rule in the case of those subject to the Succession Act as in the case of those not subject to it, namely, that the Court should do in every case what it considers best for the interests of the minor."

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And in regard to Act IX of 1861, he says:—

“Applications under this Act have been made to me regarding the custody of Muhammadan children whose parents were dead and disputes had arisen between the paternal and maternal relatives. I always felt a difficulty in deciding whether I ought to follow the Muhammadan law, or refuse to appoint as guardians persons excluded by section 19 of Regulation V of 1801.”

243. MR. HITCHINS—

gives a list of the enactments in force in the Madras Presidency regarding minors.

244. MR. PLUMER—

also gives a list, and says his experience has been that the law in Madras (so far as it refers to minors not subject to the Court of Wards) has been practically inoperative.

He agrees that a case has been made out for the amendment of the Bombay and Bengal Acts

245. THE HON'BLE MR. HERMAYON JAH—

approves of the proposal to consolidate and amend the law.

246. MR. E. BARCLAY—

approves of the proposed consolidation and re-enactment of Madras Regulation V of 1804, Act XL of 1858, Act XX of 1861 and Act XIII of 1874.

247. MR. ANSAR-UD-DIN—

quotes the Regulations and Acts in force in Madras, and says he does not think they require any amendment. If the proposed consolidation is carried out, he recommends that the Madras law should not be modified during the process.

248. THE HON'BLE MR. O'SULLIVAN—

thinks “an Act, founded upon Act XL of 1858, might be applied to the whole of British India and to all classes of minors except in cases where the Court of Wards has intervened.”

249. MR. J. W. HANDLEY—

doubts whether any amendment of the Regulations (which he cites) in force in Madras is required. He thinks all that is necessary would be a short Act giving the Courts power to appoint guardians for all minors for whom none have been otherwise appointed (*i.e.*, those who have not been taken in hand by the Court of Wards), and this only in the event of the High Court, to whom the question had been referred, deciding that Madras Regulation X of 1831 cannot be construed so as to give this extended power as it stands.

He deprecates any legislation which would further facilitate the interference of the Courts with the action of guardians by relationship or appointment, thinking it best, for reasons which he gives, that suits against them should not be encouraged.

250. MR. P. SREENAVASA RAO, JUDGE OF THE MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,—

agreeing with Mr. Handley, “deprecates any legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the liberties of the people,” and shows that the policy of the Madras legislature has always been to avoid such interference. On the question of the power of the Courts to appoint guardians for minors who have not been taken in hand by the Court of Wards, he quotes authorities showing that the Courts have full powers in such cases, but he would not object to a short Act declaring the law.

251. MR. G. MUTTUSWAMY CHETTIAR—

cites the law in force in Madras, and says he considers further legislation unnecessary. The only point in which that law fails, he says, is that it does not reach small estates; but this is unavoidable, both because of the peculiar constitution of Hindu families, and because the Collectors are already overworked.

He agrees with Mr. Handley in thinking a short declaratory Act might be passed of the nature, and in the circumstances, noted in paragraph 249 of this précis.

252. THE MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE—

say the necessity for amending the law relating to minors and other disqualified persons in the Madras Presidency has long been acknowledged, and that some years ago a Bill was drawn up to introduce the requisite amendments, among which were some of those suggested in the Government of India's Resolution. The Board concur with the Government of India's proposal to consolidate the whole law for British India, and suggest (paragraph 8 of their Proceedings) that the new Act should extend not only to minors but to all persons incapacitated by sex, infirmity or imprisonment from managing their property.

They note that on the passing of the new Act the law relating to the Madras Court of Wards will require re-casting; they remind the Government of India that the Madras law relating to minors is contained in the following enactments:—

Mad. Reg. III of 1802	Act XIX of 1841
Mad. Reg. V of 1804	Act XXI of 1855
Mad. Reg. X of 1831	Act XIV of 1858,
	and Act IX of 1861;

and they suggest that care should be taken to declare in the new Act that its provisions shall not extend to such estates, under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards as the Court of Wards may think proper to take under its protection.

253. SIR CHARLES TURNER—

gives a review of the law in force in the Madras Presidency, showing (1) that it is, as interpreted by the Courts, defective in that it leaves certain minor children inadequate protection, and (2) that it fails to provide sufficiently for the representation and protection of minors whose property becomes the subject of litigation. His remarks on the second of these points will be found abstracted in other parts of this précis; his remarks on the first point show—

(a) that “the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency have, in the matter of guardianship, such general powers as are inherent in Courts which have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature except where such jurisdiction is limited by enactment, and the District Courts have the powers conferred on them by the Regulations and Acts;”

(b) that under a High Court ruling of 1871, section 3 of Madras Regulation X of 1831 is held to give no power to appoint guardians for minors whose estates the Court of Wards could have, but has not, taken under its management, or for minors entitled as co-partners to estates paying revenue or rent directly to Government;

(c) that under section 3 of Madras Regulation V of 1804 the Local Government may decline to pass an order bringing an estate under the Court of Wards, although the Collector has made a report with a view to such an order being passed, and that it is obviously unreasonable to expect the Local Government to pass such an order in the case of

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Tajwari estates (supposing the term "property" to include such estates), while there are other cases, too, in which the Local Government might, for excellent reasons, decline to pass such an order.

Sir Charles Turner says it cannot be desirable that in the cases mentioned the persons and property of minors should be left without protection, and that the necessity of affording protection has been shown by experience. He suggests, as regards estates held in co-partnership, that excepting only in those cases where the co-partnership consists of a father and a son, the District Court should have power to appoint guardians where the Collector has satisfied himself of the necessity for intervention.

He also points out that Act IX of 1861 makes no express mention of the *property* of minors, and does not empower the Court to confer power to deal with such property on the person whom it recognizes or appoints as guardian; also that it is defective in that it makes no express provision for the supersession or removal of a guardian once appointed. In regard to the first of these two points, he suggests that, in view of possible misapprehensions in the past as to the effect of recognizing or appointing a guardian, it may be desirable that in the contemplated legislation the acts of such guardians done *bona fide* in the interests of minors should be validated; and further that, in any case, it is obviously desirable that there should be an express declaration of the powers which, independently of the personal law of the minor, the Court is authorized to confer on a guardian in respect of a minor's property; also that the Court should have power to interfere and appoint guardians of the persons and managers of the property of minors either on the report of the Collector or of its own motion in cases subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards in which the Government has declined to authorize the Court of Wards to take charge of the estate, or in other cases where there is no guardian or manager and it is proved to be desirable in the interests of the minor that an appointment should be made.

In view of the defects mentioned in the foregoing clauses of this paragraph and the abstracts from his Minute noted in other paragraphs of this paper, Sir Charles Turner concurs in the proposal to consolidate and amend the law. He mentions that the Madras High Court in November, 1874, advised the Government of Madras that it would be desirable "to repeal the old enactments and by new legislation provide for the proper guardianship of minor proprietors and the management of their property," and further points out that "in view of the circumstances that the Regulations and Acts dealing with minors and their property are so numerous, and that the High Courts have in addition to administer the written and unwritten law of England in the case of European minors, the Indian Law Commission of 1879 indicated this branch of the law as specially calling for codification."

254. SIR CHARLES SARGENT—

thinks it highly desirable that there should be but one Act regulating the care and administration of the persons and property of all minors throughout British India.

He considers that an Act framed on the lines indicated in his Minute, with such other provisions as the English law may suggest, would be a valuable addition to the Indian Codes.

255. THE HON'BLE MR. PAUL—

thinks it would be desirable to assimilate the law for Bengal and Bombay, but cannot advise as to Madras. The fact that the Mitakshara law prevails in that Presidency should, he suggests, be taken into consideration.

Further on he remarks that Acts XI of 1858 and XX of 1864 are "obviously open to great improvement, both in language and substance."

256. MR. T. T. ALLEN—

says the points taken up in Mr. Justice Melvill's Minute of August, 1881, in every instance refer to matters wherein either the Bombay Act differs from the Bengal Act or the circumstances of Bombay differ from those of Bengal.

The Bengal Act, he says, works well and is now well known and understood, and he can see no good reason for interfering with it. He adds, "I think nothing can be so mischievous as, from a hankering after symmetry, to repeal a good law against which no complaints have been made, in order to re-enact it with some slight variations that are certain to escape notice by parties concerned, and thus lead to future loss and confusion." He is therefore opposed to any change being made in the law.

257. THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—

concur generally in the views expressed by Mr. Allen, and see no sufficient reason for interfering with Act XI of 1858.

258. MR. JUSTICE FIELD—

thinks it desirable that an amended and consolidated Act should be passed for the whole of (British) India, and recommends that the provisions of Act IX of 1861 be incorporated. Speaking generally he considers the following are the main lines upon which the new Act ought to proceed:—

"*First*.—All persons dealing with the property of minors without any certificate obtained from the Civil Court should be left to the general law applicable to persons of their class and to those transactions into which they may have entered. It would be extremely difficult and, to my mind, dangerous to attempt to reduce to propositions in the form of sections of an Act those principles applicable to Hindus, Muhammadans and other classes in India which regulate the power of dealing with property belonging to minors or in which minors have an interest, in the numerous cases in which questions as to the extent of that power may arise. Take, for example, the case of alienations made by the guardians of minors in cases of alleged necessity (see this question discussed in the Privy Council case above referred to—*Durga Prasad v. Kesho Prasad Singh*). The question under what circumstances such alienations are justified has been repeatedly before the Privy Council (see the case of *Hannoman Prasad Pandey v. Mussamat Daboo Atunraj Koonari*, 6 Moore's L. Ap. Cases, 393), and has been repeatedly in various forms before the High Courts in India. It would be extremely difficult to formulate in a single proposition or series of propositions the various cases in which alienation on the ground of necessity can be justified or otherwise."

"*Secondly*.—It should be enacted generally that persons dealing with the estate of an infant and taking the profits thereof are responsible at the suit of the infant suing through a next friend while under age, or in person after attaining majority, such responsibility being determined according to

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the law applicable under section 24 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1861, and the corresponding provisions in force in other parts of India. 'If a man,' says Mr. Daniell, 'intrudes on the estate of an infant, and takes the profits thereof, he will be treated as a guardian, and held responsible for the same to the infant in a Court of Equity.' (Daniell's Chancery Practice, Vol. II. p. 1204). In those cases in which a certificate had been obtained under the provisions of the Act the person who obtained such certificate should of course be under the general control of the Court; should be bound to give security, if the Court saw fit to require it, and to render an account. His powers of leasing might be regulated by statutory provisions, while his power of alienation, should be subject to the direction of the Court to be obtained in a summary way. In this latter case, his act, so far as third parties were affected, ought to be valid except in cases of fraud or collusion."

259. MR. JUSTICE TOTTENHAM—

agrees with Mr. Justice Field that it is desirable to pass a consolidated Act for the whole of (British) India.

260. THE JUDGES OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT—

(collectively) consider Act XL of 1858 is "in several respects defective; that its language is, in some instances, indistinct; and that legislation is desirable for the purpose of amending the Act, bringing it into more complete accordance with Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code, and placing the whole law on the subject on a clearer and better defined footing."

They also "concur with the Government of India in thinking that the opportunity might advantageously be taken to consolidate the Acts and Regulations which at present govern the subject in various parts of the country in a single enactment applicable to the whole of British India."

261. SIR R. STUART—

urges that Act XL of 1858 should be left alone.

262. MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT—

considers it would be highly desirable to consolidate the law relating to minors for the whole of British India in one well-considered and comprehensive Act.

263. MR. H. J. SPARKS—

approves of the proposal to consolidate the law for the whole of British India.

264. MR. W. DUTHOIT—

thinks it desirable that the law for the whole of British India should be consolidated if, as appears to be the case, that course is practicable.

[For his suggestions regarding such consolidation, see paragraph 291, *infra*.]

265. MR. JUSTICE SMYTH—

is not aware that any practical difficulty has arisen in the Punjab in the working of Act XL of 1858. The Act is not, however, much used, he says, in that Province.

266. MUHAMMAD LATIF—

agrees that Act XX of 1861 requires amendment.

He is "sure the country will hail with satisfaction and gratitude a consolidated Minors' Act extending over the whole of British India and

embodying the provisions of Acts IX of 1861, XXVII of 1860 and IX of 1875, in regard to each of which much uncertainty prevails at present."

267. UMAR BAKSHI—

agrees that Act XX of 1861 requires amendment.

He suggests that the new Act should incorporate Acts IX of 1861 and IX of 1875 (Majority), as well as Act XL of 1858.

268. COLONEL GURDON—

thinks the time has arrived for a general consolidated Act applicable to the whole of British India.

He thinks Umar Bakshi's suggestion to include Act IX of 1875 (Majority) in the new enactment is worthy of consideration.

269. MR. H. T. RIVAZ—

writes:—

"So far as I know, no serious inconvenience has been felt in the Punjab with reference to the working of Act XL of 1858. The reported cases under the Act are, so far as this province is concerned, few in number, and disclose no particular difficulties experienced in applying the Act; and the result of my experience, so far as it goes, is that the machinery of the Act is very seldom set in motion in this province, and when it is set in motion amply meets the requirements of the case. The proposal therefore to extend the application of the Act and confer wider powers on the Court appears to me, so far as the Punjab is concerned to be unnecessary."

270. THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE PUNJAB—

writes:—

"The general tendency of the proposed legislation is to make the relation of guardian and minor much more legal than it has hitherto been in the Punjab, and to give occasion to greatly increased resort to the Civil Courts for certificates of administration. The Financial Commissioner thinks that both these changes are neither required nor desirable in the Punjab. The present system works easily, gives little trouble either to the people or the Courts, does not, Colonel Davies believes, give occasion to any large amount of litigation, and appears to be generally acceptable. In many cases it may work as an actual family bond."

"There seems to the Financial Commissioner therefore, little necessity for fresh legislation, but if a new enactment be determined upon, it should be merely one declaring and making clear the present practice, and not innovating upon or making it more stringent."

271. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB—

writes:—

"The alterations which are suggested by the learned Judges of the Bombay High Court, and discussed in the Resolution under reply, would have a tendency to bring the question of guardianship and minority more under the control of the Civil Courts than is at present the case in the Punjab. * * * It will be seen that the authorities who have been consulted are generally in favour of maintaining the practice which now exists in the Punjab. No difficulty or inconvenience has hitherto been experienced in working the provisions of the existing law, and the Lieutenant-Governor, concurring in the opinions which have been offered, would prefer to leave guardianship, its duties and responsibilities, to be controlled and worked in accordance with custom and public feeling, rather than

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(General suggestions for the amendment of the Minors' Act.)

to bring it under the active interference of the Civil Courts. So long as negotiations regarding the property of minors are conducted in accordance with general principles of equity, there is great advantage in their being carried on out of Court. Sir Charles Aitchison understands that this is practically the view expressed in paragraphs 5, 7 and 8 of the Resolution, and it will be seen that Mr. Justice Smyth and the Government Advocate would go even further and would not allow the alienation of the immoveable property of a minor by a certificated guardian to be voided otherwise than reason of bad faith."

272. SARDAR GURDIAL SING—

agrees that Act XX of 1864 requires amendment, though he does not concur in all the amendments proposed by the Judges of the Bombay High Court.

He also thinks Act XL of 1858 stands in need of revision.

He suggests that the new law should consolidate Acts XL of 1858, XX of 1864, IX of 1861, and IX of 1875.

273. MR. R. J. CROSTHWAITE—

considers "the law might with advantage be consolidated in the way proposed by the Government of India."

274. MR. L. NEILL, OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER, NAGPUR DIVISION,—
writes:—

"The Law [Act XL of 1858] appears to me to work well, and I am not prepared to advocate any change in it.

"With regard to acts done by guardians or representatives of minors, our Courts at present act on the equitable understanding that third parties, who profit by their dealings with minors, shall strictly satisfy themselves that the guardians or representatives act *bona fide* and with due respect to the minors' interests."

275. MR. BENARI LAL BASU—

says "Act XL of 1858 is not complete by itself and the reported cases tend to show that the Act needs amendment;" and again, "I am inclined to think the Act needs amendment. It is expedient and desirable that a general consolidated Act be passed for the whole of British India."

276. MR. J. W. CHISHOLM—

writes:—

"I agree in the view that the Act [XL of 1858] is defective, and that amendments should be introduced to remedy defects pointed out which in practice have been found to exist. The best course, as suggested, is to have a general consolidated revised Minors' Act applicable to the whole of British India."

277. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRACE—

agrees that the defects pointed out by Mr. Justice Melvill in Act XX of 1864 (and Act XL of 1858) should be amended.

278. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES—

approves of the proposal to consolidate the various enactments relating to minors.

279. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA—

says no practical necessity has shown itself in British Burma for any amendment of the law, and that, in fact, the law is very little used there.

280. MR. J. KNOX WIGHT—

considers it very desirable to pass a consolidated Act remedying defects and bringing the whole law relating to minors within the scope of one enactment. The new Act should, he suggests, embody Act IX of 1861 and the enactments relating to Courts of Wards, as well as other enactments dealing with the subject of the rights and duties of guardian and ward.

281. MR. H. MUSPRATT—

considers it desirable that the existing laws should be re-enacted, with the necessary modifications, in the form of a general consolidated Act applicable to the whole of British India.

282. BABU KAYLAS CHUNDER GHOSE—

remarks:—"The defects pointed out in Act XX of 1864 no doubt require amendment."

283. In the following paragraphs (284 to 297) *General suggestions for the amendment of the Minors' Acts.* are noted suggestions of a general kind for the amendment of the law, and suggestions which are not referred by their authors to any particular section of any Act, on points not directly connected with the Government of India's proposals.

284. THE HON'BLE MR. O'SULLIVAN—

suggests that "upon the minor attaining majority, the administrator should be entitled to be discharged from his liabilities, acts of fraud, subsequently discovered, being excepted."

285. SIR CHARLES TURNER—

suggests that, in the new Act, the Courts should be given a discretion to appoint more guardians of a minor's property than one, where the circumstances of the case so require.

286. THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY—

submit correspondence dating from 1865 relative to a proposal to amend the Act by constituting the Taluqdari Settlement officer in Gujarat a Court of Wards. It is requested that the Government of India should consider this question in connection with the contemplated legislation.

287. THE BOARD OF REVENUE, LOWER PROVINCES,—

bring to notice the following point which they say has practically hampered the free exercise of a discretion which the law intended to leave to the Court of Wards as to taking properties under charge of the Court, and which they suggest should be cleared up when the new Act is framed:—

"Whether, under the provisions of Act XL of 1858, a Judge has the power to appoint a manager of the property of a minor and a guardian of his person, if the estate of the minor consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land (as mentioned in the repealed section 12* of the Act), or whether (if the property is not such as to fall within the purview of section 10 of the Act) the Judge has no other alternative than to apply to the Court of Wards to take charge of the person and property of the minor under section 10 of the Bengal Wards Act, 1879; and whether in the event of the Court of Wards refusing to take such charge, the Judge is powerless to make other arrangements for the management of such property."

It is stated that the Legal Remembrancer expressed the following opinion on the point:—

"The last sentence of section 2, Act XL of 1858, placing the property of minors under the protection

* Repealed in the Lower Provinces by Bengal Act IX of 1879.

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(General suggestions for the amendment of the Minors' Acts.)

of the Civil Courts imposes on those Courts the necessity of making provision for the management of that property when properly applied to."

288. MR. JUSTICE FIELD—

brings to notice a case illustrating the difficulty mentioned by the Board of Revenue.

[In regard to a similar difficulty felt under the Madras law, see paragraphs 242 and 249 to 253 of précis.]

289. MR. BIHARI LALL BASU—

suggests that a clear distinction should be made between estates which may be taken up by the Court of Wards and estates for which a guardian may be appointed under the Minors' Act.

290. MR. B. W. COLVIN—

suggests that some provision should be made, as in section 10 of Bengal Act IX of 1879 (Court of Wards), for giving the Court of Wards discretionary powers as to assuming charge of an estate made over to it by the Civil Court.

291. MR. DUTHOIT—

quotes statistics and states certain facts from which he draws the inferences "that hitherto in the North-Western Provinces, Act XL of 1858 has been, comparatively speaking, inoperative, and that neither the personal benevolence of the friends of minors, nor the public benevolence of the district officer, can be trusted to secure for the persons concerned the benefits of the existing law."

He thinks it is desirable that, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (of which Provinces alone he writes), greater protection should be to minors than is given by the present law, though he would not go so far in this direction as some of the proposals made by the Judges of the Bombay High Court would tend. The proposals made by Mr. Justice West in his Minute dated 21st August 1881 (Home Department's Judicial Proceedings No. 169 for October 1882) are, he gathers, intended to prevent the hardship arising from litigation, but he shews that the amount of litigation (in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh) is not large. Referring to the remarks of the Government of India in paragraph 7 of its Resolution, he says this litigation is mainly due to a total disregard shewn by guardians of the rights of minors who are members of an undivided family, and adds that it is of a very debasing kind. He writes:—

"During the minority of a member of a joint Hindu family the adult coparceners alienate the family property; and when the minor member attains his majority the family combines to onst the alienee on the ground that the alienation was invalid, as made to the prejudice of the minor without legal necessity. What constitutes 'necessity' sufficient to justify the alienation of Hindu family property is a difficult question to decide, and in most cases of this kind the value of the property, or more, is absorbed in the litigation regarding it."

* * * The law as it stands does not touch them; for (Mayne's *Hindu Law and Usage*, section 307) the Mitakshara theory of a coparcenary is that all the coparceners are joint owners of the property, but only as members of a corporation in which there are shareholders but no shares; and there is consequently no specific property vested in the minor to which the provisions of Act XL of 1858 can be applied."

He then proceeds to show certain objections, having regard to the Hindu law, to the adoption

of Mr. Justice West's proposals (i) that, where there is imminent danger of the common property being dissipated, the District Court should be given power on its own motion, or on cause shown, to "take measures for securing the infant's share of it;" and (ii) that the Court should be allowed, "even when no such apprehension exists, to provide, when the necessity is obvious, for the minor's nurture and education according to his station in life."

He approves, however, of the principle of Mr. Justice Melvill's proposals (Minute, dated 23rd August, 1881, Home Department's Judicial Proceedings, No. 168 for October, 1882):—

(1) that in the case at least of every considerable estate, and especially when it consists of immovable property, every administrator should be obliged to show his fitness before he meddles with the property; and

(2) that this object should be effected—

(a) by compelling everyone who requires the assistance of the Court to obtain a certificate, and

(b) by rendering it unsafe for any person to enter into any transaction affecting immovable property except with a certificated administrator;

except that in clause (1) he would read "in the case of every estate not below Rs. 250 in value, every administrator," &c., and in clause (b) he would omit "immovable."

He does not approve of Mr. Justice West's proposal to oust the Revenue-authorities from jurisdiction under the Minors' Act or of the proposal to bar the interference of the High Court except on a point of law or on a reference made by the District Court, or of the proposal to require proceedings to be initiated in the District Court, and by it delegated to some other Court. Regarding Sir Michael Westropp's suggestion (Minute, dated 19th November, 1881, Home Department's Judicial Proceedings No. 170 for October 1882), to meet the case of the Hindu joint family, he considers it does not require legislation.

He further criticises certain other proposals made in Mr. Justice West's Minute, on points which are not taken up in the Government of India's Resolution.

Mr. Duthoit's own views as to what is required for the protection of minors he describes as follows:

"*First*—We want to make the assistance of the State readily accessible to the public; and not force people, as is done at present, to the expense or trouble of going to the head-quarters of a district for the settlement of a minor's protection, excepting under special circumstances.

"*Secondly*—We want to lead people to apply for certificates, and not to feel the doing so, or the acceptance of the care of a minor's property a burden.

"*Thirdly*—We want, on the one hand, to calm the sensitiveness of the Revenue-authorities as to the danger of being overwhelmed with minor's affairs. * * * and we want, on the other hand, to engage their sympathies in those affairs, and to obtain from the Revenue-authorities in regard to them such limited assistance as it may be possible for those authorities to give."

For the carrying out of these views he submits the following proposals:—

"I would work up into the new law the provisions of the existing law for curators in cases of

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(General suggestions for the amendment of the Minors' Acts.)

succession (Act XIX of 1841), for the care of the persons and property of minors (Act XL of 1858), for the custody of minors (Act IX of 1861), for the Court of Wards (Chapter VI, Act X-X of 1873, and Chapter VIII, Act XVII of 1876), so far at any rate as minors are concerned, and those of the 'European British Minors Act, 1874, the arrangement of which last-named Act I would take as the basis of the arrangement of the new statute."

"In cases in which European British subjects are concerned, or in which an estate of Rs10,000 or upwards is involved, the application for protection of the minor's interests should, I think, be made to the District Court. In all other cases the Munsifs' Courts should, I think, have jurisdiction."

"I would extend the provisions of section 4, Act XL of 1858, and would allow the Collector to move the Civil Court in all cases, whether the property does, or does not, consist, wholly or in part, of land or an interest in land."

"I would give to the Civil Courts power to consult the Revenue-authorities as to the fitness of persons proposed as guardians or managers, and as to whether it would, or would not, be advisable that the manager should be a public officer, and I would give to the Local Government power to oust the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts by a declaration in the *Gazette* that it is advisable that the property and person of a particular minor should be cared for by a public officer to be named by it. * * * With the exception noted, I would have all business connected with the protection of minors brought in the first instance into the Civil Courts, and would leave to those Courts discretion as to the mode in which such protection should be afforded, whether through a private person or through a public officer."

"I would remunerate, by a percentage on the value of the estates protected, all persons, whether private or public—in the latter case Government would take the remuneration and pay the salaries—who might be appointed curators."

"I would have one or more public curators in each district, and would leave the appointment and the superintendence of these officers to the Revenue-authorities. I would make Collectors and Deputy Commissioners Courts of Wards. The present system, under which the Board of Revenue is in the North-Western Provinces the Court of Wards, is, I think, cumbrous and unduly burdensome to the estates placed under it."

"I would leave it to the Court which is possessed of the application to say whether the care of the person and the property of the minor should be vested in a private person, in a public curator in the Court of Wards. But I would make the orders of the Munsif appealable in this behalf to the District Judge, and I would further give to the Collector power to appeal to the District Judge against a Munsif's order making over an estate to the Court of Wards, and to Government right of appeal to the High Court from an order of the District Judge to that effect."

"I would levy on each final order passed upon application for protection an *ad valorem* stamp-duty at somewhat less than the present rate, whether the order be for administration by a private person, by a public curator or by the Court of Wards; but I would remit the duty altogether on the value of the property in respect of

"I would direct that, except in special circumstances, the reason for finding which should be recorded by the Court, all costs of a successful application should be payable out of the estate."

He continues:—

"I do not think that the labours of district officers would be increased if the scheme I have proposed were adopted. With public curators, and remunerated private persons available for the charge of estates of minors, the duties of the district officer as a Court of Wards would, I think, be so diminished as to more than counterbalance the extra supervisory labour which my scheme would throw upon him."

"The system which I have proposed may possibly be unsuited to the circumstances of other parts of India. If, as is most probable, the varying circumstances of the country require a varying agency for the protection of minors, it will be easy to leave the assignment of such agency to the Local Governments subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council. But I venture to suggest that the principles of directing the costs of a successful application to be paid out of the estate, and of remunerating all guardians of the property of minors, should find a place in the Act, and that in the assignment of the agency of working the Act, the necessity of bringing its benefits as near to the door of the people as possible should not be lost sight of."

Mr. Duthoit further submits the following suggestions:—

"A.—I would require, to each application made by a private person for the issue of a certificate of guardianship, a declaration of the age of the minor verified as provided by sections 51 and 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and I would require a public officer when making an application under the statute to certify that he has made inquiry as to the age of the minor, and that such age has been found to be as stated in the application. The age of a minor is easily ascertained when he is *infans, infans proximus*, or even *pubertatis proximus*; but as 'full age' is approached the difficulty becomes greater, and I have known an instance of great trouble and expense caused by the omission to ascertain the age of the child when the application for an Act XL of 1858 certificate was made, and the consequent doubt as to the time at which the child's minority ceased."

"B.—I would provide that, in default of guardians appointed by testament, the guardians-at-law should, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary, be appointed guardians of the person, and that an order of a subordinate Civil Court setting aside testamentary guardians, whether of the person or property, or guardians-at-law of the person, should require the confirmation of the District Court before it takes effect; and that from an order of a District Court setting aside testamentary or 'natural' guardians of the person an appeal should lie to the High Court."

"C.—I would suggest that advantage be taken of this opportunity to consolidate into one enactment the entire law of *Tutela* and *Curatela*; in other words, that the necessary provisions of Act XXXV of 1858 and of the various Courts of Wards and care-and-custody-of-minors enactments should be gathered up into the new statute."

"D.—And if this be done, I would suggest that the case of spendthrifts should be treated along with that of lunatics, and that, as regards both these classes of persons, use should be made of a

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

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provided by sections 407 to 410 of the French *de Civil*. It is notorious that the state of the law as regards what are called in this part of India *idā potā* cases—suits by sons or grandsons of a tenor of *Dindyal Lal v. Jagdeep Narayan Singh*, L. R. 4 I. A. 247—is unsatisfactory; and the aid of the legislature is, I think, greatly needed regarding it. By means of provisions analogous to those of the French Code (sections 3 to 515—the Collector or Deputy Commissioner should take the place of the *tribunal de première instance* in section 492, *et seq.*, and the Commissioner that of the *Cour d'appel* in sections 0 *et seq.*), protection might, I think, be afforded minor members of an undivided Hindu family without shocking the prejudices of the people. The Courts of Wards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh already (*cf.* section 194, Act XIX of 1873, and section 162, Act XVII of 1876) undertake the protection of estates from the management of which the proprietors apply to be disqualified; and managing members of undivided families (as a father with male issue) are practically treated as proprietors. With the safeguard of a family council, I do not think that there would be political danger in allowing the Government to disqualify a spendthrift, for whose property a curator might thereupon be applied for, as given, under the statute.”

292. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—

Forwards copy of a volume of the Proceedings of North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government (in file), containing some correspondence which, it is suggested, may be of interest in connection with the proposed amendment of the law.

293. MR. BEHARI LAL BASU—

Suggests that “District Court” should be used instead of “Civil Court” throughout the new Bill, and the definition in section 29 of Act XI of 1873 removed.

294. MR. H. J. SPARKS—

Suggests that some principles might be laid down as to the guidance of the Court in appointing a guardian of the person or property, as has been done in section 10 of Act XIII of 1874.

295. UMAR BAKSH—

Suggests that regular suits for the guardianship or custody of minors should be distinctly prohibited, on the ground that if they are allowed the object of the Special Minors' Act will be defeated.

296. KHAN AHMAD SHAH, EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, HOSHIAARPUR—

Submits remarks and recommendations to the Government for consideration in connection with the amendment of the law:—

It would be next to impossible to insist on every guardian being certificated, both because of the great numbers of minors owning property, and because of the small value of that property in many cases. At the same time, the interests of minors do not at present suffer from the dishonesty of guardians by relationship who are uncertificated, and therefore free from control; and as regards other guardians no proper enquiry is made to ascertain whether they are entitled (or fit) to give certificates.

Recommendations—

1) Guardians should be compelled to take out

property exceeds Rs 3,000 in value or yields an income of more than Rs 30 per month:

(2) certificated guardians should be required to submit half-yearly accounts to the Court, and the sanction of the Court should be required to certain of their acts, such as sanction to have a binding effect:

(3) persons wishing to call in question the acts of certificated guardians should be allowed to examine their accounts as filed in Court, and to submit their complaints to the Court, but should be debarred from bringing suits, as next friends of the minor, against the guardian:

(4) in considering applications for certificates the Court should have regard to the following points:—

1st, nearness of relationship (of the applicant to the minor):

2ndly, the wishes of the deceased parent the minor:

3rdly, any present or previous connection of the applicant with the property of the minor:

4thly, whether the death of the minor would be beneficial to the guardian (applicant):

(5) where a minor's property does not exceed Rs. 3,000 in value or does not yield an income of more than Rs. 30 per month, it should be optional with guardians to take out a certificate or not, and certain restrictions should be placed on the power of all guardians in such cases:

(6) all guardians should be made responsible for the health, maintenance, education and religious instruction of minors under their charge:

(7) the Court should be empowered to remove any guardian on any of the following grounds:—

“ (1) using trust *mala fide*;

(2) continued failure to perform his duties;

(3) gross misconduct;

(4) insolvency:”

(8) the Court empowered to appoint or remove a guardian should be the District Court.

297. SARIAR GUDDIAL SINGH—

writes at some length to show that the near relatives of minors in his district usually squander and misappropriate to their own use the income of minors under their care, and that for various reasons the minor refrains from calling the guardian to account on attaining his majority. He also hints that even the persons of minors are not always secure from danger. To check these evils he thinks the Civil Courts should have more extended authority than they at present possess for interfering for the protection of minors, and to that end suggests that [*inter alia*] the Courts should have a discretionary power to interfere whenever they think proper, instead of being empowered, as at present, to act only when specially moved. He suggests that the law should provide “that the Civil Court may appoint guardians to manage the property of a minor and to take charge of his person whenever—

“(a) on its own motion.

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Madras Regulations V of 1804 and X of 1831.)

"(b)" on receiving any report or information from any person acquainted with the state of the minor's property or person, or

"(c)" on the application of any relative or friend of the minor for appointment of a guardian,

"it appears to the Court, after hearing the persons having charge of the minor's person or [?] and property, and after making any further enquiries that may be necessary, to be advisable to do so."

He would require the Court to issue a notice to appear to the persons having charge of the property and person of the minor, and would also, as a further safeguard, make the Court's order appealable.

He further thinks Act XL of 1858 is wanting in clearness in regard to the appointment of guardians of the property on the one hand, and guardians of the person on the other, and suggests that the new Act should contain provisions like the following:—

As regards the appointment of guardians for the management of property:—

"The Court shall have power to appoint any person manager of the property of the minor who in its opinion appears to be fit: Provided that if any person has been nominated a guardian in the will of the last owner of the property, and such will has duly been proved, he shall be appointed a guardian if he accepts the trust, and if the Court does not for any special reason think him to be unfit: Provided also, that preference is to be shown to the friends and near relations of the minor, if otherwise fit for the trust."

"In the case of land assessed with land-revenue or the land-revenue of which has been assigned to someone by the Government, the management may be made over to the Collector, who shall be competent to manage it in the manner prescribed by law for the management of property subject to the jurisdiction of Court of Wards; and in the case of moveable or immoveable property other than land assessed with land-revenue, the Public Curator, if there be such an officer in the district, may be appointed guardian."

As regards the appointment of guardians of the person, he would make it a rule that the guardian should be a person of the same class and religion as the minor, and would prohibit the appointment of any person having any interest of his own adverse to that of the minor, or who would be next in succession to the minor, were he dead; and, lastly, would provide that none but a female should be the guardian of a female. With these restrictions, he would give the Courts full discretion.

He would also add a section providing that no person is to be appointed guardian against his will, and that no one is liable to punishment for refusal to act as guardian when required by the Court to do so.

He thinks Act XL of 1858 does not provide sufficiently for the control of guardians. Some guardians certainly might safely be trusted to manage estates without any great control from the Courts; but others would require very close supervision. He accordingly suggests that the Courts should be allowed full discretion in this matter; but would, at the same time, enact provisions to the following effect:—

(1) All guardians of property appointed by the Court should be bound to report before the expiry of three months after the close of each year the financial results of their management, so as to

enable the Court in any case in which it suspects anything wrong to set on foot timely enquiries.

This would, he says, afford a great check on fraud, for, the statement being filed in Court, the guardian would not be able to alter it afterwards, or set up anything contrary to it when he is subsequently called upon to render accounts. The guardian need not file complete accounts; a statement of the sort indicated would be quite sufficient to show the Court the result of the administration.

(2) The Court should have power to call upon any guardian—

"(a) to file such periodical statements, returns and accounts as it may direct;

"(b) to make such reports on any points connected with the management of the estate as it may require;

"(c) to carry out such directions as to the management as it may give;

"(d) to invest or deposit the surplus or the balance in hand in such place of security (Government Securities, Government Treasury, Government Savings Banks) as it may direct."

He also suggests that provisions to the following effect should be made regarding the duties of guardians of property:—

"That every guardian should—

"(a) obey all directions given by the Court under the provisions of the Act;

"(b) consult the Court (i) before making any alienation of the minor's property; (ii) before compounding in any suit in which the minor may be a party; (iii) before abandoning any right belonging to the minor; and (iv) on any other important occasion, or on an any difficulty arising in the management; and

"(c) report to the Court any severe loss that any portion of the minor's property may have suffered from any cause."

With respect to the duties of guardians for the person, he suggests that the following should be imposed upon them:—

They must—

"(a) consult the Court (1) on the arrangements made or to be made for the education of the minor, and (2) regarding matters affecting the marriage of the minor;

"(b) report all cases of protracted illness of and accidents to, the minor, and

"(c) obey all directions given by the Court regarding the above matters."

He also suggests that guardians of the person should, subject to the general control of the Court, have power to do all acts calculated to advance the well-being of the minor; for instance, acts connected with his education and his proper moral and physical training.

298. In the following paragraphs (299 to 373) are noted suggestions for the amendment of the law on particular points directly connected with provisions already existing in the Acts and Regulations.

299. As to Madras Regulation V of 1804, see remarks by Sir Charles Turner in paragraph 253 of précis.

300. As to Madras Regulation X of 1831, see remarks by—

Mr. H. Wigram, in paragraph 242 of précis;

Mt. J. W. Handley, in paragraph 249 of précis;

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Act XIX of 1841. Act XL of 1858, ss. 3—7.)

Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao, in paragraph 250 of précis;

Mr. G. Muttuswamy Chettiar, in paragraph 251 of précis;
the Madras Board of Revenue, paragraph 252 of précis; and

Sir Charles Turner, in paragraph 253 of précis.

301. As to Act XIX of 1841, see remarks by—

Mr. H. Wigram, in paragraph 242 of précis; and

Mr. Duthoit, in paragraph 291 of précis.

302. MR. JUSTICE FIELD—

quotes cases to show that the practice of the Courts has not been uniform as regards the application of the proviso to section 3 of Act XL of 1858. In some cases it has been held that when the Court entertains a suit instituted by a person who has not obtained the permission required by the proviso, the requisite permission is to be deemed to have been given; while in others it has been held that a suit instituted without permission previously obtained is bad to all intents and purposes. Cases are quoted to show that the latter rule is the more correct one, from the point of view of principle.

303. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

suggests that certain particulars should be prescribed for insertion in all applications; that the Courts should be allowed to act also on their own motion; and that explanations to the following effect should be appended to the section:—

“I. Lapse of years is not a sufficient ground for refusing a certificate [see C. W. R. 343]

“II. The guardianship of infants who have no property is a matter which forms the subject of Act IX of 1861.”

303A. MR. BEHARI LAL BASU—

observes that the word “suit” is not wide enough to include “proceedings and applications.”

[In regard to this section, please also see paragraphs 4 to 46 of précis, under “Point I.”]

304. MR. PLUMBER—

would transfer the powers of the Collector to the amildar (or tahsildar) of the taluq in which the land is situated, as in Rule 4 of the Mysore Minors' Rules.

305. MR. JUSTICE FIELD—

writes as follows:—

“There seems no reason why the right to make an application under this section should be limited to a relative or friend. Under the English law, any person may apply in order, says Mr. Daniell, that the benefit arising from the protection of the Court may be extended to all cases in which interference is desirable, subject, however, to the risk of incurring the censure of the Court, and of being compelled to pay the costs of the suit, in the event of its subsequently appearing that the proceedings were improperly instituted.” (Chancery Practice, Vol. II, p. 1191).”

306. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

suggests that the section should be amended as follows:—

Any relative or friend of a minor in respect of whose property such certificate has not been granted, or a certificate holder who wishes to withdraw and desire the appointment of a new guardian,

307. MR. BEHARI LAL BASU—

considers the phrase “interest in land” objectionable, apparently for the reason that it does not adequately cover the case of members of an undivided Hindu family.

[Please also see suggestion by Mr. Duthoit, in paragraph 291, *supra*.]

308. THE HON'BLE MR. PAUL—

considers section 5 of Act XL of 1858, defective in not providing for cases where the minor happens to reside in a district in which he has no property.

Act XL of 1858, s. 5
(= Act XX of 1864, s. 4)

309. MR. H. J. SPARKS—

suggests that the section should be made more explicit, observing that it does not provide for cases in which the minor is residing out of British India.

He also suggests that it might be well to provide for District Delegates, as in Act VI of 1881, to meet cases where, as in Oudh, there is but one District Judge for two or more revenue districts.

310. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

suggests that “residence” should be explained as meaning the minor's “usual dwelling-house, i.e., his paternal family-house.”

311. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

suggests that provision should be made as to the manner of issue of notices and the persons on whom they are to be served, and as to who may oppose the application. He quotes authorities to show that the notice should be served on all parties interested in the application.

312. SAEDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

considers it unnecessary that the procedure of the Court should be specially prescribed by the Minors' Act, and that it would be sufficient to enact that the general procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure in force at the time shall apply as far as practicable.

313. MR. BEHARI LAL BASU—

thinks it undesirable, in view to the selection of a good guardian, that the enquiry should be a summary one, as this section requires.

314. MR. JUSTICE FIELD—

writes as follows:—

“Under the provisions of section 7 of the Act, if it appears that any person claiming a right to have charge of the property of a minor is entitled to such right by virtue of a will or deed, and is willing to undertake the trust, the Court shall grant a certificate of administration to such person. It has been held that in this case it is compulsory upon the Court to grant this certificate (see *Nannee Bibee v. Khajah Surour Hussein*, 7 W. R., 522). It has further been decided that when any such person obtains a certificate of administration, he is not bound to file accounts (see the cases at 6 W. R. Mis. Rul., 53; 7 W. R., 522; 23 W. R., 278). There is no reason why such persons should be exempt from liability to account. According to English law, a testamentary guardian is in all respects subject to the control of the Court, and is liable to account for what he receives (Daniell's Chancery Practice, Vol. II, p. 1205).”

Act XL of 1858, s. 7
(= Act XX of 1864, s. 6.)

315. THE JUDGES OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT—

(collectively) support Mr. Field's suggestion as to filing accounts.

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Act XL of 1858, ss. 8—10.)

316. MR. FIELD—
continues:—

"The section then proceeds to enact that if there is no person so entitled, or if such person is unwilling to undertake the trust, and there is any near relative of the minor who is willing and fit to be entrusted with the charge of his property, the Court may grant a certificate to such relative. Here a discretion is vested in the Court. Then the Court may also, if it think fit (unless a guardian have been appointed by the father), appoint such person as aforesaid to be guardian of the person of the minor. The exception assumes a power in the father to appoint a guardian by will. The existence of this power as regards persons to whom the Act applies, that is minors not being European British subjects, may be doubtful. It may be observed, as in England, that the power of appointing a testamentary guardian was conferred by Statute (12, Car. II, cap. 24), and as by the law of England no will made by any person under the age of 21 years is valid, it follows that a father, while under that age, cannot now by will dispose of the custody of his children. Then in the case of a guardian appointed by the father, it would appear that the Court has no power to remove such guardian. The last clause of section 21 provides that 'the Court may also, for any sufficient cause, remove any guardian appointed by the Court,' thus indicating that the Court has no power to remove a guardian appointed by the father. Under the law of England, a testamentary guardian is subject to the control of the Court, both with respect to the property and the person of the infant, and the Court may remove him or appoint another guardian in his stead, or may without removing him appoint another person to have the care of the infant (Chancery Practice, Vol. II, p. 1194). It is obvious that there may be cases in which it is very desirable that the Civil Court should have the power of removing a testamentary guardian."

317. THE JUDGES OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT—

(collectively) support Mr. Field's suggestion as to taking power to remove a guardian appointed by the father.

318. MR. JUSTICE TOTTEHAM—
writes as follows:—

"I would make it clear that, in cases of rival claims to a certificate, preference should not necessarily be given to any one claimant on the mere ground of nearness of kin to the minor, or on the ground of sex. The nearest of kin may often be the person to whom, for other reasons, it may be most objectionable to grant a certificate.

"I would also exclude the Court from entertaining any application for a certificate unless satisfied that property needing protection is actually in possession of the minor or of some person on his or her behalf. I remember a case in which the only property was in the possession of adversaries, and the object of the application was to try to induce the Court to direct the Collector to take charge of the estate, which was said to be intrusted in hand, in order that that officer might undertake a troublesome and costly lawsuit to recover possession for the minor."

319. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

says that by Hindu law, the duty of providing for the care of the persons and property of minors devolves on the Sovereign, while by Muhammadan

law, certain classes of relations have a prior right. This being the case, he thinks the inclusion of the rights of guardianship and minority in section of Act IV of 1872 (the Punjab Laws Act) was a mistake; also, that it is surprising, in view of the enactment, to find Schedule I of that Act declaring Act XL of 1858 to be in force in the Punjab.

He submits a list showing classes of person whom he thinks the Courts should be prevented, apparently, by express declaration) from appointing as guardians.

Further on, he suggests that section 27 of the Act should be embodied as an explanation in section 7; also, that the Courts should be allowed discretion to refuse to grant a certificate to an unfit person appointed by will, and an explanatory inserted declaring that fitness should be allowed more weight than mere nearness of relationship.

320. UMAR BAKSH—

suggests that the Court should be empowered to reject an unfit person appointed by will or deed.

Further:—

"The words 'near relative' in the same section are rather vague, and further it is not clear whether the scope of the section is to select the fittest person from among the relatives of different or equal degrees, or to appoint the nearest person fit for the post. I think it should be expressly provided that brother of the whole blood or uncle should have prior right to the guardianship of a minor, unless they are unfit; but in the case of distant relatives the Court should have full discretion of selecting the fittest person, disregarding the nearness of relationship."

He also suggests that where a minor has considerable property the Court should have power to appoint more than one person to administer the estate, if that should be deemed necessary in the interests of the minor.

[Please also see suggestions by—

Kiam Ahmad Shah, in paragraph 296 of précis and

Sardar Gurdial Singh, in paragraph 297 of précis.]

321. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

suggests an addition to section 8 of Act XL of 1858 to the following effect:—

"The Court will not adjudicate merely on the Collector's report [see 22 W. R., 190], but must satisfy itself as to the applicant's fitness on legal evidence." [see 9 W. R., 555].

322. SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

would give the Court power to enquire into the character of any person, and to call for reports from any Revenue officer, Magistrate or Police officer in the district."

[Please also see suggestions by Mr. Duthoit in paragraph 291 of précis.]

323. SIR CHARLES TURNER—

referring to section 9 of Act XX of 1861 recurs to a suggestion recently made by the Madras High Court that there should be appointed in every district a public officer to take charge of private trusts under the superintendence of the Official Trustee. If this proposal be accepted, the Courts might, he suggests, be enabled to appoint such officers, and in any case the Official Trustee to be manager of the property of a minor.

He considers that considerable relief would be afforded to Revenue-officers by the creation of the proposed offices, and that a commission, not

***Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and
Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.***

(Act XL of 1858, ss. 11—18.)

sufficient salaries and meet the costs of establishment.

324. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

suggests, with reference to Mr. Justice Melvill's criticism on section 9 of Act XX of 1861 in his Minute of 23rd August, 1881, that the words "or the like" mean "immoveable property (other than village-land assessed with revenue, for which provision is made by placing it in charge of the Collector), such as shops, katrás, warehouses, &c."

325. SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

thinks the words "moveable property or houses, gardens or the like" were intended to mean (1) moveable property, and (2) immoveable property other than land, of which the Collector could be asked to take over the management.

326. THE HON'BLE MR. PAUL—

referring to Mr. Justice Melvill's criticisms on sections 9 and 11 of Act XX of 1861 in his Minute of the 23rd August, 1881, observes that "the distinction between 'houses, gardens and the like' and 'land or any interest in land' is probably that between revenue-paying immoveable property and that which does not pay revenue, including in the category of revenue paying property such as may be *lekhuq* by reason of exemption."

327. SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

suggests that a limit should be put to the guardian's allowance; that, to encourage economy in administration, it should be calculated on net profits, and not on income, and that it should be fixed at 20 per cent. His reason for selecting so high a rate is that the remuneration would be small on small estates.

328. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

observes, with reference to Mr. Justice Melvill's remarks on the word "aforesaid" in section 10 of Act XX of 1861 (see Home Department, Judicial Proceedings, No. 168 for October, 1882), that in the Bengal Act, section 11, it clearly refers to section 10 of that Act and is not open to any misconstruction.

329. LALLA MOHAN LALL AND MIÁN ASDULLA—

referring to Mr. Justice Melvill's criticism, say they think the provision in section 10 of Act XX of 1861 excluding legal heirs and persons next in succession from the guardianship of the person of a minor, which does not occur in the Bengal Act, ought to be embodied in the new Act.

330. SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

is of the same opinion.

[Please also see suggestions by Mr. Duthoit in paragraph 291, *supra* (on pages 100 and 101).]

331. MR. H. J. SPARKS—

suggests that provision should be made—

- (1) for cases in which only a small part of the property consists of land, and
- (2) for cases in which the land is situated in more than one district.

332. BABU KOYLAS CHUNDER GHOSE—

suggests that provision should be made enabling the Collector to give up charge of an estate taken over by him under this section, when it would be for the benefit of the minor to do so.

333. MR. PLUMER—

suggests that a half-yearly statement of account should be prescribed, as in Rule 15 of the Minors' Rules framed for Mysore, instead of the annual statement provided for by Act XX of 1861. Act XL of 1858, s. 16. (= Act XX of 1861, s. 16.)

334. THE HON'BLE MR. O'SULLIVAN—

makes the following suggestions:—

"The administrator of the property should be required to file annual accounts of receipts and disbursements, and they should be open to inspection by any relative or friend of the minor, who should be at liberty to bring to the notice of the Court, by way of petition, any neglect, default or misfeasance of the administrator."

335. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

suggests that the obligation to render accounts should be extended to all guardians and administrators.

336. LALLA MOHAN LALL AND MIÁN ASDULLA—

urge that the provisions of sections 16 and 17 should be extended to all guardians and administrators, arguing that it may be very necessary to provide against fraud or waste by those to whom the sections do not at present apply.

337. MR. BEHARI LAL BASI—

suggests that section 16 should be extended to all guardians; also that any friend or well-wisher of the minor should be allowed access to their accounts.

[Please also see suggestions by—

Mr. Justice Field, in paragraphs 258 and 314 of *précis*;

the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, in paragraph 315 of *précis*;

Khan Ahmad Shah, in paragraph 296 of *précis*; and

Sardar Gurdial Singh, in paragraph 297 of *précis*.]

338. MR. PLUMER—

suggests that for section 17 of Act XX of 1861 should be substituted Rule 16 of the Minors' Rules framed for Mysore, which requires that simply goods shall be deposited in the District Treasury and invested by the Court in public securities. Act XL of 1858, s. 17. (= Act XX of 1861, s. 17.)

339. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

writes:—

"'Public securities' denotes Government promissory notes. I would suggest that this limitation be removed, and that it may be left to the discretion of the Court to lay out the surplus in any profitable manner that is suggested to it by the administrator, *e.g.*, in mortgaging landed property or purchasing debentures or bank shares."

340. BABU KOYLAS CHUNDER GHOSE—

considers it desirable to impose a penalty for the enforcement of the provisions of this section which are, he says, seldom observed.

[Please also see suggestions by—

Sardar Gurdial Singh, in paragraph 297 of *précis*; and

Lalla Mohan Lall and Mián Asdulla, in paragraph 336 of *précis*.]

341. MR. JUSTICE FIELD—

says it has been decided that when an application for leave to deal with the property of an infant is made under the second clause of section 18 of Act

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Act XL of 1858, ss. 19-26. Act IX of 1875.)

XL of 1858, the Civil Court is bound to determine the question whether the proposed mode of dealing with it would, if sanctioned, be for the benefit of such infant, and that the petition should contain all the materials reasonably required to enable the Court to decide this question. He gives a reference to *In re Srisch Chunder Mukhopadhyaya*, I.L.R. 6 Cal., 161; S.C. 5 Cal. I.R., 501; and *Sikher Chund v. Dalpatty Singh*, I.L.R. 5 Cal., 363, and suggests that the substance of those decisions might well be incorporated in the proposed new Act.

He further remarks upon this clause as follows, as to the effect of neglecting to obtain the sanction of the Court:—

“Where a guardian has obtained a certificate of administration under the Act, it has generally been held that any sale of the minor's property for which the Act requires the sanction of the Civil Court, if made without such sanction, is invalid and conveys no title (see the cases of *Sarad Chunder v. Raj Krishna Mukherji*, 15 B.L.R., 350, S.C., 21 W.R., 46; *Paran Chunder Pal v. Kuroona Moqi Dasi*, 7 B.L.R., 90; *Dahi Dutt Sahoo v. Subhokra Bibee*, I.L.R. 2 Cal., 283; *Buchraj Rao v. Ram Kissen Singh*, 11 C.L.R., 315). In *Manpreem v. Tara Singh* (I.L.R. 3 All., 852) it was decided that a minor could not ratify such a transaction. See to the contrary *Til Koor v. Begum Keshore*, 10 C.L.R., 517, where a mortgage by a certificated guardian, although made without the sanction of the Court, was upheld, the transaction being, under the circumstances, considered a proper one.”

342. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

quotes conflicting decisions on the question whether this section applies to non-certificated guardians.

343. BABU KOYLAS CHUNDER GHOSE—

writes:—

“The law, as it stands at present, contains no directions as to how the Court should proceed when an application for sanction is presented. Generally the sanction is given on the representations of the administrator, but this is not always safe. The administrator, where he makes an application of the kind, should be required to prove the necessity for the sale, &c., by affidavit or otherwise, and the assertions contained in his affidavit should be tested by some officer of the Court before the Court accords its sanction to the sale, &c.”

[In regard to this section, please also see paragraphs 101 to 138, under “Point IV,” paragraphs 148 to 183, under “Point VI,” and paragraphs 184 to 201, under “Point VII.”]

344. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

approves of Mr. Justice Melvill's suggestions on this section (see Home Department's Judicial Proceedings, No. 168 for October, 1882, at foot of page 24).

345. MR. JUSTICE FIELD—

writes:—

“In connection with section 21 of the Act, it will be useful to consider the decision of the Full Bench in the case of *Annonee Bibee v. Khojah Sarwar Hossein*, 7 W.R., 522. It was here decided that a certificate granted under section 7 of the Act may be recalled summarily under the provisions of section 21, and this without any action having been previously taken in a regular suit under the provisions of section 19 of the Act.”

(Please also see his remarks and those of the Calcutta High Court in paragraphs 316 and 317

of précis, as to taking power to remove a guardian appointed by the father.)

346. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

suggests that to meet Mr. Justice Melvill's objection as to the vagueness of the words “or any other person, as the case may be” (see Home Department's Judicial Proceedings, No. 168 for October, 1882, at foot of page 24) in section 21 of Act XX of 1864, the words “or other fit person within the meaning of sections 24 and 40” should be substituted for them (in the Bengal Act).

He further suggests that illustrations should be inserted to the following effect:—

“Illustration I.—The Court cannot summarily remove a guardian who has not obtained a certificate. This should be done by a regular suit (see II W. R., 370).

“Illustration II.—The grounds set forth in the preceding portion as to the disqualifications of a guardian should be held sufficient for removal.

“Illustration III.—Danger to the estate or welfare of the minor should also be held sufficient.

“Illustration IV.—Where the conduct of the guardian, though blameworthy, is not culpably bad, the Court will pass orders to regulate his conduct before removing him.”

347.—SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

would specify the three following reasons as justifying removal of a guardian [? or recall of a certificate]:—

“(1) If he has wilfully neglected to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by law;

“(2) if he has been guilty of any other misconduct which, in the opinion of the Court, makes him unfit for the work; and

“(3) if he has formed a collusion with persons having interests adverse to those of the minor, or who are enemies of the minor.”

He would further allow any of the minor's friends or relations to apply to the Court for the removal of the guardian on any of these grounds; and would provide that if, after examining such applicant, the Court sees reason to do so, it may make an enquiry, and, if the matters set forth in the application are established, may award the applicant his costs out of the minor's estate. He adds: “Of course the Court should have power to punish a wilful neglect, and power to have its orders carried out.”

[Please also see suggestion by Khan Ahmad Shah in paragraph 296 of précis.]

348. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

suggests that an explanation should be added to the following effect:—

“Explanation.—The successor will be appointed in the same way as the first man was appointed, *i. e.*, after issue of notice and enquiry.”

349.—SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

thinks provision should be made for the education of female as well as male minors.

[Please also see suggestion by Khan Ahmad Shah in paragraph 296 of précis.]

350. MR. BARCLAY—

suggests that the new Act should define the word “minor.”

351. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

writes at some length to show the desirability of enacting a more suitable definition of “minor.”

Act XL of 1858, s. 23
(= Act XX of 1864, s. 2)

Act XL of 1858, s. 25
(= Act XX of 1864, s. 25)

Act XL of 1858, s. 26
(= Act XX of 1864, s. 30)
and Act IX of 1875.

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Act XL of 1858, ss. 27 and 28. Act IX of 1861. Act XY of 1864, s. 12.)

He refers to the different laws prevailing on this point in India, and to conflicting decisions as to the meaning of the definition given in section 26 of Act XL of 1858. He suggests that "minor" should be declared to mean any person (excepting, apparently, Europeans whose personal law fixes their majority at 21) who has not completed the age of eighteen years. The objections to the present definition which he specially mentions are—

- (1) that it does not conclusively show whether it applies to minors regarding whom no action has been taken under the Act; and
- (2) that it provides for the Mufassal a different law than that prevailing in the Presidency-towns.

In order to meet the latter objection, he urges that the new Act ought to be made applicable to the Presidency-towns as well as to the Mufassal.

352. UMAR BAKHSH—

invites attention to the rules in paragraphs 1 and 2 of section 3 of Act IX of 1875, and then effect where certificates of administration are granted under Act XL of 1858, but makes no specific suggestion for the amendment of the law.

353. SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

considers there can be no objection to the varying rules as to majority prescribed by Act XL of 1858, section 26, and Act IX of 1875.

354. MR. BEHARI LAL BASU—

referring to Act IX of 1875 and other laws, statutory and "personal," suggests that it would save much confusion if one uniform age were fixed by statute for the attainment of majority; the age so fixed being made applicable to all persons and in all places throughout British India.

355. MR. J. KNOX WRIGHT—

suggests that the definition of "minor" given in Act IX of 1875 should be incorporated in the proposed consolidated Act.

356. MR. JUSTICE FIELD—

invites attention to the case of *Fasih v. Kano*, L.L.R. 10 Cal. 15, in which it was held that the effect of section 21 of Regulation X of 1793, and section 27 of Act XL of 1858, is that no person other than a female shall in any case be entrusted with the guardianship of a female minor.

357. SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

thinks section 27 of Act XL of 1858 is intended to refer to the guardianship of the property as well as of the person of minors. He suggests that it should be amended so as to provide that no guardian shall be appointed for the person of a female minor if she be married and her husband be not a minor, provided she takes up her abode with the family of her husband; but that a guardian for her property, if any, may be appointed, unless her husband undertakes the management of it.

He also suggests that to the clause prohibiting the appointment of a guardian (either of person or property) for a minor whose father is living and is not a minor, should be added a proviso that the father is not otherwise unfit to manage his affairs, or instance, by reason of lunacy, idiocy, remuneration of worldly affairs, &c.

(Please also see his suggestion in paragraph 97 of précis.)

[Please also see suggestion by Lalla Madan Gopal in paragraph 319 of précis.]

358. MR. JUSTICE FIELD—

suggests that the question as to what orders made under the Act are appealable or not appealable should be clearly settled. He invites attention to the conflict of decision between the cases reported in 15 W. R., 492 and 22 W. R., 479.

359. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

suggests that an explanation should be added to the effect that every person who appeared in the original proceeding would have a right of appeal. This has, he says, become necessary in consequence of a ruling, at page 256 of the 13th Volume of Sutherland's Weekly Reporter. He does not think the right of appeal should be taken away, as suggested by Mr. Justice West (see Home Department's Judicial Proceedings, No. 169 for October, 1882); remarking that it is a great privilege and protection, and that there does not appear to be any weighty reason for its abrogation.

360. SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

would, in order to prevent needless litigation, provide that there shall be no appeal from the orders of the Courts excepting "orders of importance, to be specially mentioned," and that there shall be no second appeal in any case.

[Please also see suggestions by Mr. Dutheil in paragraph 291 of précis.]

361. As to Act IX of 1861, see remarks by— *Act IX of 1861.*

Mr. H. Wigram, in paragraph 242 of précis; and

Sir Charles Turner, in paragraph 253 of précis.

362. THE HON'BLE MR. O'SULLIVAN, THE HON'BLE MR. PAUL AND MR. JUSTICE FIELD— *Act XY of 1864, s. 12.* suggest that in the new Act the Court should be empowered to require security from guardians for their dealings with minors' estates, Mr. Field quoting the English practice in support of the suggestion.

363. MR. JUSTICE OLDFIELD—

suggests that provisions should be inserted in the new Act, similar to those in sections 78 and 79 of Act V of 1881, for taking bonds for the proper administration of the estate, and for the assignment of such bonds to enable fit persons to sue upon them.

364. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—

See his remarks on Mr. Justice Oldfield's suggestion, in paragraph 162 of précis.

365. MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT—

concurs in Mr. Justice Oldfield's suggestion except as regards guardians appointed in right of will or deed.

366. MR. DUTHEIL—

considers the absence of a provision regarding the taking of security from administrators is one of the most striking defects in the existing law. He doubts, whether security could be insisted on if remuneration be not given to the guardian; but if guardians of the property are remunerated, as he trusts they may be (see paragraph 291 of précis), there would, he believes, be no difficulty in obtaining security from them. Security should, he thinks, be required in all cases in which the value of the estate exceeds Rs. 250.

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(Act XX of 1864, s. 26; Act IX of 1875; Civil Procedure Code, Chapter XXXI: the Hindu Joint Family System.)

367. *BABU KOYLAS CHUNDER GHOSH—

suggests that, as a check upon guardians, security should be required from them in every case.

[See also remarks by Mr. E. Barclay in paragraph 152 of précis.]

368. THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY—

forward for consideration in connection with the proposed legislation certain papers showing the desirability of making provision to admit of minors being sent to schools or colleges recognized by the Local Government for the purpose, though situated "beyond the limits of the Presidency." What is desired appears from the papers to be to take power to send a minor to the college in Kolhapur (a Native State).

369. As to Act IX of 1875, see remarks in paragraphs 350 to 355 of précis.

370. MR. WIGRAM—

writes:—

"The provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Civil Procedure Code appear to me unnecessarily complex, and I do not understand on what principle a mother, if a co-defendant, is prevented from representing her minor son (section 145).

"All that is really required in a Procedure Code is to provide that suits by and against minors shall be brought and defended in the minor's name by a guardian *ad litem* appointed by the Court and removable by the Court; that no appeal shall lie from the appointment of a guardian *ad litem*; that the guardian *ad litem* shall give a written undertaking to be responsible for costs; that he shall not enter into any compromise of a suit without the leave of the Court; and that before taking out execution of any decree he shall give security to the Court that he will account to the minor for the proceeds of the decree."

371. SIR CHARLES TURNER—

says that great difficulty is felt in securing the proper representation of minors when creditors take proceedings against their property as representing the effects of deceased debtors. The person who would by law be entitled to the guardianship may refuse to act, and no relative or friend may be found who is willing to do so, while the Court may not think it its duty to and the creditor by appointing a guardian *ad litem*, although the probable consequence of its not doing so would be to increase the debt by allowing interest to accumulate. Moreover, when the Court is constrained to appoint a stranger to act as guardian *ad litem*, no power is given by the Civil Procedure Code to make provision for the costs of securing for the person appointed the means of obtaining professional assistance and defending the suit. In the Madras High Court the following course has been pursued:—

"If no relative or friend is found, who is willing to appear as guardian *ad litem*, the Court will, on the application of the plaintiff, appoint an officer of the Court guardian *ad litem* on the condition that the plaintiff undertakes to provide the officer so appointed with funds reasonably sufficient to enable him to defend the suit. If the plaintiff fails to provide funds, the order for the appointment is discharged. If, on the other hand, the funds are found and the plaintiff eventually succeeds, he would be allowed to receive the money as part of his costs in the cause." He adds "But generally, if not in all cases, when the order has been made, a person who would by law be entitled to the guardianship or to whom the Court

would have committed the guardianship comes forward and applies that the order appointing an officer of the Court may be discharged and the applicant appointed."

Sir Charles Turner suggests that some provisions of this nature should be introduced into the Civil Procedure Code for the guidance of the Courts.

He further suggests that it would be desirable to declare that on an application for leave to sue on behalf of a minor *in forma pauperis* the Court is to have regard to the circumstances of the minor and not of the next friend. The law has been so interpreted by the High Court, but is not, he says, generally understood.

And he expresses a doubt as to whether the "local laws" referred to in section 164 of the Code include the Minors' Act, IX of 1861, which is a "general" Act.

372. MR. JUSTICE WEST—

suggests that, in order to check a practice by which, for the purpose of harassing people interested in a minor, a pauper next friend is put forward to institute a suit against those having charge of his property, a discretion should be allowed to the Courts to require security for costs from pauper next friends.

He further says it is doubtful at present whether the next friend is to be regarded as a principal in the litigation, or whether the infant is the principal, and suggests that this point should be made clear, observing that the case of an infant who is principal with a pauper next friend is common, while a pauper infant with a next friend of competent means is not uncommon.

373. THE HON'BLE MR PAUL—

suggests that, in order to put a stop to vexatious frivolous and other improper litigation, the next friend should, in certain classes of cases, be required to satisfy the Court that the suit will be really and not merely technically for the benefit of the minor, and that the Court should see that its orders are for the minor's benefit, in the same way as in the English Courts of Equity.

[In regard to this chapter, please also see paragraphs 47 to 69, under "Point II," and paragraphs 139 to 147, under "Point V."]]

[See also remarks by—

Mr. E. Barclay, in paragraph 7 of précis;

Mr. Justice Field, in paragraph 16 of précis;

Mr. Justice Oldfield, in paragraph 19 of précis;

Mr. Justice Straight, in paragraph 20 of précis;

Mr. H. T. Rivaz, in paragraph 32 of précis;

the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in paragraph 39 of précis;

the Resident at Hyderabad, in paragraph 46 of précis; and

Khan Ahmad Shah, in paragraph 296 of précis.]

374. In the following paragraphs (375 to 386) *The Hindu Joint Family System.* are noted remarks regarding the Hindu joint family system, and the application of the Minors' Acts to it.

375. MR. WIGRAM—

is averse to any legislation which would render it compulsory on the Civil Courts to interfere in the case of all minor members of an undivided family; but at the same time he thinks occasions do arise

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(The Hindu Joint Family System.)

When such interference is necessary, and he quotes a case showing this.

He suggests that "the District Court should have power to direct that a suitable provision be made for the maintenance and education of minor members of an undivided family whenever occasion arises for its interference."

(Please also see his suggestions in paragraphs 107 and 242 of *précis*.)

376. THE HON'BLE MR. O'SULLIVAN—
writes:—

"The managing male member of an undivided Hindu family subject to the law of the Mitakshara should not be required to take out a certificate in respect of the undivided share of a minor member of the family; but in case of malversation or mismanagement by the managing member a suit on behalf of the minor for a partition and delivery of his share should be permitted, as is the case at present; and, when the partition is effected, a certificate of administration should be granted for the share of the minor."

377. MR. JUSTICE WEST—

says the law with regard to Hindu minors, members of joint families, as hitherto conceived by the Courts in India, has recently been quite differently expounded by a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (*Doorga Persad v. Keshu Persad Singh*, L. R., 9 L. A., at page 20). He shows that that judgment will upset the existing state of things, by introducing a new limitation on the powers of fathers and other guardians who are really in the position of co-owners and are not mere guardians in the restricted sense. He suggests that this matter should be taken up promptly, and that guardians of this kind should be allowed to defend suits against minors without a certificate.

378. SIR CHARLES SARGENT—

thinks that in the case of the Hindu joint family the only satisfactory course would be to distinguish between family and separate property. In regard to the former, he suggests that until a case of fraud or abuse of powers is brought to the notice of the Court by regular suit, the charge of the minor's interest should be left to such persons as would be entrusted with it according to Hindu law and usage. In regard to the latter, please see his remarks in paragraph 223, *supra*.

379. MR. JUSTICE MELVILL—

concurs with Sir Charles Sargent on this question, and explains that he did not intend by his Minute of August, 1881, to recommend that the manager of a joint Hindu family should be compelled to take out a certificate of administration of the share of a minor co-parcener.

380. THE HON'BLE MR. PAUL—

says the adoption of the proposal noted as Point (see *supra*) would be very inconvenient in the case of a Hindu joint family, as the introduction of a guardian from outside would cause discord and probably waste on the part of other members of the family.

(Please also see his remarks in paragraph 255, *supra*.)

381. MR. JUSTICE FIELD—

notes cases showing the final decision of the Calcutta High Court and the decision of the North-Western Provinces High Court to be that Act XL of 1858 does not alter or affect any pro-

vision of Hindu or Muhammadan law as to guardians who do not avail themselves of that Act.

He suggests that the effect on those decisions, and also on the cases quoted by Sir Michael Westropp in his Minute of 19th November, 1881 (Home Department's Judicial Proceedings, No. 170 for October, 1882), of the Privy Council case quoted by Mr. Justice West (see paragraph 377, above) should be considered.

(Please also see his suggestions in paragraph 258, *supra*.)

382. MR. JUSTICE TOTTENHAM—

thinks it would be inconvenient that, where the minor's estate consists of a share in joint undivided family property managed by a *karta*, any other person should be allowed to obtain a certificate.

383. THE JUDGES OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT—

(collectively) suggest "that provision should be made by which, on due cause shown, the new Act might be employed for the protection of a minor member of an undivided Hindu family against the fraud or extravagance of the co-parceners, a course which, as pointed out by Sir Michael Westropp (see his Minute dated November, 1881, Home Department's Judicial Proceedings, No. 170 for October, 1882), it has been held by the Courts, cannot be adopted under the existing law."

[Please also see their remarks in paragraph 80, *supra*.]

384. SIR R. STUART—

strongly approves of the doctrine expounded in the case of *Hett Singh and another v. Thakur Singh and others*, High Court Reports, North-Western Provinces, 1872, page 57, that "section 2, Act XL of 1858 does not preclude the natural and legal guardian of a Hindu minor from dealing with his property within the limits allowed by the Hindu law without having acquired a certificate of administration from the Civil Court;" and trusts that the application of this doctrine in the future will not be interfered with by any legislation on the part of the Government of India.

385. LALLA MADAN GOPAL—

thinks it very desirable in the interests of minor members of Hindu joint families that the existing rulings declaring that no application for appointment of an administrator can be made in their case under section 3 of Act XL of 1858 should be disregarded and words introduced to admit of applications being made in such cases. He says that, in spite of these rulings, such applications are sometimes admitted even now. He urges that it would be easy to fix the minor's share, and that there need be no hardship, as the manager under the Hindu law would usually be the person to whom the certificate would be granted.

386. SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH—

thinks it would be necessary in some cases that the Court should have power to appoint a guardian where a minor has merely a joint interest with others, and he would definitely give the Courts discretion to move in such cases whenever they think it proper to do so.

[For further references to the Hindu joint family system, please see remarks by—

Mr. E. Barclay, in paragraphs 7 and 219 of *précis*;

Précis of the opinions referred to in paragraph 1 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill.

(General Observations.)

Mr. Hutchins, in paragraph 71 of précis ;
Sir Charles Turner, in paragraphs 77, 221 and 253 of précis ;

Mr. T. T. Allen, in paragraph 79 of précis ;

Mr. Duthoit, in paragraphs 84 and 291 of précis ;

Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, in paragraph 91 of précis ;

Mr. Behari Lal Basu, in paragraphs 92 and 307 of précis ;

the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in paragraph 94 of précis ; and

Mr. G. Muthaswamy Chettiar, in paragraph 251 of précis.]

General Observations. 387. MR. R. RY. A. L. V. RAMANA PONTULU GARU, SUBORDINATE JUDGE, MADURA—

agrees with the views expressed by Mr. Justice West in his Minute dated 21st August, 1881 (Home Department's Judicial Proceedings, No. 169 for October, 1882), as to the direction which legislation should take.

388. THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS—
concur in the remarks submitted by Mr. Hutchins.

389. THE PUISNE JUDGES OF THE MADRAS HIGH COURT—
concur in the remarks submitted by Sir Charles Turner.

390. THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY—
“do not desire to add any further observations” to those made in the Minutes by the Judges of the Bombay High Court.

391. MR. JUSTICE TOTTENHAM—
agrees generally in Mr. Justice Field's recommendations.

392. MR. JUSTICE TYRRELL—
“entirely concurs in these views” (i.e., apparently, those of Mr. Justice Straight).

393. MR. JUSTICE BRODHURST—
concurs in the remarks recorded by Mr. Justice Straight.

394. MR. DUTHOIT—
remarks that his opinion is restricted to the circumstances of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

395. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—

invites attention to Mr. Sparks' suggestions.

He suggests that it is very necessary to take every opportunity of consulting both the European and the Native community on the proposed legislation, through persons qualified to represent their feelings and interests, and that the best way of effecting this is to state points and proposals briefly and clearly for consideration by persons unaccustomed to handle legal questions.

396. LALLA MADAN GOPAL,—
in submitting his memorandum, remarks that although some of the proposals which he has made may, if adopted, cause inconvenience at first, their adoption would be justified by the result.

297. LALLA GIRDHARI LAL—
concurs generally in the remarks submitted by Lalla Madan Gopal.

398. COLONEL GURDON—
specially commends to notice the memorandum of Muhammad Latif, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Jhang.

399. MAJOR-GENERAL PLAYFAIR, OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER, JABALPUR DIVISION,—
endorses the opinion submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Grace, Deputy Commissioner of Jabalpur.

400. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES—
concurs generally in the views expressed in the Government of India's Resolution.

401. MR. C. A. ELLIOTT, CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM,—
expresses no opinion, as he is unfamiliar with the working of the minors' law.

402. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG—
gives no opinion.

SIMLA ; } F. G. W.
The 12th August 1885.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 15.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Prison Commission, Debt, Postal and Pay Master, Money Order Department, Major Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Communication Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individual and Corporation.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for sanction, Law and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 15.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 6th April, 1886.

No. 502.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Home Department which is left at Calcutta.

The 7th April, 1886.

No. 504.—Under the provisions of section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th April, 1886.

No. 104.—Mr. T. F. Bignold, B.A., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st instant.

MEDICAL.

The 6th April, 1886.

No. 125.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 135, dated 1st May, 1884, the services of Surgeon J. Sykes are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th April, 1886.

No. 472.—*Appointments.*—Mr. J. Lewis, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant to the Government Advocate, British Burma, to officiate as Government Advocate, vice Mr. C. E. Fox.

The 8th April, 1886.

No. 493.—The Hon'ble Sir William Comer Petheram, Kt., Q.C., took his seat as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo.

FORESTS.

The 6th April, 1886.

No. 252 F.—Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Bengal and

officiating in the 1st grade of Deputy Conservators, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 11th November, 1885.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 6th April, 1886.

No. 340—83-2 S.—Mr T. W. H. Hughes, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for seven months under section 50, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—EXTERNAL.

Simla, the 8th April, 1886.

No. 59 S E.—The services of Mr. J. H. Lacey, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in Bihulistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the date of handing over charge of his duties.

The 9th April, 1886.

No. 604 E.—Mr. A. W. Paul, B.C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pargannahs, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department from the date he is relieved of his appointment under the Government of Bengal.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

Simla, the 26th March, 1886.

No. 3.—Mr. W. H. Egerton having been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, received charge of the duties of that office from Mr. W. H. Dobbie after noon on the 15th March, 1886.

The 30th March, 1886.

No. 15.—Mr. H. S. Groves, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, having been granted privilege leave, with effect from Monday, the 2nd March, 1886, made over charge of his office to Mr. C. Hall, Chief Superintendent, after noon on Saturday, the 20th of the same month.

No. 16.—Babu Rajanināth Ray having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, received charge of the duties of that office from Mr. S. Jacob before noon on the 22nd March, 1886.

The 3rd April, 1886.

No. 45.—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Comptroller Hyderabad, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. H. G. H. Keene Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, posted to that appointment, Mr. Keene made over charge of his duties at Bombay after noon on the 15th March, 1886, and received charge of his duties at Hyderabad from Mr. Biddulph after noon on the 24th of the same month.

The 5th April, 1886.

No. 58.—Mr. J. C. E. Branson, B.C.S., having been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, received charge of that office from Mr. F. H. Hamnett after noon on the 24th March, 1886.

2. The services of Mr. F. H. Hamnett, of the Madras Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 25th March, 1886.

No. 61.—Mr. R. Logan, Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having been granted furlough out of India for seven months, and Mr. W. H. Dobbie having been posted to that appointment, Mr. Logan made over and Mr. Dobbie received charge of the duties of the appointment after noon on the 23rd March, 1886.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 9th April, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 229.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Captain J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, to be a Brigade-Major on the Establishment, *vice* Major T. B. Humfrey, whose tour of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 22nd March, 1886.

No. 230.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General R. Wolseley, M.D., Medical Staff, is brought on the administrative medical staff of the Army, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General W. M. Webb, whose tour of service in India has expired. Dated 8th March, 1886.

No. 231.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant A. H. Kelhe, Madras S. C., Wing Officer, 2nd Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. Dated 23rd February, 1886.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant A. J. Shaw, Durham Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 11th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 9th March, 1886.

No. 232.—QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major E. R. Elles, R.A., Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General (Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Intelligence Branch, sub. *pro tem.*), to be an Assistant Quarter-Master-General on the Establishment, *vice* Major A. J. Pearson, R.A., whose tour of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 25th March, 1886.

No. 233.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—

Inspecting-Veterinary-Surgeon W. Appleton, Veterinary Department, to be Inspecting-Veterinary-Surgeon, 2nd Circle, Bengal, *vice* Inspecting-Veterinary-Surgeon E. J. Batt, deceased. Dated 10th March, 1886.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 234.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave—

Colonel A. Copland, C.B., Bengal S. C., Commandant, 19th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major F. J. Home, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 153 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Conductor P. Rangan, O. Police Department, (m. c.) for one year, under the regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE

No. 235.—The following extracts are published for general information—

"*London Gazette*," dated 1st and 2nd March, 1886, pages 1029 and 1030.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 2nd March, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Honorary Lieutenants and Deputy-Commissionaries to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 24th September, 1885.—

William Marshall, Madras Establishment.

Henry William Dunlop, Madras Establishment.

Deputy Assistant-Commissionary Charles Floate, Madras Establishment, to be Honorary Lieutenant. Dated 24th September, 1885.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Major-Generals (Bengal) have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.—

James Nowell Young. Dated 4th February, 1886.

Charles Lyons-Montgomery. Dated 6th February, 1886.

William Gordon, C.I.E. Dated 10th February, 1886.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals:—

Frederick Roope, Bombay. Dated 4th February, 1886.

Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, C.B., Bengal. Dated 6th February, 1886.

Howard Codrington Dowker, Madras. Dated 10th February, 1886.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Brooking Sady, Bengal. Dated 6th February, 1886.

George Hearn, Madras. Dated 10th February, 1886.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 3rd February, 1886.

Major-General George Reynolds Scott Burrows, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 3rd February, 1886.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 3rd February, 1886.—

Sir John Forbes, K.C.B., Bombay Cavalry.

George Samuel Montgomery, C.S.I., Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 3rd February, 1886.—

Thomas Rockfort Snow, Bengal Cavalry.

Charles Daniel Peton, Bengal Cavalry.

George Gibson Anderson, Bengal Infantry.

"INDIA OFFICE;

2nd March, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.—

To be Surgeons. Dated 1st October, 1885.—

BENGAL.

Henry Robert Woolbert.

George Henry Baker.

Thomas Grainger, M.D.

Joseph Rosamond Adie.

Arthur Charles Younan.

Alfred William Alcock.

Arthur Eden Edwards.

John Macfarlane Cadell.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces.—

Colonel Arthur Endoch, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st December, 1885.

Colonel Harry Chippendale Plunkett Rice, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st February, 1886.

Colonel Robert Comyn Lawie, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th November, 1885.

Colonel George Briggs, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st January, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Shakespear Irvine, of the Bengal Cavalry. Dated 1st February, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Tufnell Keays, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th January, 1886.

Major Frederick Henry, Earl of Lauderdale, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st January, 1886.

Surgeon-Major Richard Power, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st January, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer:—

Lieutenant George Whyte Melville Dundas, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th February, 1886.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Arthur Tulloch, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 18th December, 1885.

Colonel Harry Chippendale Plunkett Rice, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st February, 1886.

Colonel Robert Comyn Lawie, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th November, 1885.

Colonel George Briggs, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st January, 1886.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Shakespear Irvine, of the Bengal Cavalry. Dated 1st February, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Tuffnell Keays, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th January, 1886.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Frederick Henry, Earl of Lauderdale, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st January, 1886.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major Edwin Clement Bunsley, of the Bengal Army. Dated 15th November, 1885.

Surgeon-Major Richard Power, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st January, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 236.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Arthur Coombe Gordon Lydiard,—3rd April, 1886.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Hitley Frere Woodcock, General List, Infantry,—27th March, 1886.

No. 237.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Frederick Taylor, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 20th August, 1885.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 238.—Major the Hon'ble George Thomas Metland, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th April, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 11.—Mr James Morton, Engineer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service,—8th April, 1886.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Colonel,*

Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION

Sinle, the 9th April, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned warrant officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 3rd and the 9th April, 1886:—

Corp.	Rank and Name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Time of Day.	Remarks.
Bengal Sappers and Miners.	Sergeant-Major J. P. Chestreey.	1st March, 1886.	Roorkee.	.	.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Colonel,*

Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sinle, the 5th April, 1886.

No. 93.—Mr. J. Elston, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough transferred to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways.

The 9th April, 1886.

No. 94.—Mr. S. Finney, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management Department, is promoted to Class II, with effect from the 1st January, 1886.

No. 95.—Lalla Fakir Chaud, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is promoted to

Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 18th November, 1885.

No. 96.—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Colonel P. Lambert, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 97.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, State Railways, are promoted to the 1st grade, with effect from the 9th September, 1885:—

Mr. J. N. A. Eaton.

Mr. W. Giles.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE
WEEKS ENDING 31st MARCH AND 7th APRIL, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the past fortnight in Assam, Eastern Bengal, Akyab, Ganjam, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Madura, and Malabar, also in the northern and western frontier districts of the Punjab, in parts of Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces; but, except in Assam, the adjacent districts of Bengal, and on the Punjab frontier, the falls have been slight and partial.

Unusually cool weather has prevailed over Northern India; but the temperature is now rising, and westerly winds have set in in the North-Western Provinces.

The *rabi* harvest is approaching completion in Bengal, the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—it is in progress in the Central Provinces and Guzerat, in Rajputana, Central India, and Hyderabad, and has commenced in Sind and the Punjab. The harvest promises generally a good outturn.

The *opium* crop has been gathered, and the results are generally satisfactory, except in Meywar and parts of Banda, where the crop was damaged.

In the Madras Presidency rice, millets, cotton, &c., are being gathered. The outturn is reported to be below the average in Kistna, Kurnool, Chingleput, and Tanjore,—average in Bellary and Madura, and above average in Coimbatore. Standing crops are suffering from want of rain and irrigation in parts of Chingleput, Tanjore, and Malabar, but are elsewhere in good condition.

In Hyderabad and Mysore the standing crops also promise well; but in parts of two districts in Mysore they are reported to be withering.

In Bengal the *boro* rice is progressing favourably, except in Burdwan. Ploughing and sowing of the *aus* crop and jute continue with improved prospects, and indigo sowings are nearly completed. The recent rain in Assam has done much good to the sowings of *ahu* paddy.

Kharif operations have commenced in parts of Sind and Hyderabad.

Cattle-disease exists in several districts of Madras, Bombay, Burma, the Central Provinces, and Assam.

Prices remain unchanged in most Provinces, but show a downward tendency in the principal markets of the North-Western Provinces and in Mysore.

Slight fever and small-pox continue in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the Rajputana States, and parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Cholera is reported to be severe in the Karimganj subdivision of Sylhet, and continues in a sporadic form in parts of Bengal, Burma, Madras, and the Central Provinces.

REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31st MARCH, 1886.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 31st)		
Bellary	Nil	Standing crops generally good, but white <i>cholera</i> suffering from disease in parts of one taluk, harvest <i>chilum</i> , cotton, and sugarcane, yield about average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Kurnool	Nil	Standing second crop paddy good, harvest cotton, yield below average. Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	30 (average)	Slight small-pox in seven, fever in three, and cattle-disease in four taluks. Average number employed on Chikara canal 1,017.
Kistna	Nil	Standing crops generally good. Slight fever and small-pox; deaths from cholera unreported last week 38, this week 38.
Chingleput	Nil	Standing crops generally good, except in parts of one taluk under tanks breached in 1884, where they are withering. Harvest paddy, yield below average. Fever in one, small-pox in five, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore	21 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn of paddy about average, rest average. Fever in two and slight small-pox in two taluks.
Tanjore	Nil	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	36 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever in one taluk.
Malabar	Nil	Third crop cultivation requires rain. Slight small-pox in eight taluks, fever in one and cattle-disease in another; 10 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	Nil	Small-pox and fever in parts.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair.		
Bombay—(March 31st)		
Karachi	25 at Sehwan, average of four other stations, 15.	River at Kotri on 25th, 7 feet 8 inches against 5 feet 5 inches on same date last year. <i>Rabi</i> harvesting proceeding in nine talukas. Fever in seven, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Small-pox in two villages in district, 23 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 10 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and <i>barri</i> in Karachi 26, 30 and 34, in Patta 20, 40 and 40, in Jathi 20, 30 and 42, and in Marjhand 32, 36, and 38 pounds per mpee, respectively.
Hyderabad	At Moro on 7th, '07	<i>Rabi</i> harvest commenced in nine talukas. River at Kotri on 20th, 6 feet 6 inches against 5 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in five talukas. Prices of grain steady.
Abmedabad	Nil	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues. Public health good. Wheat 37 and <i>bajri</i> 34 pounds per mpee.
Baroda	Nil	Public health generally good; small-pox in Niasari town and Baroda city. Standing crops in good condition. Prices— <i>bajri</i> 23, wheat 23, and rice 17 pounds per mpee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat	Nil	Cotton-picking progressing. Fever in Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. <i>Juari</i> 5 and <i>magh</i> 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> reaping almost completed and threshing in progress; land is being prepared for the next year's crop in the Igatpuri and Pent talukas. Public health good. Wheat 31, <i>barli</i> 35, and rice 53 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Nil	Absurd temperature rose from 3° cool on 24th to 1° warm on 28th, was nil on 24th and 1° warm on 30th, vapour in air defective on 24th and 25th, excessive on 26th and normal on all other days; wind normal.
Poona	Nil	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> continues. Small-pox in a village in Suni taluka. <i>Bajri</i> 35 and <i>magh</i> 45 in Poona <i>barli</i> 35 and <i>magh</i> 39 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Nil	Reaping almost completed. Public health good. <i>Bajri</i> average 45 and <i>magh</i> 60 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Nil	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crop completed in five and in progress in two talukas. <i>Juari</i> 50 pounds 37 to 45 and <i>barli</i> 45 pounds 28 to 35 per rupee.
Dhule	Nil	Harvesting of wheat and gram nearly completed; reaping of late <i>juari</i> and cotton-picking in progress. Slight fever in one and cattle-disease in two talukas. Scarcity of drinking-water in Kod taluka. Rice 22 to 32 and <i>magh</i> 45 to 55 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Nil	Second crop rice harvest continues on coast, sugarcane and pepper harvest nearly completed. Slight fever, small-pox, and slight cattle-disease in Karwar. Common rice in Karwar 14, district average 15, 5000 per rupee. Fever, bowel, and respiratory complaints. Weather hot. Wheat 36, <i>barli</i> 35, and <i>magh</i> 45 pounds per rupee.
Rajkot	Nil	<i>General Remarks</i> .—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Fever in parts of fourteen, cattle-disease in part of eleven, and small-pox in parts of eight districts. No change of importance in other conditions reported.
Bengal— (March 31st)		
Chittagong (March 30th)	7.50	Weather stormy and cold; heavy rain partially injured winter crops. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	4.55	Prospects of crops good; ploughing for <i>am</i> going on. Public health generally good.
24-Pargannas (Calcutta)	Some showers	No crops on the ground; ploughing commenced. Public health generally good.
Moorsshedabad	Good rain	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> crops mostly reaped, with fair outturn. Public health good.
Barisal	7.04	Wheat and tobacco being reaped; <i>am</i> being sown. Health good.
Barisal	10.01, general rain	Weather cooler, with most rain. Ploughing for <i>am</i> begun in places; <i>boro</i> rice doing well. A few cases of cholera; public health fair.
Birajpur	07	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues, with good outturn. Sporadic cases of small-pox, public health otherwise good.
Almoghat	Nil	Collection of opium completed. Weather not favourable for respiration.
Patna	04	Crops good. Public health fair.
Patna	Nil	Gathering of opium completed, prospects excellent. Weather favourable.
Patna	Nil	Gathering of <i>rabi</i> crops proceeding rapidly; opium being collected; gathering of <i>am</i> continues. Public health good.
Orissabanga	08	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting in progress; <i>magh</i> , <i>am</i> , and early paddy being sown; indigo sowing proceeding well; minor diseases slightly injured by late rain. Prices almost stationary. Public health good.
Muzaffarpur	Nil	Opium collection in progress; prospects good.
Hazratnagar	Nil	Weather seasonable. Outturn of <i>rabi</i> generally good; mango promises well, some damage to <i>magh</i> from rain and hail, poppy-heads still being lanced. General health good.
Cuttack	10	Weather hot, cloudy at times. <i>Dacca</i> rice ripening, ploughing in progress. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good. Sporadic cases of cholera reported.
Madnapore	20	Weather cool and seasonable. Prospects of <i>boro</i> rice good. Public health fair.
Khoolna	4.12	Weather stormy. <i>Boro</i> paddy doing well; ploughing commenced. Public health good.
Dumapore	Heavy rain in district, less at head-quarters.	Weather cooler after rain. Ploughing progressing. Health good.
Patna (Sahibganj)	1.79	Rain very useful for crops. Cholera appeared.
Cuttack	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Sahibganj	Nil	Weather favourable. Opium collected, outturn fair, average up to last year.
Chittagong	Nil	Prospects of <i>am</i> and poppy continue good; collection of opium nearly finished. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
<i>General Remarks</i> .—Good general rain throughout Bengal Proper, but in other parts of the Lower Provinces fall very slight and partial. Ploughing now being pushed on with vigour, <i>boro</i> rice doing well; <i>rabi</i> crops mostly reaped, with favourable results in Behar. Collection of opium nearly finished, with fair outturn, but in Hazratnagar capsules still being lanced. <i>Mohua</i> being gathered in Chittagong and South Pargannas. Prices of rice almost stationary. General health fair.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(March 31st)		
Benares (March 30th)	Nil	Weather unsettled, but getting warm. Cutting of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly completed; average outturn 10 annas. Markets well stocked. Prices slightly fluctuating. The public health is good, and there is no cattle-disease in the district.
Gorakhpur („ 29th)	76 throughout the district.	<i>Rabi</i> reaping half over; opium outturn fair. Prices easy. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 30th)	Nil	Weather hot and favourable for harvest. Prospects good. Health of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 29th)	Nil	Heat increasing. Reaping in progress; opium collection continues. Late rains said to have injured the crops slightly. New supplies have lowered the prices considerably. There is no scarcity of fodder now. Health of people good, as well as the condition of the cattle.
Rae Bareilly („ „)	Nil	Weather cloudy; wind variable. Harvest operations in progress. Prices rising. Isolated cases of cholera reported.
Partabgarh („ 30th)	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops nearly all cut. Prices on the whole falling. Weather still cloudy. No sickness.
Allahabad („ „)	Nil	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> crops being harvested. Markets full of stocks. Prices show a slight fall. Condition of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore („ 29th)	Nil	Weather getting hot, at times cloudy. <i>Rabi</i> being harvested. Prices slightly fallen. Opium collection will be completed by the end of this month, outturn above average. Condition of people and cattle good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—<i>contd.</i>		
Banda (March 30th)	Slight shower of rain on 24th.	<i>Rabi</i> being harvested, prospects fair. Damage from hail reported from Kanwa and Bidansa tahsils. Price of wheat rising, rest stationary. Public health good, cattle-disease in two villages.
Bahia (" 29th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather slightly cloudy; westerly wind prevailing. Harvesting in progress; sugarcane planting and pressing continue; supplies plentiful. General health good. No cattle-disease.
Barakhabad (" 30th)	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest operations in progress. Weather still unsettled. Health of people fair.
Sitapur (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting progresses; prospects favourable and condition of people good.
Bareilly (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Crops generally excellent. Barley being cut. Prices falling. Public health good.
Moradabad (March 30th)	Rain and hail on 27th	No report received.
Agra (" 29th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather unsettled and cloudy; more rain will be injurious. Prices rising. General health good; cattle-disease abating.
Jhansi (" ")	40 at Jhansi; 80 at Garaha.	Hail has damaged <i>rabi</i> crops to some extent in two parganas; harvest work going on. Prices steady. General health good.
Meerut (" 30th)	Slight showers	Crops ripe and are being cut. Prices of foodgrains falling. Cattle-disease in one village of pargana Jhansi.
Punjab—(31st March)		
Delhi (March 30th)	32	Health good. Prices falling.
Hissar	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary.
Unkhalla	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices slightly rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	40	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest fairly good.
Rawalpindi	00	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpore	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Mooltan	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Deer Ismail Khan	10	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	140	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Central Provinces—(March 31st)		
Nagpur	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. Wheat being threshed. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jabalpore	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> harvest general. Prices easy. Health good.
Saugor (March 30th)	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping in progress. Prices falling. Prospects good. Slight small-pox.
Seoni	40, severe hailstorm	Weather cloudy and warm. Severe hailstorm in some villages caused damage to crops. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and hot. Harvest continues. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Khandwa	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. Threshing in progress. Health fair. Prices steady.
Rampur	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. Reaping nearly finished. Cholera in Raptar tahsil. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (March 27th)	04	Weather cloudy and warm. Cholera in places. Trade brisk. Sugarcane planting in progress.
British Burma—(March 31st)		
Akyab (March 27th)	11	Total rainfall 11. Public health good. Cattle healthy.
Bassein	<i>Nil</i>	Slight cholera in town; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon	<i>Nil</i>	Health of men and cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	<i>Nil</i>	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy	<i>Nil</i>	No report received.
Pegu	<i>Nil</i>	Health of men and cattle good.
Henzada	<i>Nil</i>	Health of men and cattle good.
Prome	07	Total rainfall 17. Health of men and cattle good.
Toungoo	<i>Nil</i>	Health of men and cattle good.
Thayetmyo	<i>Nil</i>	Health of men and cattle good.
Assam—(March 31st)		
Gauhati (March 30th)	108	Public health fair. Cattle-disease reported from some mauzas. Pressing of sugarcane finished.
Sylhet	114	State and prospects favourable. Cholera severe in Ratahari thana; cattle-disease appeared in Samunguri and Kamunguri.
Cachar	332	Weather rainy. No crop on the ground. Common rice 13 seers 51 chut-tacks per rupee. 3 deaths from cholera from Katigora and 1 from Sadr reported.
Dibrugarh	255	Weather rainy. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Cholera and cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 31st)		
Bangalore (March 30th)	115 in Kadur district; slight in Mysore and Shimoga districts.	Standing crops generally in good condition; paddy crops under tanks in the Tumkur district report 115 being failing for want of water. Season prospects fair. Water-supply diminishing in parts of the Kodur and Mysore districts.
Mysore		Public health good, fever, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent in parts. No material change in prices.
Mercara		Slight fall in prices of foodgrains. Prospects of season and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad and Berar—(March 31st)		
Amraoti (March 30th)	Nil	Weather warm. Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress. Wheat 21 and <i>juar</i> 20 seers per rupee.
Akola	Nil	Weather hot. <i>Rabi</i> crops gathered and are being threshed.
Hyderabad.	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops prospering and their weeding commenced. General health fair. Prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 12, white <i>juar</i> 22½, yellow <i>juar</i> 24, and <i>tur</i> 15½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(March 31st)		
Indore (March 30th)	Nil	Weather clear; heat increasing. Prices stationary. Opium collection nearly completed.
Morar (Gwalior)	Nil	Weather cloudy and stormy. Small-pox has made its appearance in Lashk.
Sutna	Nil	Weather clear and warm. Health and prospects good.
Kutlam	Nil	No report received.
Neemuch	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crop doing well. Small-pox disappeared since 12th. Opium almost collected.
Goona	Nil	Heat increasing. Prices falling. Health good.
Bhopal	Nil	No report received.
Agar	Nil	Health and opium prospects good.
Sohore	Nil	Weather occasionally cloudy. Health good.
Nowgong	Nil	Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	Nil	Weather hot. Scarcity of water being felt. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(March 31st)		
Abu (March 31st)	Nil	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi (" 28th)	Nil	Tanks mostly dry; wells good. Health good. Crops being cut. Weather fine and warm.
Marwar (" 26th)	Nil	Tank almost half full. Small-pox abating, otherwise health good. Harvest being gathered. Weather partially cloudy. Prices stationary.
Kherwara (" 28th)	Nil	Weather getting warmer.
Meywar (" 27th)	Nil	Tank and wells drying. Reaping of crops continues, outturn less than usual. Health fair. Prices steady. Weather warmer.
Harowti (" ")	Duststorms and drops on Tuesday.	Tanks low, small tanks quite dry. Opium crop somewhat damaged. Health very good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Jhallawar (" 26th)	Slight showers	Weather clear and warm. High winds. Harvesting in progress. Small-pox in tank.
Kotah (" 27th)	Nil	Small-pox continues. Weather cloudy, with occasional slight showers.
Ajmere (" 30th)	Nil	Small-pox still prevalent in city. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Jeypore (" ")	02	Small-pox and fever in some villages in Merwara. Some <i>rabi</i> crops here reaped, others watered from tanks and wells, which are consequently diminishing. Heat more long.
Kerowlie (" 27th)	Nil	Crops being cut; fair outturn expected, except in two or three districts; opium crops doing well. Health good.
Bhurt pore (" ")	10	Tanks and wells decreasing. Health good. Prices stationary.
Udwari (" 30th)	23	Tanks and wells full. Health and prospects good. Prices steady.
Dhole pore (" 27th)	Nil	Harvesting begun. Health good.
Bikanir ( " " )	.....	Tanks and wells dry. Health good. Prices steady.
Nepal—(March 25th)		
Katmandu	Nil	Small-pox and fever in some districts. Prices stationary.

REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7th APRIL, 1886.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 7th)		
Bellary	Nil	Standing crops generally good, but white <i>cholera</i> suffering from disease in parts of two taluks; harvest <i>cholera</i> , cotton, and sugarcane, yield about average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Kurnool	02 (average)	Standing second crop paddy good; harvest cotton, outturn below average.
Ganjam	06 (average)	Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Kistna	Nil	Slight small-pox in seven, fever in three, and cattle-disease in six taluks; on death from cholera. Average number employed on Chulka canal 1,217.
Chingleput (Madras)	Nil	Standing crops generally good. Harvest castor and tobacco, outturn below average. Slight fever; deaths from cholera unreported last week 15, this week 15. Cattle-disease in one village.
Coimbatore	Nil	Standing crops generally good, except in parts of one taluk, under tank breached in 1884, where withering. Harvest paddy, yield below average.
Tanjore	Nil	Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Madura	Average since revised '47	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and <i>rabi</i> , outturn generally above average. Fever in parts of one, slight small pox in two, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Malabar	01 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but not flourishing in parts of one taluk for want of rain; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Travancore	Nil	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever in one taluk.
		Third crop cultivation suffering from want of rain. Slight small-pox in eight taluks and fever in one; 16 deaths from cholera.
		Small-pox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh--contd.		
Allahabad (April 6th)	Nil	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> being harvested. Markets well supplied. Prices show a tendency to fall. A few cases of small-pox reported in places, otherwise health of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore (" 5th)	Nil	Weather seasonable. Harvesting in progress. Prices somewhat fallen. Condition of people and cattle good.
Banla (" 6th)	Nil	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> being harvested; paddy and other crops damaged by hot in parganas Karwi and Mau. Prices falling. Public health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Farakhabad (" ")	Nil	Harvest in progress. Weather getting warmer. Opium collection nearly over. Health of people fair.
Sitapur (" ")	Nil	Crops are being rapidly cut. Public health good.
Bareilly (" ")	Nil	Weather unusually cool. Harvest rapidly progressing; grain has here and there proved somewhat light. Market fairly stationary. Public health continues good.
Ballia (" 5th)	Nil	Weather clear. Westerly wind prevailing through the week. Harvest operations in progress. Prices steady. Condition of men and cattle good.
Kumaon (" 6th)	Nil	Weather fair since last week days. <i>Rabi</i> crop doing well; <i>kharif</i> operations progressing. Prices stationary. Health good; cattle-disease abating.
Agra (" 5th)	Nil	Harvest operations in progress. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi (" ")	Nil	Weather seasonable. Cutting of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly completed; opium all gathered in. Prices almost stationary. Cattle-disease in two villages.
Meerut (" 6th)	Nil	Extraordinary cold wind has prevailed during the last week, but the weather is now getting warmer. <i>Rabi</i> is being cut, and prospects of outturn good. Prices steady. Health good.
		<i>General Remark.</i> —Weather is mild. Harvest operations in progress everywhere. Markets well supplied, but prices are fluctuating with a downward tendency. Public health good.
Punjab--(April 7th)		
Delhi (April 6th)	Nil	Health fair. Prices falling.
Hissar	Nil	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa	Nil	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur	Nil	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	Nil	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest excellent.
Sialkot	Nil	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	Nil	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	Nil	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Kawalpindi	1.80	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Mooltan	Nil	Health good. Prices fluctuating. Prospects of current harvest good.
Shahpur	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest good.
Dera Ismail Khan	Nil	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	3.20	Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest good. <i>General Remark.</i> —Rain has fallen in Rawalpindi, Shahpur, and Peshawar districts, none elsewhere. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good; harvest in progress in the Delhi division.
Central Provinces—(April 7th)		
Nagpur	Nil	Days hot, nights cool. Crops being gathered. Cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> harvest commences. Health good. Weather seasonable. Prices easy.
Saugor (April 6th)	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> reaping progressing. Prices fallen in two tahsils, risen in two. Slight small-pox and cattle-disease.
Seoni	Nil	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> threshing commenced. Slight small-pox. Prices easy.
Hoshangabad	Nil	Weather seasonable. Harvest continues. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Wheat 11 and 12 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	Nil	Weather warm with cool mornings. <i>Rabi</i> crops being threshed. Health fair. Wheat 11, 12, 13, and 14 seers per rupee.
Raipur	Nil	Weather seasonable. Reaping nearly finished. Cholera continues. Wheat 11 and 12 seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remark.</i> —Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> harvest continues. Slight cholera and small-pox in places. Prices steady.
British Burma--(April 7th)		
Akyab (April 3rd)	Rain for week 1.14	Total rainfall 1.25. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassorin	Nil	Cholera not in town; cattle-disease slight in two townships.
Rangoon	Nil	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Aungmye (Moulmein)	Nil	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu	Nil	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Heazada	Nil	Public health good; cattle-disease slight in one township.
Prome	Nil	Public health and health of cattle good.
Toungoo	Nil	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo	Nil	Public health and health of cattle good.
		<i>General Remark.</i> —Slight cholera in the town and in one township of Thone and districts elsewhere. Health of men good; cattle-disease slight in two districts; cattle healthy.
Assam--(April 7th)		
Gauhati	1.12 during week ending 6th instant.	Weather cool. Cholera prevalent in station Gauhati; cattle-disease reported from some manzars. Sowing of <i>abir</i> paddy in progress.
Dibrugarh	2.22	Weather showery. Cholera and cattle-disease still prevalent in North Lakhimpur. <i>Aba dhar</i> being sown.
Sylhet	12.54	The rains much improved the prospects of the crops. Cattle-disease and cholera severe in parts of Kamrup and Lakhimpur.
Cachar	6.05	Days warm, nights cool. No crops on the ground. Common rice 13 seers 74 chittis per rupee. Five deaths from cholera reported from Sibs; general health good.
Mysore and Coorg--(April 7th)		
Bangalore	Nil	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Kolar and Tumkur districts, where they are reported to be withering; prospects of season fair. Water-supply diminishing in parts of the Mysore, Kolar, and Tumkur districts. Public health generally good; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent in parts. Prices slightly fallen in the Tumkur and Shinoga districts.
Mercara	Nil	Slight fall in prices of food grains. Prospects of season and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad (April 7th)		
Amraoti	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm. Threshing of <i>rahi</i> crops nearly completed; preparation for <i>rahi</i> not commenced. Wheat 22 and <i>juari</i> 20 seeds per rupee.
Akola	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rathi</i> harvesting almost completed; preparations for sowing <i>khair</i> sown.
Hyderabad	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping of <i>rahi</i> crops concluded; <i>rahi</i> crops prospering. Fever prevails in districts. Prices: wheat 12, cotton 12, white <i>juari</i> 22, yellow <i>juari</i> 24, and <i>tur</i> 10 seeds per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (April 7th)		
Indore	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting warm. Health and crops good.
Morar (Gwalior)	<i>Nil</i>	Health and prospects good.
Satra	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and cool. <i>Rathi</i> sowing good.
Neemuch	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm. No locusts of small-pox reported.
Guna	<i>Nil</i>	Health and prospects good.
Agar	<i>Nil</i>	Health and prospects good.
Schnee	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear. Health good.
Nowgong	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Weather dry and cool. Agricultural prospects favorable.
Manpur	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot. Wells and tanks drying up. Health good. Prices stationary.
Rajputana— (April 7th)		
Abu (April 7th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting warm and dry.
Sirohi (" 4th)	<i>Nil</i>	Tanks dry, wells good. Health good. Crops mostly cut. Weather hot and warm.
Marwar (" 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Tanks dry, but full. Small-pox absent, otherwise health good. Crops being reaped and harvested. Prices stationary.
Khetwara (" 4th)	<i>Nil</i>	Tanks and wells dry, low. Crops being harvested. Health good. Prices steady. Weather warm and dry.
Meywar (" 3rd)	<i>Nil</i>	Tanks and wells dry. <i>Opium</i> crops somewhat damaged. Health very good. Prices stationary. Weather cool.
Haroti (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Day warm, night chilly. Crops being cut. Small-pox in Tank, otherwise healthy.
Jhallawar (" 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Opium</i> affected. Small-pox continues. Weather cool.
Kotah (" 3rd)	<i>Nil</i>	Small-pox absent, but local. Harvesting an abundant outturn.
Ajmere (" 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Tanks and wells dry. Crops being reaped. Slight fever and small-pox. Heat increasing, night cool.
Jeypore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Average outturn expected. Prices slightly risen. A few cases of small-pox at capital. No locusts in districts.
Kerowlee (" 3rd)	<i>Nil</i>	Tanks and wells dry. Reaping of crops commenced. Health good. Prices steady.
Uwar (" 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting in progress. Small-pox in one district, otherwise health good.
Bikanir (" 3rd)	<i>Nil</i>	Fever and small-pox in one district. Prices stationary. High winds early in the week; weather cool.

No. 78 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, 8th April, 1886.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Reports for December 1885 and January and February 1886.

The fine weather which had prevailed in the last week of November continued during the first week of December throughout the whole country and for the first ten days in Northern India. In Madras light showers set in on the 7th, and the rainfall continued and became heavier on the two following days. From the 10th to the 15th there was but little rain in the Peninsula, though some fell in Central India; but for about ten days subsequently to the 15th, there was fairly general, and in places heavy, rain in Madras.

In Upper India the weather became unsettled about the middle of the month, and the winter rains began unusually early. Moderate showers fell in the Eastern Punjab and the Gangetic Valley, and falls of snow at the hill stations of the North-Western Himalaya on the 12th and the 13th, and heavy showers both in North-Western India and the Nerbudda Valley on the 18th and 19th. After the passage of the depression which caused the last-mentioned rainfall, pressure rose quickly, and the weather became fine throughout the whole country. In Guzerat, Sind, and the Konkan the rainfall of the month was either nil or unimportant; but in all other parts of the country the amount exceeded the average, especially so in North-Western and Central India. This unsettled weather brought about very low temperatures at times, and the mean temperature of the month was generally 2° or 3° below the average.

In January the weather of Upper India was even more unsettled than in December, and several disturbances appeared over the Punjab. That of the 10th was exceptionally intense; and on that day pressure in the Punjab was from 0·25 inch to 0·37 inch below the average of the month. More than double the average amount of rain fell in the Punjab, and a considerable excess in the Trans-Gangetic districts of the North-Western Provinces, but it did not apparently extend beyond those regions, deficiencies being reported from almost all other parts of India. Western India, from Guzerat to the Deccan was rainless throughout. Like December, January was a cool month, the only exceptions being Madras and the more southern districts of the Bombay Presidency, where there was a slight excess of temperature. In the Punjab it was from 2° to 4° below the average.

February was, on the whole, a more settled month than either December or January, and the barometric mean of the month was almost everywhere above the average. A barometric disturbance affected North-Western India on the 16th; but though the pressure differences were considerable and the winds very high at some stations, there was but little rain, and the total fall of the month in this as well as in nearly all other parts of India was below the average. Over the greater part of India there was no rain, but in the Carnatic and British Burma there was a slight excess, and in Assam and Cachar about half the average fall. In the absence of rain temperature rose above the normal at several of the Peninsula stations and in Guzerat, but elsewhere the cool weather which had characterised the two preceding months continued, and in places, relatively to the average, the depression of temperature was even more marked. At Dera Ismail Khan it was as much as 5°. Dry north-westerly winds prevailed throughout a great part of the month, and, except in the extreme north-west, humidity was considerably below the average throughout India.

The final column of the following table shows that, except in Bengal and Assam and in Western India, the rainfall of the three months has been above the average. Except in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and the Carnatic, the whole of this excess is attributable to the exceptional rainfall of December.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the months of December 1885 and January and February 1886, according to districts as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports—

Districts.	Average rainfall in December.	Difference from the average in December 1885.	Average rainfall in January.	Difference from the average in January 1886.	Average rainfall in February.	Difference from the average in February 1886.	Total difference for the three months.
Punjab, West	0'05	+ 1'31	1'30	+ 1'72	1'51	—0'60	+ 2'37
East	0'02	+ 1'20	1'41	+ 1'39	1'22	—0'82	+ 1'77
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	0'40	+ 1'06	1'28	+ 0'58	1'14	—0'60	+ 0'82
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic	0'15	+ 1'87	0'62	—0'35	0'30	—0'09	+ 1'23
Behar	0'11	+ 2'31	0'07	—0'48	0'52	—0'43	+ 1'40
Northern Bengal	0'16	+ 0'94	0'54	—0'41	0'00	—0'61	—0'06
Assam-Cachar	0'47	+ 0'24	0'60	—0'42	1'79	—0'80	—0'98
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	0'30	+ 0'73	0'38	—0'05	1'13	—1'13	—0'45
Orissa, Northern Circars	0'78	+ 2'12	0'31	—0'22	0'50	—0'46	+ 1'44
Central Provinces, South	0'31	+ 4'58	0'49	—0'43	0'41	—0'29	+ 3'86
Berar and Khandesh	0'48	+ 5'73	0'49	—0'49	0'18	—0'18	+ 5'06
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	0'25	+ 1'81	0'36	—0'14	0'33	—0'18	+ 1'49
Sind, Cutchi	0'09	—0'07	0'28	—0'16	0'19	—0'17	—0'40
Guzerat	0'06	—0'06	0'07	—0'07	0'10	—0'10	—0'23
Konkan	0'23	—0'13	0'38	—0'38	0'05	—0'05	—0'56
Deccan, Hyderabad	0'23	+ 0'90	0'14	—0'14	0'09	—0'09	+ 0'67
Malabar	0'80	+ 0'95	0'40	—0'09	0'22	—0'21	+ 0'45
Mysore, Bellary	1'28	+ 2'84	0'39	—0'28	0'15	—0'15	+ 2'41
Carnatic	3'75	+ 1'78	0'71	+ 0'20	0'35	+ 0'09	+ 2'37
British Burma	0'50	—0'40	0'14	—0'14	0'07	+ 0'83	+ 0'29
Ceylon	6'65	—0'35	3'08	—1'17	1'80	—1'51	—3'03

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, APRIL 10, 1886.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1886.

No I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	16	12	28	40.05 women to every 100 men.	16	12	28
From 2 to 10 years	28	14	42		28	14	42
„ 10 „ 20 „	70	16	86		70	16	86
„ 20 „ 30 „	246	102	348		246	102	348
„ 30 „ 40 „	26	19	45		26	19	45
„ 40 „ 50 „	..	..	..		..	..	..
Above 50	..	..	..		..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	386	163	549		386	163	549

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	1	..	1	1	..	1
Western Bengal	2	..	2	2	..	2
Central ditto	..	1	1	..	1	1
Eastern ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..
Behar	116	67	183	116	67	183
North-Western Provinces	124	59	183	124	59	183
Oudh	116	29	145	116	29	145
Central India	4	1	5	4	1	5
Punjab	2	..	2	2	..	2
Nepal and Native States	16	5	21	16	5	21
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	5	1	6	5	1	6
GRAND TOTAL	386	163	549	386	163	549

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brahmins, high caste	91	42	133	91	42	133
Agriculturist	99	25	124	99	25	124
Artisans	56	23	79	56	23	79
Low castes	87	37	124	87	37	124
Musulmans	52	37	89	52	37	89
Christians	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	386	163	549	386	163	549

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 Hindoos	334	126	460
2 Musulmans	52	37	89
3 Christians	..	..	..
TOTAL	386	163	549

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum.	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the *Gazette*. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd April 1886.

The Directors have appointed Mr. W. D. Cruickshank to officiate as Secretary and Treasurer during the absence of Mr. R. Hardie on special leave, or until further orders.

The Directors have also appointed Mr. W. Westland to officiate as Deputy Secretary till further orders.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CONTROLLER OF

List of Government Promissory Notes remaining in Deposit with the Controller of Military

PARTICULARS AS PER COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S PRINTED MEMO. NO. 427, DATED 30TH MARCH 1886.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					TOTAL.
	3½ per cent., 1853-54.	Sicca 4 per cent., 1832-33.	4 per cent., 1865.	4½ per cent., 1870.	4½ per cent., 1879.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
ived and converted into stock	2,500	..	5,50,700	3,500	30,700	5,87,400
not converted into stock . . . . .	..	...	11,600	...	1,300	12,900
ived by the Comptroller General for safe custody under Financial on No. 3214, dated 27th October 1880	1,000	...	1,31,200	3,000	11,000	1,46,200
ived, but not brought to account . . . . .	...	..	2,800	...	...	2,800
TOTAL .	3,500	...	6,96,300	6,500	43,000	7,49,300

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

accounts on 31st March 1886 on account of the Security Deposits of Contractors and Others.

NAME OF PERSON OR FUND IN WHOSE BEHALF HELD.		AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					TOTAL.	NAME OF PERSON TO WHOM INTEREST IS SENT.
		3½ per cent., 1853-54.	Sicca 4 per cent., 1832-33.	4 per cent., 1865.	4½ per cent., 1870.	4½ per cent., 1879.		
		R	R	R	R	R	R	
1	Security deposit of contractors and others	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Paymaster Presidency.
2	Ditto	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Ditto N.-W. Provinces.
3	Ditto	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Ditto Punjab.
4	Ditto	...	...	1,31,600	500	21,400	1,53,500	Central Commissariat Account Officer, Calcutta.
5	Ditto	500	...	72,600	...	2,500	75,600	Ditto Meerut.
6	Ditto	1,500	...	72,300	500	1,000	75,300	Ditto Umballa.
7	Ditto	...	...	32,600	...	...	32,600	Ditto Mooltan.
8	Ditto	500	...	49,000	1,000	1,000	51,500	Examiner of Commissariat Accounts on account of the late Right, Left and 2nd Field Office of Ac- counts and Kabul Section.
9	Ditto	...	...	43,000	...	4,500	47,500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Rawalpindi.
10	Ditto	...	...	9,500	...	...	9,500	Ditto Sialkot.
11	Ditto	...	...	14,000	500	...	14,500	Ditto Peshawar.
12	Ditto	...	...	12,300	1,000	1,000	14,300	Ditto Cawnpore.
13	Ditto	...	...	13,000	...	...	13,000	Ditto Gwalior.
14	Ditto	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500	Superintendent, Dacca Khedda.
15	Ditto	...	...	1,800	...	...	1,800	Ditto Cattle Farm, Hissar.
16	Ditto	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	Ditto Reserve Remount Depot, Saharan- pore.
17	Ditto	...	...	14,400	...	600	15,000	Ditto and Agent for Army Clothing, Ali- pore.
18	Ditto	...	...	500	...	...	500	Ditto Gun Carriage Factory, Futtehghurh.
19	Ditto	...	...	33,000	...	...	33,000	Ditto Harness and Saddlery Factory Cawnpore.
20	Ditto	...	...	500	...	...	500	Commissary of Ordnance, Agra.
21	Ditto	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	Ditto Rawalpindi.
22	Ditto	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	Ditto Allahabad.
23	Ditto	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	Ditto Ferozepore.
24	Ditto	...	...	500	...	...	500	Ditto Fort William.
25	Ditto	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000	Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli.
26	Ditto	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	Deputy Director of Indian Marine.
27	Ditto	...	...	33,000	...	...	33,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Lucknow
	TOTAL	2,500	...	5,65,100	3,500	32,000	6,03,100	

Notes received for safe custody.								
1	Security deposit of contractors and others	...	...	1,700	...	200	6,900	Central Commissariat Account Officer, Calcutta.
2	Ditto	1,000	...	28,700	...	2,600	32,300	Ditto Meerut.
3	Ditto	...	...	36,000	1,000	4,200	41,200	Ditto Umballa.
4	Ditto	...	...	10,200	1,500	4,000	15,700	Ditto Mooltan
5	Ditto	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	Examiner of Commissariat Accounts on account of the late Right, Left and 2nd Field Office of Ac- counts, Kabul Section.
6	Ditto	...	...	31,500	500	...	32,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Rawalpindi.
7	Ditto	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Ditto Sialkot.
8	Ditto	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Ditto Peshawar.
9	Ditto	...	...	500	...	...	500	Ditto Lucknow.
10	Ditto	...	...	9,500	...	...	9,500	Ditto Gwalior.
11	Ditto	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory Dum-Dum.
12	Ditto	...	...	100	...	...	100	Ditto and Agent for Army Clothing, Ali- pore
	TOTAL	3,500	...	1,31,200	3,000	11,000	1,46,200	
	TOTAL	3,500	...	6,96,300	6,500	43,000	7,49,300	

M. PERREAU, Colonel,
Controller of Military Accounts.

EXAMINER OF MEDICAL AND FUND ACCOUNTS.

Statement of unclaimed sums deposited since the year 1842 with the Bengal Military Orphan Fund in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount.
				R. a. p.
Feb. 1, 1842	McCarthy, —, Qr. Mr. Sergt.	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	John	61 2 8
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L. Private Sergt.	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Ellen	112 9 0
Apr. 3, 1843	Fairrell, James, Gunner	1st En. Lt. Infy.	Charlotte	4 2 8
May 9, 1844	Roach, Edward, Private	3rd Co., 3rd B. Arty.	David and Anstel	7 13 3
June 21, 1844	Sheehan, B., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
Sep. 19, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	4th Foot	Mary-Ann and Catherine	19 14 9
Nov. 10, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	10th Foot	George	200 0 0
Dec. 20, 1844	Gale, —, Private	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John Thomas	28 12 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Feb. 6, 1845	Dawe, John, Gunner	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	William-Henry	55 12 9
Mar. 6, 1845	Barnes, Peter, Corporal	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	Mary-Ann	64 2 11
Apr. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	James	156 12 5
May 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major	6th B. Arty.	Harriett-M., and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12 6 9
July 7, 1845	Hav, A., Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Thomas	101 5 4
Aug. 9, 1845	Mcaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd T., 3rd Bde. H. A.	Henry, and James	202 15 8
Sept. 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	4th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
Oct. 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	107 15 5
Nov. 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Dec. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Julia-B. and George-J.	120 13 0
Jan. 7, 1846	Everett, Richard, Bombardier	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Caroline, and Eliza	28 10 10
Aug. 8, 1846	McFenry, Thomas, Conductor	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Hannah	152 0 9
Oct. 16, 1846	Glasse, John, Corporal	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Ellen-Sarah	65 10 3
Nov. 16, 1846	Rideley, Henry, Gunner	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Henry	34 9 3
Dec. 16, 1846	Fowles, John, Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Sarah, Terrence, and James	3 2 0
Jan. 16, 1847	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
Feb. 16, 1847	Dolbins, Francis, Gunner	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Martha	83 3 5
Mar. 16, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Fitter	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Adam-T., and John	70 14 0
Apr. 16, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
May 16, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Not recorded	125 15 10
Jun. 16, 1847	Willford, C., Qr. Mr. Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jul. 16, 1847	Pyne, —, Corporal	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Mary	66 15 8
Aug. 16, 1847	Matthews, M., Sub-Conductor	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Maria	50 0 0
Sep. 16, 1847	Brathwaite, W., Staff Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Rachael	12 2 2
Oct. 16, 1847	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	C.-William, and William H.	148 3 5
Nov. 16, 1847	Doherty, Michael, Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Johannah, Frederick, and David-Ed-	99 6 1
Dec. 16, 1847	Sheehan, D., Private	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	win.	38 12 5
Jan. 16, 1848	Moore, Benjamin, Private	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Oliver-H.	30 5 6
Feb. 16, 1848	Crowley, Charles, Private	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	James	30 5 6
Mar. 16, 1848	Deare, W., Conductor	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Sarah-C.	9 8 4
Apr. 16, 1848	Mogel, —, Sergt. Major	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	John	7 6 1
May 16, 1848	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Emeline	50 0 0
Jun. 16, 1848	Umack, Patrick, Sergt	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	George	60 14 4
Jul. 16, 1848	Barker, J., Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
Aug. 16, 1848	Sheehan, P., Gunner	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	John	20 15 0
Sep. 16, 1848	Lees, James, Corporal	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	William-Robert	97 14 2
Oct. 16, 1848	Wade, William, Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Nov. 16, 1848	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Dec. 16, 1848	Edwards, Michael, Gunner	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Sarah-Ann, William-Henry, Elizabeth,	74 9 5
Jan. 16, 1849	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Esther, Jane-Wallis, and Ann.	9 11 11
Feb. 16, 1849	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	36 5 9
Mar. 16, 1849	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Jane and Bridget	97 2 6
Apr. 16, 1849	Minnowd, George, Sub-Conductor	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	E. W. H.	49 10 3
May 16, 1849	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	John	200 1 2
Jun. 16, 1849	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	61 10 3
Jul. 16, 1849	McDonnell, John, Private	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Georgeana	56 3 10
Aug. 16, 1849	Scott, William, Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Mary	209 14 0
Sep. 16, 1849	McDonnell, John, Private	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	William-Edward	25 15 6
Oct. 16, 1849	Pope, John, Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Charles	214 2 9
Nov. 16, 1849	Keddie, J., Private	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	William, Annie and Emma	118 11 10
Dec. 16, 1849	Lawton, William, Color Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Catherine	86 0 0
Jan. 16, 1850	Jones, John, Gunner	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Jane and James	152 14 2
Feb. 16, 1850	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	William and Joseph	39 5 10
Mar. 16, 1850	Rowland, J., Private	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	35 4 11
Apr. 16, 1850	Mead, William, Bombardier	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Duncan	12 0 0
May 16, 1850	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Sophia-M., Elizabeth Ann and George-	4 0 0
Jun. 16, 1850	Coates, Robert, Corporal	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Edward	26 2 0
Jul. 16, 1850	Vork, R., Sergt.	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	141 15 1
Aug. 16, 1850	Donohue, Andrew, Private	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Rose	21 1 2
Sep. 16, 1850		5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Ann Frances and Rosina-Mary	50 0 0
Oct. 16, 1850		5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Henry, J.	21 1 2
Nov. 16, 1850		5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Ann	50 0 0

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Calcutta.

G. S. SUTHERLAND, M.D., *Brigade-Surgeon,*

Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th April 1886.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 8th April 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acct & Dy. Secy.
Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 43 7.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA
UNIVERSITY.

• The following Candidates have passed the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine and for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Bandopadhyay, Trailokyanath	Medical College.
Barat, S. N.	Ditto.
Basu, Chundilal	Ditto.
" Niradbihari	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Kshetrapal	Ditto.
De, Sasibhushan	Ditto.
Ghatak, Annadiprasanna	Ditto.
Ghosh, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
Laha, Lalitmoan	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra	Ditto.
Nallatonib, C. W.	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Saratkumar	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Gobindachandra	.	.	.	Medical College
Datta, Durlabhechandra	.	.	.	Ditto.
" Jogindranath	.	.	.	Ditto.
De, Lalbihari	.	.	.	Ditto.
Haldar, Gopallal	.	.	.	Ditto.
Mitra, Upendranath	.	.	.	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	.	.	.	Ditto.
Nandi, Purnachandra	.	.	.	Ditto.
Ray, Isanachandra	.	.	.	Ditto.
" Phatikchandra	.	.	.	Ditto.
Sanyal, Dinanath	.	.	.	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Datta, Nitaichand	.	.	.	Medical College.
De, Phakirchand	.	.	.	Ditto.
Ghosh, Bidhubhushan	.	.	.	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prakaschandra	.	.	.	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendranath	.	.	.	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Nandi, Akshaykumar	.	.	.	Medical College.
Sarkar, Nilratan	.	.	.	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Syamprasad	.	.	.	Ditto.
Vetharan, R.	.	.	.	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Sureschandra	.	.	.	Medicil College.
Chaudhuri, Janmejay	.	.	.	Ditto.
Das, Saradaprasad	.	.	.	Ditto.
Majumdar, Trilokyanath	.	.	.	Ditto.
Nandi, Purnachandra	.	.	.	Ditto.
Pal, Akshaykumar	.	.	.	Ditto.
Ray, Debendranath	.	.	.	Ditto.
Sarkar, Bipinbhari	.	.	.	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

Moung Yan Hmu Medical College.

W. GRIFFITHS,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE.

The 22nd March 1886.

The undermentioned Students have passed the B. L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Saratchandra (Junior)	. M'poltan Instr.
2	Sen, Bankimchandra.	. Ditto.
3	Dhar, Abinashchandra	. Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Bankabihari Lal	Patna College.
2	Niyogi, Gatikrishna	Ditto.
3	Syud Wazir Hassan	Ditto.

4	Adhya, Bipimbhari	M'politan Instn.
5	Sen, Narayanchandra	Ditto.
	De, Dinanath	Ditto.
7	Syam, Saradacharan	Ripon College.
	Das, Gangadhar	M'politan Instn.
9	Ray, Bhabanath	City College.
10	Chakrabarti, Umeschandra	Ditto.
11	Sen, Satischandra	M'politan Instn.
	Datta, Lamb dar	Ditto.
12	Chaudhuri, Syamasundar	Ditto.
	Ram Sahay	Patna College.
15	Chattopadhyay, Surapati	M'politan Instn.
16	" Nagendranath	Ditto.
17	Basu, Manindranath	Ditto.
18	Asghur Ali Khan	Patna College.
19	Lahiri, Rajendralal	M'politan Instn.
20	Bagchi, Debendraprasad	City College.
21	Biswas, Srischandra	M'politan Instn.
22	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	Ditto.
23	Srimani, Jogindranath	Ditto.
24	Ray, Bamacharan	Ditto.
25	Palit, Amritlal	City College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kalidhan	Ditto.
26	" Jadunath	M'politan Instn.
	Ray, Syamacharan	Ditto.
29	Das, Kalikamal	Dacca College.
30	Sarkar, Adharchandra	M'politan Instn.
	Kundu, Bhagabaticharan	Ditto.
31	Mukhopadhyay, Nagendranath	Ditto.
	Mitra, Achintanath	Ditto.
33	Gangopadhyay, Makhanlal	Ditto.
35	Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra	City College.
36	Ghosh, Biharlal	Presdy. College.
	Gulam Hyder Khan	City College.
37	Chakrabarti, Harihar	M'politan Instn.
39	De, Saratchandra	Ditto.
40	Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath	City College.
41	Guha, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
42	Majumdar, Jogeshchandra	M'politan Instn.
43	Chakrabarti, Mahimchandra	Ditto.
44	Ghosh, Surendranath	Ditto.
45	Dattaray, Anandakissor	Ripon College.
46	Sen, Kulicharan	M'politan Instn.
47	Chattopadhyay, Haridas	Ditto.
48	De, Narendralal	City College.
	Chakrabarti, Manmohan	M'politan Instn.
50	Mahib-uddin Ahmed	City College.
51	Mitra, Saratchandra (Senior)	M'politan Instn.
52	Chattopadhyay, Haranchandra	Ditto.
53	Chakrabarti, Siddheswar	Hughli College.
54	Bandyopadhyay, Harilal	M'politan Instn.
	Chaudhuri, Satischandra	City College.
55	Mukhopadhyay, Bisweswar	Ditto.
	Basu, Haridas	M'politan Instn.
58	Majumdar, Murarilal	Ditto.
	Mahomed Ainul Haq	Patna College.
60	Mitra, Upendranath	City College.
61	Datta, Maheschandra	Dacca College.
62	Basu, Abinashchandra	M'politan Instn.
	Ray, Hemendranath	Ditto.
64	Bhatta, Tridharacharan	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Mahendranath	Ditto.
66	Bandyopadhyay, Ksheti amohan	City College.
67	Himmat Ali	Dacca College.
68	Sil, Aghornath	City College.
69	Lahiri, Gopalgobinda	M'politan Instn.
70	Mahabir Sahay	Ditto.
	Sil, Makhanlal	Hughli College.
71	Sen, Mahimnohan	M'politan Instn.
	Basu, Priyanath	Ditto.
74	Sen, Dakshinacharan	Ditto.
	Guha, Harendranarayan	Ditto.
76	" Rolinikumar	City College.
	Datta, Amritlal	M'politan Instn.
78	" Pratulchandra	Ditto.
79	Ray, Maheschandra	R'shahye College
80	Basu, Bijaygobinda	Presdy. College.
	Sanyal, Nagendratil	Ripon College.
81	Pati, Radhanath	M'politan Instn.
	Datta, Jugalkisor	City College.
84	Sen, Satsukamat	M'politan Instn.
	Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra	Ditto.
86	Bhattacharyya, Jogindrachandra	City College.
87	Chakrabarti, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
88	Syed Ahmed Hassan	Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhusan	M'politan Instn.
	No. 11.	
90	Majumdar, Nilmadhab	Hughli College.
91	Chakrabarti, Mohinimohan	M'politan Instn.
	Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	Ditto.
93	Bandyopadhyay, Rakhalidas	City College.
94	Chaudhuri, Kisorimohan	M'politan Instn.

95	Yaqinuddin Ahmed	City College.
96	Mukhopadhyay, Jayhari	K'nagar College.
	Mitra, Akshaykumar	Patna College.
	Tapeswari Prasad	Ditto.
	Abdul Majid	Dacca College.
	Bhattacharyya, Jaineswar	Hughli College.
	Dutt, Jogen Chunder	City College.
	Shams-ul-Huda	Ditto.
	Syud Mahamad Yusuf Ali	Ditto.
	Ray, Saratchandra	M'politan Instn.
	Ghosh, Sasimohan	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Srischandra	Ditto.
97	De, Basantakumar	Ditto.
	Gupta, Inanchandra	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	Mitra, Sureschandra	Ditto.
	" Charuchandra	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Piyarilal	Ditto.
	Mitra, Asutosh	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Ramchandra	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhusan No. 1.	Ditto.
	Maiti, Upendranath	Ditto.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th March 1886.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th April 1886.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of March 1886 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Departmental.</i>			
Ambasamudrum	Madras Presdy.	29th Mar.	Opened.
Badlipar	Assam	25th "	Ditto.
Bilaspur	Central Provinces	19th "	Ditto.
Gwalior Fort	Central India	9th "	Closed.*
Gwalior	Ditto.	11th "	Opened.†
Jamnagar	Kathiawar	22nd "	Ditto.
Morar	Central India	11th "	Closed.
Tarn Tarun	Punjab	5th "	Opened.
<i>Railway.</i>			
Nulla	B. B. & C. I. Ry.	8th Feb.	Opened.
Majeigram	B. C. Ry.	1st Mar.	Closed.
Bhadunpur	E. I. Ry.	22nd "	Opened
Kunwar			
Nawar	O. & R. Ry.	22nd "	Ditto.
Pathri	S. P. S. Ry.	25th "	Closed.
Garthkinduff			

* Military Office

† Postal Telegraph Office

H. MALLOCK,

Dy. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 2nd April 1886.

No. 1216.—In pursuance of this Office Notification No. 245 A., dated the 21st February 1886, and Foreign Department Notification No. 626 G. of the 25th March 1886, Pundit Bala Prasad, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Indore Section, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, and Mr. R. E. Vital received charge, on the forenoon of the 1st March 1886.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 1st April 1886.

No. 654 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 126, Goolam Nubbee, attached to the Deoli Irregular Force, was granted sixty days' leave of absence with full pay, with effect from the 4th February 1886.

No. 655 G.—Sub-Hospital Assistant No. 563. Rahmut Oollah, of the Deoli Irregular Force, returned from leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 3918 G., dated 29th December 1885, on the 6th March 1886.

No. 662 G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Ewaz Ally returned from leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 166 G., dated 26th January 1886, and resumed charge of his duties from 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Bromanand, on 10th March 1886.

No. 663 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Abdool Kadir returned from leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 165 G., dated 26th January 1886, and resumed charge of his duties from 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Myia Singh on 10th March 1886.

No. 664 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Abdoollah Khan, returned from leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 242 G., dated 6th February 1886, on the 5th February 1886.

No. 665 G.—The following transfers have been made in the Civil Hospital Assistant establishment in Rajputana :—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
2nd.	Brij Mohun Lall	Government Reserve List.	Northern India Salt Revenue Hospital, Dildwara.	1886 10th Jan.
3rd.	Chunda Singh	Northern India Salt Revenue Hospital, Dildwara.	Raj Dispensary, Jeypore.	10th "
2nd.	Gunga Sehare	Raj Dispensary, Jeypore.	Gusainjee's Dispensary, Nathdwara.	29th "
3rd.	Bromanand	Native States Reserve List.	Raj Dispensary, Jeypore.	10th Mar.
3rd.	Myia Singh	Ditto	Ditto	10th "
1st.	Imamooddin	Rajputana-Malwa Railway.	Government Reserve List.	6th "

The 3rd April 1886.

No. 677 G.—The medical charge of the Detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force and of the Jail at Abu was transferred from 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Moorut Lall, attached to Abu Charitable Dispensary, to 1st Class Hospital Assistant Gurn Churn Lusker, of the Agency Hospital, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th March 1886.

The 8th April 1886.

No. 698 G.—Mr. R. E. Acklon, Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from the 28th April 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 701 G.—With reference to this office Notification No. 698 G., dated the 5th April 1886, Mr. J. R. Tregear, Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

By Order,
HUGH DALY,
for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 5th April 1886.

No. 343.—The Reverend T. E. F. Morton, Pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, is licensed, under Section 6, Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages in the Merwara District.

By Order,
HUGH DALY,
for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl.,
Rajputana.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 31st March 1886.

No. 793 S.—With the approval of the Government of India, Foreign Department, the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana is pleased to grant to Mr. H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer of the Dholpore State, leave on medical certificate for eight months, under Sections 128 and 129 of the Civil Leave Code, Sixth Edition, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th April 1886.

Mr. Gahan is also granted subsidiary leave from the 1st to 9th April 1886, both days inclusive, under Section 136 of the Civil Leave Code.

By Order,
WM. G. CUMMING, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl.,
Rajputana, in the P. W. Dept.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 2nd April 1886.

No. 835.—The provisions of Act XX of 1847 (regarding copy-right of books) and Act XXV of 1867 (for the regulation of Printing Presses and of Periodicals, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books) having been formally declared, under the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council, to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the fol-

lowing revised rules, in supersession of those contained in the Resident's Notification No. 14, dated 15th January 1885, are hereby prescribed by the Officiating Resident in Mysore under the provisions of Section 20 of the latter Act :—

1. One copy of every work printed or lithographed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall, under the provisions of Section 9 of Act XXV of 1867, be delivered by the printer to the Collector and District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, together with a memorandum containing the following particulars :—

- (1) The title of the book and the contents of the title page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.
- (2) The language in which the book is written ;
- (3) The name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof ;
- (4) The subject ;
- (5) The place of printing and the place of publication ;
- (6) The name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher ;
- (7) The date of issue from the press or of the publication ;
- (8) The number of sheets, leaves, or pages ;
- (9) The size ;
- (10) The first, second, or other number of the edition ;
- (11) The number of copies of which the edition consists ;
- (12) Whether the book is printed or lithographed ;
- (13) The price at which the book is sold to the public ;
- (14) The name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right ; and
- (15) The date on which the copy-right was registered.

2. On receipt of the copy of the work as well as of the prescribed memorandum, the Collector and District Magistrate shall give a receipt in writing for the copy so received and shall enter the particulars stated in such memorandum in a book to be kept in his office, entitled "Catalogue of books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore," and shall thereupon pay to the printer, on presentation of the usual bill, the *bona fide* sale price of the copy of the book described in the said memorandum.

3. In order to secure the copy-right of the work delivered, the proprietor may, in accordance with the last clause of Section 18 of Act XXV of 1867, pay the sum of two rupees to the Collector and District Magistrate, who will thereupon grant a receipt for the same and remit the amount to the Resident's Treasury.

4. Prosecution for infringement of the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 shall be instituted by such officer as the Resident may appoint in each case upon information received from the Collector and District Magistrate.

5. The Collector and District Magistrate shall, at the close of each quarter, furnish the Assist-

ant to the Resident in Mysore with a true extract from the catalogue of books kept by him under Rule 2 of this Notification, giving all the particulars regarding each book as specified in Rule I above, a note being made in the column of remarks stating briefly the nature or character of the work referred to. The Collector and District Magistrate shall retain the copy of the work supplied to him under Rule I of this Notification in his office in a special library.

6. The works registered during the quarter in the said catalogue shall be arranged in the quarterly extract referred to in the preceding rule in strict conformity with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1—462, dated 12th September 1882, and the quarterly extract shall be forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore as soon as possible after the end of such quarter for publication in the *Gazette of India*, in accordance with the provisions of Section 19 of Act XXV of 1867

By Order,

J. H. NEWILL, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 1st April 1886.

No. 27.—In supersession of Director General of Railways' Notification No. 10, dated 15th February 1886, which is hereby cancelled, Mr. H. F. Storey, Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, is granted nine months' furlough to Europe, with the usual subsidiary leave from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

No. 28.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

The 5th April 1886.

No. 29.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 93, dated 5th April 1886, Mr. J. Elston, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Bolan Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March 1886, published on page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an Examination for the admission of female students to the Certificate Class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the theatre of that

College on Tuesday, the 27th April 1886, and following days:—

HOURS AND SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.
Tuesday—English Dictation, Grammar, and Composition and from 1 to 4 P.M.

Wednesday—History (of England and India) and Geography (General and of India in particular), from 1 to 4 P.M.

Thursday—Arithmetic (the first four Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Proportion), from 1 to 4 P.M.

Candidates must apply in writing to this Office not later than the 22nd of April for permission to appear at the Examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

YEARLY EXAMINATION FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Government Engineering College, Seebore, on Monday, June 7th, 1886, and following day, at 10 A. M. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burmah only, as may be most convenient to the candidate.

All applications must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10, and must reach the undersigned on or before 6th May 1886.

For further particulars apply to—

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Government Engineering College.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 7th April 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 31st March 1886	6,88,460	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	6,47,881	13,30,341
ADD— Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department Ditto ditto Government	31,000 184	31,183
DEDUCT— New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	2,40,000 478	13,67,024 2,40,478
Balance on the evening of the 7th April 1886	...	11,27,146
The Balance comprises— Silver held on account of the Currency Department Ditto ditto Government	5,24,106 6,03,040	11,27,146
There is in addition awaiting assay— Bullion belonging to Private Individuals Ditto ditto Government	8,63,871 ...	8,63,871

A. W. BAIRD, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
 The 8th April 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
40	F 19—91540*	50	Sarni Md., Sub-Divisional Clerk, North-West Frontier Road Division, Public Works Department, Bannu.
1	E 19—28332†	50	Mr. P. D'Sa, Guard, North Western Railway, Jhelum.

† Belonging to Agency No. 1, Rawalpindi.

* Belonging to Agency No. 3, Umballa.

LAHORE,

The 3rd April 1886.

W. H. FERGERTON,
for Deputy Commissioner of Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
59	B 83—37985	50	O. R. S. Doraiswamy Chetty, Pondicherry.
60	B 78—90419	50	T. B. Vasudeva Shastri, Trichinopoly.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
 The 29th March 1886.

C. HALL,
*Chief Superintendent,
 in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 6th April 1886.

Middleton, P. L. S. Stevens, R. H. Waddell, M.
 Richardson, E. M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aman, A.	Grant, Mrs. D. St.	Phillips, W. G. St. V.
Armstrong, P.	John	Phipps, Henry.
Balgarnie, L.	Griffiths, Norris	Pike, H. R.
Beatrice, M. H.	Groseman, Sgt. L.	Unkerion, William.
Beauchamp, A.	Crun, Otto	Preston, R. C. Campbell.
Begbie, Miss C.	Currier, H. J.	Pule, Mrs. C. I.
Baker, Mr.	Harrison, Dr. J. E.	Reed, Mrs. A.
Bose, P. N.	Heath, Mrs.	Rice, W. G. L.
Bowers, S.	Hughes, Capt.	Richardson, H. W.
B. R.	Jefferson, J. I. D.	Robinson, E. A.
Butler, T.	Joleneburg, S.	Robinson, W.
Capel, Lt.-Col.	Kelly, Miss G.	Salters, Miss M.
C. B. H.	K. T. M.	Sharpe, Capt. A.
Chelton, H.	Kirkbride, J.	Shaw, H. J.
Clark, James	Lamprey, J. H.	Simpson, Percy.
Clarke, F. G.	Lea, Jay.	Skine, Major.
Crawford, J.	Leniatre, A.	Smashwood, Geo.
"Dn."	Lloyd, E. L.	Smart, Mrs. R. V.
Derham, Henry.	M. O.	Speer, A. E.
Dessa, H. T.	MacDougall, D.	Stanislaus, Walter.
Dikie, Capt. J. E.	McDonald, Miss.	Sternberg, A.
Dunmuck, Jas. L.	McLaughlin, John.	Stone, Mrs. T.
Dodd, C. B. N.	Mannell, J. J.	Storey, A.
Dowling, D. G. A.	Marshall, Hon. Mrs.	Straw, Mrs. R.
Dukes, Mrs.	Geo	Swingler, Mrs. C.
Dundas, Mrs.	Martin, H.	Thorpe, Sydney.
Dwarris, J. H.	May, J. A.	Tooms, Charles.
E. M. K. Miss.	McNeil, H.	Transch, Herrn. J. Ven.
Easton, Percy H.	Minnell, Mr.	Leah, Capt. L.
Ellis, Mrs. Jas.	Moore, W.	Walker, G. A.
Entwistle, R.	Nelle, Miss N.	Walker, P. C.
Fay, Lt. Col.	Norville, Mrs. L.	Webster, T. E.
Flirsch, Ferdinand.	Page, George	Wissendorff, Henri.
Freise, C.	Parker, Mrs. A. H.	Williamese, T. L.
Gilbert, Mrs. M.	Parker, Freil.	Wilson, Mrs. Mark.
Gilmour, Capt. D. C.	Percy, A.	Wood, Tempest.
Godfrey, J. B.	Peterson, Dr. Geo.	Zaff, Cori.
Grant, Mrs. M.		

Dillon, J. C.
Godfrey, J. B.
Guerrero, H. J.
Nelson, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Peterson, A.
Ross, A.
Sieruzillics, David.

Sternbergh, M.
Whalan, Mrs.
Woods, Jr.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th April 1886.

ukary, Bepin Behari, H. R.
Arrakiel, M.
Bissell, Miss.
Campbell, Lady.
Chatter, L.
Crawley, Mrs. P. G.
Dulghish, G. R.

Gordon, L.
Hadjkins, Mrs.
Hart, Nathl. De.
Hart, H.
Hay, Mrs.
Jones, G. V.

Kelly, P.
Pearson, Revd. A. C.
Thomas, Major C. F.
Thomas, Mrs. M. J.
Wool, Lt. J. B., 40th
Regt.
Wool, Mrs. H. B.

R. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 10th April 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Per Steamer
Madras and Ceylon	17th April 1886	P. & O. Str. <i>Bokhara</i>
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	13th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay	13th "	From Bombay.
Ditto Book Post and Pattern Packets	12th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulemein	14th "	Str. <i>Pemba</i>
Akyah, Kyauk Phyo, Sangoon and Rangoon	14th "	Str. <i>Pemba</i>
Straits and Hong-Kong	14th "	Str. <i>Pemba</i>

* Also for Cape of Good Hope and Natal through United Kingdom can be forwarded.

† Also for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B. - The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

R. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سینکونا فیری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئیٹائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیک گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سوائے انکے جو کوئی ایک مشہور پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب

رخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا ہار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس ہوائیک گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دول کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دہسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہے مسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا نے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ ،

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اور عام لوگوں کو ہوائیک گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بہار پر مل سکتا ہے یعنی چار اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہے محصول ڈاک چار اونس کے ٹین کے لئے چار آنہ ; آٹھ روپے کے ٹین کے لئے آٹھ آنہ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے لئے بارہ آنہ علاوہ ان کے ہوائیک نرخ کے ہے

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRITISH BURMA.

NOTICE.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT,
DISTRICT THONEGWA.

The 4th February 1886.

CIVIL SIDE MISCELLANEOUS CASE
NO. 4 OF 1885.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
G. J. ROBERTS, DECEASED.

Whereas G. J. Roberts, late Manager, Government Tobacco Plantation, Maubin, Thonegwa District, died intestate on the 5th January 1885 Notice in pursuance of the 7th Section of Regulation V of 1799 is hereby given to all persons claiming to have any interest in the property and credits of the said G. J. Roberts, deceased.

to appear in the said matter (if they think fit so to do) either personally or by a duly authorized agent, on the 15th May 1886, when the Court will proceed upon all the claims and pronounce judgment in the matter.

Dated Maubin, the 6th February 1886.

W. W. PEMBERTON,
District Judge, Thonegwa.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore carried on by my late father at No. 59, Ezra Street, in the City of Calcutta, under the style or firm of E. D. J. Ezra, will from this date be carried on by myself under the firm and style of E. D. J. Ezra & Co.

J. E. D. EZRA.



The Gazette of India.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th April 1886.

No. 2.—Mr J. A. Higgs, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as his immediate superior may be able to spare his services

J. SCONCE, Colonel, S.C.,

Depy. Surveyor General,

In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION

Dehra Dun, the 13th April 1886.

No. 3.—Mr J. A. May, Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under the provisions of Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th April 1885.

C. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*

*Offg. Depy. Surveyor General,
In charge Trigonometrical Surveys.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, BELUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th April 1886.

No. 70.—Babu Aghorenath Mookerjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred temporarily to Beluchistan, reported his arrival at Sibi on the forenoon of 22nd March 1886, and is attached temporarily to the Office of the Superintending Engineer

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,

*Joint Secy. to Agent to the Govr. Genl.,
Beluchistan, P. W. D.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 6th April 1886.

No. 1262.—In pursuance of Foreign Department Notification No. 445 G. of the 8th March 1886, Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, M.D., made over to Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott the charge of the Office of Residency Surgeon, Indore, and Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, on the afternoon of the 27th idem.

The 8th April 1886.

No. 1330.—In pursuance of this Office Notification No. 867 of the 12th March 1886, and Foreign Department Notification No. 543 G., dated the 18th idem, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, making over charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, to Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo.

By Order,

F. L. PETRE,

*1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.
for Central India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th April 1886.

No. 719 G.—Captain G. A. Collins, Adjutant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 723 G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Hushmut Ally was transferred from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and placed on the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Government employment, with effect from the 9th February 1886.

No. 724 G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Hushmut Ally, of the Government Reserve List of Hospital Assistants, has been transferred to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States, with effect from the 1st March 1886.

The 8th April 1886.

No. 735 G.—Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore, Adjutant, Merwara Battalion, having returned to duty on the 29th March 1886 from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 310 G., dated the 20th February 1886, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 745 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 656 G., dated the 23rd of March 1886, Lieutenant C. M. Crawford joined his appointment as Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, Meywar Bhil Corps, on the 1st of April 1886.

The 10th April 1886.

No. 759 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 695 G., dated the 30th of March 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph took over charge of the Harowtee and Tonk Political Agency from Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir on the forenoon of the 1st of April 1886.

No. 763 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 678 G., dated the 29th of March 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock took over charge of the Western Rajputana States Residency from Colonel P. W. Powlett on the forenoon of the 5th April 1886

By Order,

HUGH DALY,

*for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.,
Rajputana.*

RAJPUTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 13th April 1886.

No. 928 S.—The leave on medical certificate for eight months granted to Mr. H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, in this Department Notification No. 793 S., dated the 31st March 1886,

will have effect from the forenoon of the 16th April 1886.

The subsidiary leave granted by the same Notification will be from the 6th to the 15th April 1886, both days inclusive.

By Order,

S. S. JACOB, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl.,
Rajputana, in the P. W. Dept.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 13th April 1886

No. 363-593.—In continuation of this Office Notification No 86-593, dated 27th January 1886, it is hereby notified that the Summer Vacation of the Ajmere Government College will commence on the 26th April and terminate on the 1st July 1886.

By Order,

HUGH DALY,

for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl.,
Rajputana.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 10th April 1886.

No. 957.—Mr. H Hudson made over charge and Mr. Venkatavarada Iyengar, B.A., M.L., assumed charge (as a temporary measure) of the Offices of the Inspector General of Registration and Registrar of Companies in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the forenoon of Thursday, the 1st April 1886.

No. 959.—In supersession of the Notification of the Resident in Mysore, No. 6, dated the 29th June 1882, the Officiating Resident in Mysore is pleased, under the provision of Section 4 of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877) to appoint the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore for the time being to be Inspector General of Registration for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the 15th April 1886.

By Order, •

E. P. MALTBY, *Major,*
Offg. Assistant to the Resident.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 6th April 1886.

No. 30.—Mr. W. Drew, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted, under Volume I, Chapter II, Section ii, paragraph 27, of the Public Works Department Code, three months' language leave, with effect from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

The 9th April 1886.

No. 31.—Mr. F. D. Fowler, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani as laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 21, on 22nd March 1886.

No. 32.—Mr. F. J. Pope, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 21, on 17th March 1886.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1886.

No. 1.—Mr. C. F. Chadburn, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Chitpur, has been granted leave on medical certificate under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th edition, for twelve months, with effect from 20th November 1885.

G. F. O. BOUGHEY, *Major, R.E.,*
Manager,
Eastern Bengal State Railway.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION

The 5th April 1886.

No. 3.—Mr. H. T. Ferguson, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Class I, Grade III, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, attached to Punjab Section of the North-Western Railway, has been granted six months' leave on private affairs to England, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 20th April 1886, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Manager, North-Western Railway.

YEARLY EXAMINATION FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Government Engineering College, Secbpore, on Monday, June 7th, 1886, and following day, at 10 A. M. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burmah only, as may be most convenient to the candidate.

All applications must be accompanied by a fee of Rs 10, and must reach the undersigned on or before 6th May 1886

For further particulars apply to —

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Government Engineering College.

EXAMINER OF MEDICAL AND FUND ACCOUNTS.

Statement of unclaimed sums deposited since the year 1842 with the Bengal Military Orphan Fund in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount.
				R a. p
Feb. , 1842	McCarthy, —, Or. M. Sergt.		John	61 2 3
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L. Farrier Sergt.	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112 9 0
Apr. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Charlotte	4 2 8
3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catherine	19 14 9
Sep. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	4th Foot	George	200 0 0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, —, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Dawe, John, Gunner	3rd " " "	William-Henry	55 12 9
6, 1845	Barnes, Peter, Corporal	1st " " "	Mary-Ann	64 2 11
6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st " " "	James	156 12 5
15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major		Harriett-M., and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bngle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12 6 9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major		Thomas	101 5 4
9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry, and James	292 15 8
9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde. H. A.	Ellen	77 4 11
9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167 15 5
9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd " " "	Owen	7 1 7
Sep. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.		Julia-B. and George-J.	120 13 0
Jan. 7, 1846	Everett, Richard, Bombardier	5th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Caroline, and Eliza	28 10 10
Aug. 8, 1846	McKernny, Thomas, Conductor		Hannah	152 0 9
	Glasgow, John, Corporal		Ellen-Sarah	66 10 3
	Rideley, Henry, Gunner		Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Fowles, John, Sergt.	Arty.	Sarah, Terrence, and James	3 2 0
16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	"	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dohbins, Francis, Gunner		Martha	83 3 5
19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier		Adam-T., and John	79 14 0
19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
19, 1847	Pruce, W., Sergt.	" 1st " "	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 7, 1848	Willford, C., Or. Mr. Sergt.		Mary	66 15 8
11, 1848	Pyrans, —, Corporal		Maria	59 0 0
June 26, 1848	Matthews, M., Sub-Conductor		Rachael	12 2 2
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.		C.-William, and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David-Edwin	99 6 1
Jan. 13, 1849	Doherty, Michael, Sergt.		Oliver-H.	38 12 5
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Muore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	9 8 4
2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	" "	John	7 0 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	" "	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major		George	60 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt	" 3rd "	John	29 15 0
July 18, 1850	Barker, J., Sergt.		William-Robert	97 14 2
	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 20, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Ehzabeth	25 14 6
Sep. 14, 1852	Wade, Wilham, Sergt.	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	Sarah-Ann, William-Henry, Elizabeth, Esther, Jane-Wallis, and Ann.	72 9 5
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Cu., 5th B. Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Gunner	" "	Jane and Bridget	36 5 0
Apr. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H	97 2 0
Sep. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	William	206 1 2
15, 1855	Mun rowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sep. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.		Mary	566 3 18
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Gnard	William-Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 28, 1850	McDonnell, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
Feb. 13, 1861	Scott, William, Sergt.	2nd Fts.	William, Anne and Emma	214 2 9
Mar. 20, 1862	McDonald, John, Sergt.	Ordnance Dept	Catherine	118 11 10
	Pope, John Sergt.	Commissariat Dept.		
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. Frs.	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B., 5th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M., Elizabeth Ann and George-Edward.	12 0 0
July 18, 1865				
June 25, 1866	Meal, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Cont. Dept.	Rose	26 2 0
Feb. 14, 1868	Coates, Robert, Corporal	R. Arty.	Ann Frances and Rosina-Mary	141 15 1
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21 1 2
Feb. 21, 1880	Donohue, Andrew, Private	59th Regt.	Ann	50 0 0

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Calcutta.

G. S. SUTHERLAND, M.D., Brigade-Surgeon,

Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 5th April 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.				IRRIGATION.				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).				STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).			
Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.	Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.	Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.	Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Rajputana	Jan. 1885	Mar. 17, 1886	1	Rajputana	Jan. 1886	Mar. 17, 1886	1	Punjab Prov'l Surveys	Jan. 1886	Mar. 18, 1886	1	Amritsar-Patna	Jan. 1886	Mar. 19, 1886
2	Punjab	Do. "	Do. "	2	Punjab	Do. "	Do. "	2	State Ry. Stores Branch	Do. "	Do. "	2	Umrae-Culler	Do. "	Do. "
3	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 23, "	3	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 23, "	3	Amritsar-Patna	Do. "	Do. "	3	Kanla-Dhura	Do. "	Do. 27, "
4	Central Provinces	Do. "	Do. "	4	Central Provinces	Do. "	Do. "	4	Bombay & North-Western	Do. "	Do. "	4	Bhopal	Do. "	Do. "
5	Central India	Do. "	Do. 24, "	5	Central India	Do. "	Do. 24, "	5	Dhond and Manmad	Do. "	Do. 22, "	5	Dacca-Mymensing	Do. "	Do. 29, "
6	Hyderabad (Imperial)	Do. "	Do. 25, "	6	Hyderabad (Imperial)	Do. "	Do. 25, "	6	Nashik Subdivided Rys.	Do. "	Do. "	6	Bengal Administrative Charges	Do. "	Do. "
7	Port Blair	Do. "	Do. 27, "	7	Port Blair	Do. "	Do. 27, "	7	Assam Subdivided Rys.	Do. "	Do. "	7	Northern Bengal	Do. "	Do. 30, "
8	Bombay (Assigned Districts).	Do. "	Do. 28, "	8	Bombay (Assigned Districts).	Do. "	Do. 28, "	8	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do. "	Do. "	8	Wardah Coal	Do. "	Do. 31, "
9	Madras Military Works Branch	Do. "	Do. 29, "	9	Madras Military Works Branch	Do. "	Do. 29, "	9	Sindh-Sagar	Do. "	Do. 24, "	9	British Burmah	Do. "	Do. 31, "
10	North-Western Provinces	Do. "	Do. 30, "	10	North-Western Provinces	Do. "	Do. 30, "	10	Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensing	Do. "	Do. 26, "	10	Eastern Bengal	Do. "	Do. 31, "
11	British Burma	Do. "	Do. 31, "	11	British Burma	Do. "	Do. 31, "	11	Kanla-Dhura	Do. "	Do. 27, "	11	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 31, "
12	Assam	Do. "	Do. 31, "	12	Assam	Do. "	Do. 31, "	12	Holkar	Do. "	Do. 27, "	12	Nalati	Do. "	Do. 31, "
13		Do. "	Do. 31, "	13		Do. "	Do. 31, "	13	Madras Railway Surveys	Do. "	Do. 27, "	13	Turbet	Do. "	Do. 31, "
14		Do. "	Do. 31, "	14		Do. "	Do. 31, "	14	Northern Bengal	Do. "	Do. 27, "	14	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do. "	Do. 31, "
15		Do. "	Do. 31, "	15		Do. "	Do. 31, "	15	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do. "	Do. 27, "	15	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do. "	Do. 31, "
16		Do. "	Do. 31, "	16		Do. "	Do. 31, "	16	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	16	Pu Jab Northern	Do. "	Do. 31, "
17		Do. "	Do. 31, "	17		Do. "	Do. 31, "	17	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	17	Jorhat	Do. "	Do. 31, "
18		Do. "	Do. 31, "	18		Do. "	Do. 31, "	18	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	18	Southern Malhatta	Do. "	Do. 31, "
19		Do. "	Do. 31, "	19		Do. "	Do. 31, "	19	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	19	East Indian	Do. "	Do. 31, "
20		Do. "	Do. 31, "	20		Do. "	Do. 31, "	20	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	20	Indus Valley	Do. "	Do. 31, "
21		Do. "	Do. 31, "	21		Do. "	Do. 31, "	21	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	21		Do. "	Do. 31, "
22		Do. "	Do. 31, "	22		Do. "	Do. 31, "	22	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	22		Do. "	Do. 31, "
23		Do. "	Do. 31, "	23		Do. "	Do. 31, "	23	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	23		Do. "	Do. 31, "
24		Do. "	Do. 31, "	24		Do. "	Do. 31, "	24	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	24		Do. "	Do. 31, "
25		Do. "	Do. 31, "	25		Do. "	Do. 31, "	25	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	25		Do. "	Do. 31, "
26		Do. "	Do. 31, "	26		Do. "	Do. 31, "	26	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	26		Do. "	Do. 31, "
27		Do. "	Do. 31, "	27		Do. "	Do. 31, "	27	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	27		Do. "	Do. 31, "
28		Do. "	Do. 31, "	28		Do. "	Do. 31, "	28	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	28		Do. "	Do. 31, "
29		Do. "	Do. 31, "	29		Do. "	Do. 31, "	29	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	29		Do. "	Do. 31, "
30		Do. "	Do. 31, "	30		Do. "	Do. 31, "	30	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	30		Do. "	Do. 31, "
31		Do. "	Do. 31, "	31		Do. "	Do. 31, "	31	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	31		Do. "	Do. 31, "
32		Do. "	Do. 31, "	32		Do. "	Do. 31, "	32	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	32		Do. "	Do. 31, "
33		Do. "	Do. 31, "	33		Do. "	Do. 31, "	33	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	33		Do. "	Do. 31, "
34		Do. "	Do. 31, "	34		Do. "	Do. 31, "	34	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	34		Do. "	Do. 31, "
35		Do. "	Do. 31, "	35		Do. "	Do. 31, "	35	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	35		Do. "	Do. 31, "
36		Do. "	Do. 31, "	36		Do. "	Do. 31, "	36	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	36		Do. "	Do. 31, "
37		Do. "	Do. 31, "	37		Do. "	Do. 31, "	37	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	37		Do. "	Do. 31, "
38		Do. "	Do. 31, "	38		Do. "	Do. 31, "	38	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	38		Do. "	Do. 31, "
39		Do. "	Do. 31, "	39		Do. "	Do. 31, "	39	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	39		Do. "	Do. 31, "
40		Do. "	Do. 31, "	40		Do. "	Do. 31, "	40	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	40		Do. "	Do. 31, "
41		Do. "	Do. 31, "	41		Do. "	Do. 31, "	41	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	41		Do. "	Do. 31, "
42		Do. "	Do. 31, "	42		Do. "	Do. 31, "	42	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	42		Do. "	Do. 31, "
43		Do. "	Do. 31, "	43		Do. "	Do. 31, "	43	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	43		Do. "	Do. 31, "
44		Do. "	Do. 31, "	44		Do. "	Do. 31, "	44	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	44		Do. "	Do. 31, "
45		Do. "	Do. 31, "	45		Do. "	Do. 31, "	45	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	45		Do. "	Do. 31, "
46		Do. "	Do. 31, "	46		Do. "	Do. 31, "	46	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	46		Do. "	Do. 31, "
47		Do. "	Do. 31, "	47		Do. "	Do. 31, "	47	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	47		Do. "	Do. 31, "
48		Do. "	Do. 31, "	48		Do. "	Do. 31, "	48	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	48		Do. "	Do. 31, "
49		Do. "	Do. 31, "	49		Do. "	Do. 31, "	49	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	49		Do. "	Do. 31, "
50		Do. "	Do. 31, "	50		Do. "	Do. 31, "	50	Rajputana-Malwah	Do. "	Do. 27, "	50		Do. "	Do. 31, "

SIMLA,
The 7th April 1886.

A. G. BEGBIE, Major, R.E.,
for Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th April 1886.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R.	a.	p.		R.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	56,02,883	12	0
Reserve Fund	41,50,094	15	0	Other authorized Investments	47,08,036	4	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,41,915	9	7	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,02,55,894	2	3
Public Deposits at Branches	1,07,10,426	11	3	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	80,83,455	14	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,42,63,689	11	10	Bills discounted and purchased	2,41,07,088	14	5
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,38,275	2	8	Balances with other Banks	8,05,204	4	0
Sundries	16,51,842	2	3	Bullion	3,091	12	9
				Dead Stock	11,34,036	10	11
				Stamps	8,804	1	0
				Sundries	6,53,641	15	3
					5,55,04,237	10	11
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	87,74,208	5	6
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,41,84,398	4	2
					2,29,58,606	9	8
RUPERS	7,84,62,844	4	7	RUPERS	7,84,62,844	4	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 15th April 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.
Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 42½.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October 1884).

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value.			Number available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R.	a.	p.		
1	Found in the Faltchgarh District. Coins of Maizz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sami: Obverse: Horseman with an indistinct Persian inscription probably "Muhammad." Reverse: Bull with a Hindi inscription "Shri Muhammad Sami."—Date about 1192 A.D.	Copper.	0	1	0	12	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 4th September 1886.
4	Found at Chaibassa, in the Singbhum District. Old Hindu punched coins.	Silver.	0	4	0	228	Do. 7th December 1886.
22	Found in the Gujrat District (Punjab). Coins of Pathan Sikandar Lodi A. H. 894—923 — A.D. 1488—1517, with imperfect dates.	Copper.	0	1	0	70	Do. 17th January 1887.
23	Ditto with illegible dates.	Do.	0	0	6	102	

A. W. BAIRD, Major, R.E.,

Offg. Master of the Mint.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 14th April 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th March 1886	5,24,106	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	6,03,040	11,27,146
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	8,61,623	
Ditto ditto Government	49,202	9,10,825
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	1,68,000	20,37,971
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		1,68,000
Balance on the evening of the 14th April 1886	...	18,69,971
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	12,34,204	
Ditto ditto Government	6,35,077	18,69,971
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	1,290	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,290

A. W. BAIRD, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th April 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	N 4—17934	50	Colonel R. L. Wilmot, Meerut.

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th April 1886.

H. J. BRERETON,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March 1886, published on page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of

the same month, notice is hereby given that an Examination for the admission of female students to the Certificate Class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 27th April 1886, and following days.—

HOURS AND SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

Tuesday—English Dictation, Grammar, and Composition and from 1 to 4 P.M.

Wednesday—History (of England and India) and Geography (General and of India in particular), from 1 to 4 P.M.

Thursday—Arithmetic (the first four Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Proportion), from 1 to 4 P.M.

Candidates must apply in writing to this Office not later than the 22nd of April for permission to appear at the Examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Regiment of Scottish Rifles, dated at Shahjahanpore, this 8th day of April 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Parish and County in which
No. 317 S. R.—Private	Boon,—Dum Dum, East
John James McDonald.	Indies.
Age.—17 years 6 months.	Marks.—Scars (3) outside
Size.—5 feet 6 inches.	left thigh and loin.
Colour of—	Trade.—Tailor.
Complexion, fair; Hair,	Coat or Jacket.—Jacket.
light brown; Eyes, hazel.	Waistcoat,—Nil.
Date of Desertion,—22nd	Breeches or Trowsers,—
February 1886.	Trowsers
Place of Desertion,—	REMARKS.—Having been
Shahjahanpore	born at Dum-Dum, pro-
Date of Enlistment,—6th	bably has friends in the
October 1882.	neighbourhood.
At what Place Enlisted,—	Under 4 years' service.
Dublin.	

H. M. E. BRUNKER, Major,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Regt. of Scottish Rifles.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th April 1886.

With effect from the 1st May 1886, the limit of weight for light parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom through the *British Post Office** will be raised from 7 lbs. to 11 lbs. The postage rate (8 annas per lb.) and general conditions relative to such parcels despatched from India remain unaltered.

2. From the same date the maximum limit of weight for parcels exchanged with Malta and Gibraltar will be raised from 7 lbs. to 11 lbs.

* See Clauses 216 to 221, and Clauses 225 to 228 of the Postal Guide, dated April 1886.

3. *Heavy* parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom through the medium of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* are not affected by this change; the maximum limit of weight for such parcels is 50 lbs. as heretofore.

4. The Commissioners of Customs in the United Kingdom have recently pointed out the frequent omission, on the part of senders, to give a proper or true description of the contents of parcels forwarded from India; special attention is called to Clause 211 of the Postal Guide, where it is distinctly stated that "the contents (of a parcel) should be stated *in full detail*, a separate description of each article, and its value, being given" and that "an incorrect declaration of value renders a parcel liable to confiscation."

L. G. WAIT,

Asst. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th April 1886.

Browne, J. W.	Ollivant, Mrs.	Waddell, M.
Middleton, P. E. S.	Richardson, E. M.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aman, A.	Grun, Otto.	Pike, H. R.
Angelo, H. A.	Guerrier, H. J.	Pinkerton, William.
Armstrong, P.	Gustare, Esq.	Preston, R. C. Campbell.
Barnes, Geo. J.	Heath, Mrs.	Pyle, Mrs. C. I.
Baxendale, S.	Henderson, Lt.	Reece, Mrs. A.
Baynton, W. M.	Hughes, Capt.	Rice, W. G. I.
Beauchamp, A.	Hutton, Lt. Col.	Richardson, H. W.
Bose, P. N.	Jefferson, J. I. D.	Ridgworth, B. J.
Bowers, S.	Kelly, Miss G.	Robinson, E. A.
Brooke, Victor G.	K T. M.	Salten, Miss M.
B. R.	Kirkbride, J.	Schmidt, Otto.
Cameron, Miss P.	Lamprey, J. H.	Sharpe, Capt. A.
Capel, Lt. Col.	Lea, Jay.	Shaw, H. J.
C. B. H.	Lemaitre, A.	Simpson, Percy.
Chelton, H.	Lester, Geo.	Skine, Major.
Clark, James.	Lloyd, E. I.	Smallwood, Geo.
Clarke, F. G.	Londor, R.	Smart, Mrs. R. V.
Crawford, J.	M. O.	S. M.
Cubitt, Co.	McDonald, Miss.	Speer, A. E.
Derham, Henry.	McLaughlin, John.	Stranahan, Walter.
Deva, H. T.	Manfield, J. J.	Sternbergh, A.
Dimmock, Basil.	Marshall, Hon. Mrs.	Stone, Mrs. T.
Dowling, D. G. A.	Geo.	Storey, A.
Dukes, Mrs.	Martin, H.	Straw, Mrs. R.
Dundas, Mrs.	May, J. A.	Stut, John.
Dunn, J. H.	Melvil, H.	Swigler, Mrs. C.
Easton, Percy H.	Minaeil, Mr.	Tranche, Hern. J. Von.
Ellis, Mrs. Jos.	Moore, W.	Uren, Capt. T.
Entwistle, R.	Nellie, Mrs. N.	Walker, G. A.
Fez, Lt. Col.	Norville, Mrs. L.	Walker, P. C.
Freise, C.	Pais, George.	Watson, T. A. R. C. H.
Gilbert, Mrs. M.	Parker, Mrs. A. H.	Welster, T. E.
Godfrey, J. B.	Perry, A.	Wessenderiff, Henri.
Grant, Mrs. M.	Peterson, Dr. Geo.	Wilson, Mrs. Mark.
Groseman, Sig. L.	Phillips, W. G. St. V.	Zall, Carl.

Registered Letters.

Godfrey, J. B.	Ross, A.	Sternbergh, M.
Guernier, H. J.	Sever, Valentin.	Whalla, Mrs.
Nelson, Mrs.	Sternzites, David.	Woods, J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 12th April 1886.

Arrakiel, M.	Gordon, L.	Owen, J.
Illsall, Miss.	Grey, H.	Owen, M. S.
Caddy, C. H.	Hadgkiss, Mrs.	Rogers, A. E.
Campbell, Lady.	Hart, H.	Taylor, G. N.
Campbell, Sir J. W.	Hay, Mrs.	Thomas, Major C. F.
Chater, L.	Hume, Lt.	Thomas, Mrs. M. J.
Fagan, H. R.	Kelly, P.	Wyall, Mrs. H. B.
Fry, Mrs.	McMinn, J.	Zachilah.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 17th April 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer
Madras and Ceylon	1886. 17th April	P. & O. Str. <i>Bokhara</i> .
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	27th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails <i>via</i> Bombay	20th "	From Bombay.*
Ditto Book Post and Pattern Packets	10th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	21st "	Str. <i>Goelpara</i> .
Akyah, Kyauk Phoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	21st "	Str. <i>Coconada</i> .
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	23rd "	French Str. <i>Pibre</i> .
Strait and Hong-Kong	20th "	Str. <i>Wingong</i> .

* Also for Cape of Good Hope and Natal through United Kingdom also *via* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, East Coast of Africa Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies, can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover, will be received up to 7.30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئیٹائیں کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائی گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سوائے اون کے جو کوئی ایک مشہد بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حساب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور مولف الناس ہوائی گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حساب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلائی اور دھبی دوا خانوں میں ہندی میں ماسوائے قیص مذکور بالا کے موصول قاذک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRITISH BURMA.

NOTICE.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT,
DISTRICT THONEGWA.

The 4th February 1886.

CIVIL SIDE MISCELLANEOUS CASE
No. 4 OF 1885.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
G. J. ROBERTS, DECEASED.

Whereas G. J. Roberts, late Manager, Government Tobacco Plantation, Maubin, Thonegwa District, died intestate on the 5th January 1885 Notice in pursuance of the 7th Section of Regulation V of 1799 is hereby given to all persons claiming to have any interest in the property and credits of the said G. J. Roberts, deceased, to appear in the said matter (if they think fit so to do) either personally or by a duly authorized agent, on the 15th May 1886, when the Court will proceed upon all the claims and pronounce judgment in the matter.

Dated Maubin, the 6th February 1886.

W. W. PEMBERTON,
District Judge, Thonegwa.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore carried on by my late father at No. 59, Ezra Street, in the City of Calcutta, under the style or firm of E. D. J. Ezra, will from this date be carried on by myself under the firm and style of E. D. J. Ezra & Co.

J. E. D. EZRA.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

Six Government Promissory Notes Nos. 114004, 111657, 102111, 102110, 102109, 102108, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs500 each, the first two originally standing in the name of Ram Durga, and the remaining four in that of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to same Ram Durga, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

RAM DURGA,
*P. O. & Village Sholaghar,
Dacca.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 17.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 17.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1886.

No. 569.—*Erratum*.—In Home Department Notification No. 2042, dated the 19th December, 1884, publishing the names of certain gentlemen appointed Members of the Bengal Civil Service,

for
Michael Francis Dwyer,
read
Michael Francis O'Dwyer.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 22nd April, 1886.

No. 11.—Mr. R. C. Dutt, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honour

in Sanskrit, in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 5,000.

FORESTS.

The 22nd April, 1886.

No. 316 F.—The services of Mr. E. E. Fernandez, officiating Deputy Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dun, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for employment on special duty in connection with the preparation of Working Plans of Forests, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties at the Forest School by Mr. A. F. Broun, officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 19th April, 1886.

No. 833 G.—The following promotions are made in the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 1st December, 1885:—

Jemadar Bhugwan Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Shamsher Singh, invalided.

Havildar Wahid Ali Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhugwan Singh, promoted.

No. 836 G.—Captain A. P. Thornton, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Bhopāwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 841 G.—Surgeon W. W. Webb, officiating Medical Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 1st April, 1886, or date of departure.

The 21st April, 1886.

No. 855 G.—Surgeon-Major C. E. McVittie, Medical Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major E. Lawrie.

No. 857 G.—Munshi Gardat Singh, Naib Mir Munshi of the Secretariat of the Punjab Government, is appointed to be Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the 1st January, 1886, *vice* Rai Bahadur Pandit Dharam Narayan, E.L.E., retired.

The 22nd April, 1886.

No. 860 G.—The following promotions are made in the Infantry Branch of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 2nd April, 1886:—

Jemadar Bulwant Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Bith Singh, invalided.

Pav-Havildar Sinath, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bulwant Singh, promoted.

INTERNAL.

The 19th April, 1886.

No. 1217 I.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Bhagat Singh, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Public Works Department, Rajputana, the title of "Sardar Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

The 21st April, 1886.

No. 1263 I.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer, for the time being, holding the office of Cantonment Magistrate of Secunder-

abad, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of that Cantonment.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1886.

No. 397.

CODES.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 194.

Section 127.

Rule 5.

Substitute the following for Note (2) under this Rule.—

NOTE (2).—Police Probationers and temporary and officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police in all Provinces count their service towards leave, provided they have passed their examinations, have served two years in the Department, and have attained the age of 22 years.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 35.

Section 74.

Rule 4.

Substitute the following for the Note under this Rule.—

NOTE.—Police Probationers and temporary and officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police in all Provinces count their service towards pension, provided they have passed their examinations, have served two years in the Department, and have attained the age of 22 years.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 253.—Lieutenant D. J. T. O'Brien, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 15th Bengal Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant H. Hamilton, who has resigned. Dated 26th February, 1886.

No. 254.—Captain F. J. D. Lugard, Norfolk Regiment, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 2nd class, *vice* Major S. D. Turnbull, on furlough. Dated 25th March, 1886.

Lieutenant W. H. Allen, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 27th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 2nd class. Dated 11th March, 1886.

No. 255.—GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY-GUARD—

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment.—

Lieutenant J. G. Turner, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant R. C. Onslow, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 9th April, 1886.

No. 256.—JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. E. H. Holmes, Bengal S. C., to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Sanderson, on furlough. Dated 26th March, 1886.
Major C. H. Stoddart, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 5th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Colonel R. F. C. A. Iyler, on furlough. Dated 13th April, 1886.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 257.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 192 of 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Lewis, R.A., Director General of Ordnance in India, to have the local rank of Major-General whilst so employed. Dated 15th March, 1886.

No. 258.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. M. Spring, R.A., Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, to be Inspector General of Ordnance, *vice* Major-General A. A. Bayly, R.A., whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 6th April, 1886.

Colonel C. Cowie, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, to be Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. M. Spring, R.A. Dated 6th April, 1886.

No. 259.—QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major J. Gordon, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be a Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General on the establishment, *vice* Major E. R. Elles, R.A., appointed an Assistant Quarter-Master-General. Dated 5th April, 1886.

No. 260.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—*Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Mr. J. Rhind to be Captain and Mr. P. Henderson to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 261.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Cavalry, Commanding Allahabad Division, (m. c.) for six months, under Article 814, India Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I.
Brigadier-General Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal S. C., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for six months, under Article 814, India Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I.

Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., Bengal S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 152 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Colonel R. H. Inglis, Infantry, Commandant, 6th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and 110 days,—110 days under rule VIII, clause 2, and the remaining period under rule IX of the regulations of 1868. (This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 127 of 1886.)

Major P. D. Jeffreys, Connaught Rangers, Brigade-Major on the establishment, (p. a.) for four months, under Article 824, India Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I.

Major E. S. Neave, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 18th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Captain R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for one year under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Deputy Surgeon-General R. Webb, Medical Staff, (m. c.) for six months, under Article 822, India Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I.

No. 262.—Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Bengal S. C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m. c.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 263.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List:—

Colonel T. S. Hawks, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General H. H. O'Connell, Madras S. C., on the 16th February, 1886.

Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General J. Marquis, Bengal S. C., on the 17th February, 1886.

No. 264.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Assistant-Commissary and Honorary-Lieutenant William Adolphus Armstrong to be Deputy-Commissary.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary and Honorary-Lieutenant Thomas Donlea to be Assistant-Commissary.

Conductor Joseph Tyler to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissary.

Sub-Conductor John Brown to be Conductor; Sergeant James Carter to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 20th November, 1885, *vice* Deputy-Commissary and Honorary-Captain John Henry Sharpe, retired.

No. 265.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—*5th Punjab Cavalry.*

Jemadar Mian Singh to be Ressaidar and Kote-Duraidar Mahtab Singh to be Jemadar, on augmentation, with effect from the 2nd October, 1885.

REWARDS.**No. 266.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—**

In G. G. O. No. 218 of 1886, for Ressaidar "Jamaul De Beg," read Ressaidar "Mirza Jamal-ad-din Beg."

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 267.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the 4th March, 1886 :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Major W. G. Nicholson, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, sub. <i>pro tem</i>	Superintending Engineer, class III, special.	Permanent.
Captain R. F. Moore, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Ditto
Lieutenant-Colonel G. D'A. Jackson, General List, Cavalry.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Ditto
Captain W. H. Cluppindall, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Ditto.
Captain S. A. E. Hickson, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Ditto
Lieutenant H. G. Harvey, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Ditto
Lieutenant T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Ditto
Colonel J. H. Crowdy, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .
Major A. E. Ward, S.C.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Ditto.
Captain S. Grant, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Ditto.
Captain S. A. E. Hickson, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Ditto.
Captain J. G. Day, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Ditto.
Captain H. Appleton, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Temporary.

O. R. NEWMARCH, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

(N.B.—No General Orders bearing Nos. 219 to 228 have been issued.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 16.—Mr. F. M. Barwick, 1st grade officer, H. M.'s Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for six months, with effect from the 22nd March, 1886, under rule VII of Marine Circular No. 16 of 1884.

No. 17.—Mr. A. J. G. Piffard, 2nd grade officer, H. M.'s Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of Marine Circular No. 16 of 1884.

No. 18.—Mr. C. E. Lamborne, gazetted clerk, H. M.'s Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for one year, with effect from the 3rd April, 1886, under rule VII of Marine Circular No. 16 of 1884.

No. 19.—Mr. C. H. Owen, 2nd grade officer, H. M.'s Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of furlough (m. c.) for six months by the Secretary of State for India.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 20.—The following promotions are made in H. M.'s Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st April, 1886 :—

To be 2nd Grade Officers.

- 3rd grade officer G. S. Hewett.
- 3rd grade officer K. V. Bacon.
- 3rd grade officer T. J. Walker.
- 3rd grade officer L. H. Smith.
- 3rd grade officer R. W. W. Gordon
- 3rd grade officer J. H. D. St. John.
- 3rd grade officer F. H. Elderton.

To be Engineers.

- Assistant Engineer R. Malcolm.
- Assistant Engineer W. G. Kelly.
- Assistant Engineer G. Kelly.
- Assistant Engineer W. Torrie.
- Assistant Engineer J. Andrews.
- Assistant Engineer R. Walker.

O. R. NEWMARCH, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th April, 1886.

No. 109.—Captain J. C. Addison, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, from the 1st to 8th April, 1886, inclusive.

The 21st April, 1886.

No. 110.—Ishwari Prasad, Apprentice Engineer, Central Provinces, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 9th April, 1886.

The 22nd April, 1886.

No. 111.—Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd class, on furlough, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma in the Public Works Department.

No. 112.—Mr. P. L. Rooper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 29th October, 1885.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st APRIL, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has continued to fall during the past week in Assam, and there have also been showers at Dacca, in parts of the Madras Presidency, in Mysore and Coorg, and at Hyderabad. With the exception of the Amritsar and Peshawar districts, no rain has fallen in Northern or Central India.

The weather is generally seasonable, westerly winds prevail in Northern and Western India, and the temperature is rising.

The *rabi* harvest is in progress in the south-east Punjab, and prospects are favourable. In Bombay and Sind it is nearly completed; and threshing and winnowing operations are well advanced in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Behar, the Central Provinces, and Central India States. In the Meerut district the outturn of the wheat crop has been less favourable than was anticipated.

Cotton is being picked in Surat and Dharwar and in the Madras Presidency, where rice and *ragi* are also being harvested.

A good outturn is expected from the *boro* rice crop in Bengal, and the *aus* rice and indigo sowings are progressing, though rain is wanted in some districts. Some damage is reported to have been caused to the *boro* rice in Sylhet by the recent rainfall.

Standing crops in the Madras Presidency and Mysore are generally in good condition, but are suffering in a few districts for want of water. Rain is also much needed in Mysore for coffee-planting.

The land is now being generally prepared for *kharif* sowings, which have commenced in Sind. Sugarcane is being pressed and planted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in Bengal, where planting has been nearly completed; the cuttings are progressing favourably.

Prices are generally stationary, except in Mysore and Coorg, where they have fallen.

Cattle-disease is reported generally. There is some scarcity of water and fodder in Mysore and in parts of the Bombay Presidency and Rajputana.

The public health is generally fair, though fever and small-pox are reported from many places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 21st)		
Bellary	<i>Nil</i>	Standing dry crops generally good, and wet crops in parts of two taluks generally good, but water insufficient to support them; harvest wet and dry crops, yield average; cotton average; rest about average. Fever in one, guinea-worm in two, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool	<i>Nil</i>	Standing second crop paddy good; harvest paddy and cotton, yield paddy full and cotton below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	<i>Nil</i>	Slight small-pox in six, fever in five, and cattle-disease in four taluks; 1 death from cholera. Average number employed on Chikla canal 174.
Kistna	<i>Nil</i>	Slight fever, small-pox, and guinea-worm prevalent; deaths from cholera in five taluks unreported last week 37, this week 32; cattle-disease in one village.
Chingleput (Madras)	<i>Nil</i>	Standing crops generally fair, except in parts of one taluk, where they are withering; harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> , yield below average. Small-pox and measles in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Combatore	02	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever in one and small-pox in parts of three taluks.
Tanjore	<i>Nil</i>	Standing crops generally good, except in one taluk, where rain is wanted; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average.
Madras	05	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever in one taluk.
Malabar	83	Third crop cultivation progressing. Fever in one and slight small-pox in nine taluks; 80 deaths from cholera in two taluks.
Travancore	44	Harvest paddy, yield average. Fever in parts and small-pox spreading.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair.		
Bombay—(April 21st)		
Kurrachee	<i>Nil</i>	River at Kotri on 19th, 8 feet 6 inches against 12 feet 4 inches on same date last year. <i>Rabi</i> harvesting completed in three taluks; <i>kharif</i> sowing progressing in three taluks. Fever in six and cattle-disease in two taluks; 3 cases of small-pox recovered, 1 remaining. Prices—wheat, red, 100, and <i>bari</i> in Kurrachee 20, 30 and 34, in Ghorabari 10, 40 and 30, in Supawal 24, 40 and 42, and in Dada 32, 52 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Hyderabad	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> crops are being trodden in some talukas; harvesting is also going on. <i>Sul.</i> River at Kottai on 9th, 8 feet 6 inches against 12 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat 25, <i>juari</i> 40, <i>bajri</i> 38, white rice 19, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly completed. Public health good. Wheat 35 and <i>bajri</i> 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	<i>Nil</i>	Public health generally good; small-pox abating in Baroda city. Standing crops in good condition. Prices— <i>bajri</i> 29, wheat 23 and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	<i>Nil</i>	Cotton-picking in progress. Fever in Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. <i>juari</i> 38 and <i>ajali</i> 41 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> threshing continues. Public health generally good. Wheat 31, <i>bajri</i> 33, and rice 20 seers per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	<i>Nil</i>	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 14th to 16th, 1° cool from 17th to 18th, and <i>nil</i> on 20th; vapour in air defective on 14th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind northerly on 15th, 16th, 18th and 20th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest of <i>rabi</i> crops almost completed. Small-pox in Sirur, Parandhar, and Bhimthach talukas; 1 cholera case in Poona city, no deaths. <i>Bajri</i> 35 and <i>juari</i> 44, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 34 and <i>juari</i> 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping almost completed. Public health good. <i>Bajri</i> average 30 and <i>juari</i> 60 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> completed in talukas; land being prepared in Pandharpur and Mharas talukas for <i>khari</i> sowing. <i>juari</i> 58 pounds 8 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 45 pounds 8 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of late <i>juari</i> and cotton-picking in progress; grounds being prepared for early crops in four talukas. Scarcity of drinking-water in Katangi, Koli, and Navalgund. Public health good. Rice 20 to 30 and <i>juari</i> 45 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	<i>Nil</i>	Second rice crop harvest completed on coast; sugarcane planting in progress; preparing ground for monsoon crop. Cattle-disease, fever, and small-pox in five talukas. Common rice at Karwar 14, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	<i>Nil</i>	Small-pox among cattle in Godka; fever and bowel complaints prevalent. Weather hot. <i>Bajri</i> 33, wheat 32, and <i>juari</i> 46 pounds per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Scarcity of drinking-water in parts of Khandesh, Belawan, and Kurwar, and of fodder in parts of Khandesh and Upper Sind Frontier. Fever and small-pox in parts of ten and cattle-disease in parts of six districts; other conditions unchanged.		
Bengal—(April 21st)		
Chittagong	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. Winter crops being harvested. Prices steady. Small-pox continues; cholera reported from Sakthura; public health generally good.
Dacca	0.94	Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy commenced; ploughing and sowing of <i>boro</i> rice and jute continue; prospects good. General health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	<i>Nil</i>	No crops on ground, except sugarcane; lands being prepared for early paddy. Common rice 15 to 18 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, though cases of cholera reported from parts of Diamond Harbour, Baraset, and Sadr subdivisions.
Moorshedabad	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. Ploughing for next rice crop progressing in some places; sowings going on; prospects of <i>boro</i> paddy favourable. Public health fairly good, but some cases of cholera have occurred in Sadr and Lalbagh subdivision. Common rice 18 to 19 seers per rupee.
Rangpore	<i>Nil</i>	Rain wanted. Weeding of <i>aus</i> , <i>kaon</i> , and jute continues. Bowel complaints prevalent.
Burdwan	<i>Nil</i>	Rain wanted for <i>aus</i> cultivation. Price of rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee. Public health fair; cattle-disease in Cutwa subdivision.
Bhagalpur	<i>Nil</i>	Ploughing in progress; some <i>moone</i> and <i>dhon</i> already sown; prospects good. Public health good. Rice 17 seers in chutacks per rupee.
Puneah	<i>Nil</i>	Crops good; <i>rabi</i> being harvested. Coarse rice 20 seers per rupee. Public health good, except some cholera in Anarcali subdivision.
Patna	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops almost finished; <i>rahar</i> still being reaped in some places; cotton flowering. Public health good.
Dhurbhunga	<i>Nil</i>	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> continues. <i>Moone</i> , early paddy, and indigo coming on well. Rain wanted. Prices rising slightly. Public health good.
Hazaribagh	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very warm, with strong winds. Sugarcane doing well; <i>mohua</i> yielding badly. General health good.
Cuttack	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot. <i>Dal</i> and rice being reaped; ploughing in progress. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.
Midnapore	<i>Nil</i>	Land being prepared for rice; <i>boro</i> paddy being harvested. Public health generally good.
Khooma	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot. Yield of <i>boro</i> paddy good. Ploughing continues. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Dinagepore	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot; winds changeable. Rain wanted. Cholera in Rajshampore.
Pubna (Serajganj)	<i>Nil</i>	Crop doing well. Cholera not increasing.
Gya	<i>Nil</i>	Sugarcane and <i>chhat</i> doing well; no other crops on ground. Price steady. Public health good.
Chumparun	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> harvest nearly completed; opium weightment progressing. Price stationary. Public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —More rain in Dacca; none in other reporting districts. Sugarcane, <i>chhat</i> , and melon doing well. Ploughing and sowing of <i>aus</i> rice and jute going on, but rain wanted in some districts. <i>Boro</i> rice being harvested, with prospect of good output. Cholera prevalent in some localities, otherwise public health good. Prices of rice remain stationary.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 21st)		
Benares (April 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Heat rapidly increasing. <i>Rabi</i> all cut; threshing going on; average output of <i>rabi</i> a two-year crop. Supplies sufficient. Prices highly fluctuating. Some cases of cholera and small-pox reported, otherwise health generally good; no cattle-disease in the district.
Gotakhpur (" 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Threshing in full progress; opium weightments commenced. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad (" 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. Threshing and winnowing in progress; opium collection completed. Supplies ample. Health good.
Lucknow (" 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm; strong west wind. Threshing and winnowing in progress; opium collection finished, melon crop a little watered. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Health of people as well as the condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareilly (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable, with high westerly winds. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crop continues. Markets well supplied. Prices fluctuating. General health good.
Allahabad (" 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Wind westerly; weather getting hotter daily. <i>Rabi</i> harvested. Markets fully supplied. Prices steady. Occasional cases of small-pox and fever reported, otherwise health good.
Cawnpore (" 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting hotter. <i>Rabi</i> cut, threshing and winnowing in progress. Prices steady. Condition of people and cattle good.
Karakhabad (" 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. Crop all cut. New grain coming to market. Health of people good.
Shajapur (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Strong westerly wind have prevailed during the week, but weather seasonable. New grain reaching the market. No sickness reported.
Bareilly (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest almost completed. Prices steady. Fine weather, with strong hot west winds during the day. Public health normal.
Banda (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest operations almost completed. Prospects fair. Prices slightly lower. Public health good; cattle-disease in some villages.
Kanmann (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine. <i>Rabi</i> crop ripening. Ploughing for <i>khair</i> commenced. Prices falling. Local cases reported from <i>mohammar</i> and <i>andipra</i> ; cattle-disease abating.
Agra (" 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting continues. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting warm. Cropping of <i>rabi</i> crops completed; threshing in progress. Prices steady. Health of people good; cattle-disease in some villages.
Balhar (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear, hot, increasing; wind westerly. Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crop continues; sugarcane sowings nearly finished. Supplies ample. General health good.
Meerut (" 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Seasonable weather, with west wind. <i>Rabi</i> harvest in full progress; great disappointment about the wheat crop, which has been seriously affected and is expected to be only a second year or at the outside a two-year crop; on one or small quantity of <i>or</i> in poor cane and milk sowings commenced. Prices stationary. General health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather seasonable. Harvesting operations progressing. Supplies ample. Prices generally steady. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Punjab—(April 21st)		
Delhi (April 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary.
Barnesopore	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—contd.		
Rawalpindi	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Dera Ismail Khan	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	20	Health fair. Prices falling. <i>General Remarks.</i> Rain has fallen in the Peshawar and Amritsar districts. Health good. Prices rising in the Ferozabad and falling in the Peshawar district, elsewhere stationary. Prospects of current harvest good; harvest in progress in the Hissar and Delhi districts.
Central Provinces— (April 21st)		
Nagpur	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot. Threshing almost completed. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . . . .	....	No report received.
Saugor (April 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot and windy. Reaping and threshing progressing; prospects good. Health good.
Seoni	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy. Threshing in progress. Cattle-disease in places. Health good. Prices easier.
Hoshangabad	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. Winnowing continues. Small-pox in places. Wheat 15½ and rice 6½ seers per rupee.
Khandwa	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm, with high winds. Threshing nearly completed. Health fair. Prices steady.
Rajput	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot. Threshing continues. Cholera and cattle-disease in places. Wheat 30 and rice 21 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy and warm. Sugarcane planting progressing. Cholera in parts. Rice 20 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> Weather hot. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Cholera and small-pox, with some cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
British Burma— (April 21st)		
Akyab	<i>Nil</i>	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein	<i>Nil</i>	A few deaths from cholera in town and district; cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon	<i>Nil</i>	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Anderst (Moulmein)	<i>Nil</i>	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu	<i>Nil</i>	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada	<i>Nil</i>	Public health good; cattle-disease in one township.
Prome	<i>Nil</i>	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo	<i>Nil</i>	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thavetmyo	<i>Nil</i>	Public health and health of cattle good. <i>General Remarks.</i> Slight cholera in two districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in five districts, elsewhere health of cattle good.
Assam—(April 21st)		
Gauhati	36 during the week ending 20th instant.	Weather hot and windy. Cholera prevalent in station Gauhati and in Lunkarabasi; cattle-disease reported from some mauzabs. Sowing of <i>dhia</i> paddy still in progress.
Sylhet	370	Some damage is reported to have been done by the rains to <i>boro</i> paddy in Halagang, otherwise state and prospects good. Cattle-disease and cholera prevailing in part of district.
Cachar	329	Weather warm. Ploughing for <i>asra</i> crops continues. Common rice 13 seers and 3½ chittacks per rupee. 2 deaths from cholera reported from Kangora; general health good.
Dibrugarh	299	Weather fair. <i>Dhia dhau</i> being sown and sugarcane being pressed; prospects good. Cholera still prevalent in North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 21st)		
Bangalore	Rain in the civil and military station and in the Bangalore and Tumkur districts.	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Bangalore and Kolar districts. Supply of water and fodder diminishing in parts of the Madan districts. Prospects of season fair in Kadur district. Rain is much needed for coffee planting. Public health generally good; cattle-disease prevalent in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, and Shimoga districts. Prices slightly fallen in the Mysore, Shimoga, and Kadur districts.
Mysore		
Mercara	63	Prices of foodgrains slightly fallen. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad— (April 21st)		
Amraoti	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and hot. Preparations for ensuing <i>khurif</i> sowings continue. Wheat 22 and <i>juar</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akoti	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting warm. Preparations for <i>khurif</i> sowings progressing.
Hyderabad	Average 89	<i>Tabi</i> crops prospering. Heat excessive. Fever still prevalent. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12, white <i>juar</i> 22, yellow <i>juar</i> 24 and 15½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (April 21st)		
Indore	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. Health good. Water scarce.
Morar (Gwalior)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. Small-pox still in Lashkar.
Sutna	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and hot. Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm. Health and prospects good.
Goona	<i>Nil</i>	Health good.
Agra	<i>Nil</i>	Health and prospects good.
Schore	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear. Health good.
Nowgong	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; nights and mornings cool. Prices easier.
Bhopalwar (Manpur)	<i>Nil</i>	Health good. Health and prospects fair.
Rajputana—(April 21st)		
Abu (April 21st)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; nights cold.
Sirohi („ 18th)	<i>Nil</i>	No water in tanks; wells good. Health good. Weather fine and warm.
Marwar. („ 16th)	<i>Nil</i>	Tanks almost half full. Health good; small-pox disappearing. Crops being harvested. Weather not so hot as last week; nights cooler and drier. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 18th)	<i>Nil</i>	Tanks and wells drying. Reaping and threshing in progress. Health good; prices steady. Weather seasonable; heat increasing.
Meywar („ 17th)	• <i>Nil</i>	Tanks and wells low. Crops being reaped. Health very good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Portabgurh („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Tanks and wells drying. Wheat and opium slightly damaged. Health good. Prices average. Hot season set in.
Haroti („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. Crop outturn somewhat below average. Health good. Prices stationary.
Jhallawar („ 16th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. Crops sown. Opium collected.
Kotah („ 17th)	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting almost completed. Fever and small-pox still prevalent. Prices falling.
Ajmere („ 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Tanks and wells diminishing. Fever and small-pox in parts of district; no cattle-disease. Crops being reaped. Heat increasing; nights cool.
Jeypore („ 17th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm. Harvest good.
Udaipur („ 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting continues. Water in wells failing. Fever in four taluk; small-pox in two. Prices easy.
Bikanir („ 17th)	<i>Nil</i>	Fever and small-pox in district. Prices stationary. Weather warmer.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NO. LI OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Return dated.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH MARCH 1885.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH MARCH 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 28TH MARCH 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 27TH MARCH 1886.		Total increase in 1885-86.	Total decrease in 1885-86.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	504	1,48,642	250	680	1,36,423	201	50,60,502	171	56,80,607	176	6,14,015	...
do.	Madras	801	1,82,701	12	801	1,52,200	127	71,73,037	101	74,18,954	109	3,22,349	...
March	South Indian	684	97,484	141	654	94,735	145	4,77,018	127	44,09,034	133	2,00,305	...
April	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,92,047	600	1,504	7,60,804	500	3,49,58,004	445	3,50,01,811	450	10,35,117	...
do.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	391	2,88,407	626	411	2,76,000	500	1,10,58,301	501	1,17,81,786	537	8,26,477	...
	TOTAL	4,974	1,50,3,901	410	4,100	14,50,121	311	6,01,34,800	301	6,61,50,120	312	30,15,60	..
	<i>State.</i>												
April 1886	East Indian	1,500	10,36,658	687	1,515	9,30,401	614	4,55,23,557	545	4,61,00,130	501	36,60,629	..
March	Eastern Bengal	233	1,78,871	139	211	80,450	300	57,00,013	425	44,81,214	371	12,30,779	...
April	Nalhati	27	1,371	8	27	1,25	95	7,013	5	7,013	50	1,471	...
do.	Northern Bengal	249	50,111	205	21	4,900	115	21,80,410	105	2,30,134	125	1,37,055	...
do.	Kanma-Dhatla	57	7,106	106	37	1,178	59	1,178	50	1,178	65	28,630	...
do.	Turkot	220	3,704	145	-	23,815	100	1,17,000	117	1,17,000	100	21,954	...
do.	Patna-Gya	57	12,703	221	-	18,009	204	7,14,710	111	4,87,114	105	47,496	...
do.	Cowpore-Achnera	240	1,680	80	-	26,455	81	9,00,013	75	9,00,013	71	37,795	...
do.	Dildargarh-Ghazipur	12	944	79	12	970	84	40,000	70	48,307	73	1,028	...
do.	Ranpura-Malwa (a)	1,411	3,23,112	233	1,411	2,90,000	213	1,38,14,170	202	1,00,01,017	211	22,70,091	...
do.	Wardha Coal	45	28,948	143	45	8,000	113	6,81,100	203	6,52,401	273	48,865	...
do.	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	140	47,450	210	140	40,110	271	1,35,777	171	1,40,700	181	7,378	...
do.	Burmah Burma	284	6,343	21	284	7,120	240	2,00,000	107	2,00,000	140	2,57,008	...
do.	Sunda	75	10,111	130	75	1,011	101	1,011	101	1,011	90	17,028	...
do.	North-Western	1,203	6,000	301	1,203	5,80,110	32	2,00,000	241	2,00,000	201	7,00,000	...
do.	Amritsar-Patankot	60	7,000	115	60	6,000	100	2,00,000	91	2,00,000	81	10,000	...
do.	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	3,475	99	30	1,004	4	101,207	34	78,121	4	48,000	...
March	Narvaing and Dacca	10	3,400	350	50	7,000	01	6,27,381	211	1,22,700	30	90,390	...
do.	Jornat	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(a) 4,257	13	(f) 35,302	20	29,108	...
	TOTAL	10,031	14,31,000	200	10,031	12,34,057	445	6,21,1,152	210	5,02,34,934	210	70,03,842	..
	AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,531	41,77,009	307	10,531	35,85,101	331	5,78,20,561	204	17,17,77,300	311	1,37,45,751	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,45,00,010	157	6,11,00,214	107	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,33,20,550	137	1,06,75,076	144	70,85,726	...
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
Mar. 1886	Bombay-Central	120	14,374	114	120	10,845	80	5,12,007	79	5,35,462	83	22,485	...
April	Northland and Kanam	67	7,203	107	67	5,430	81	(b) 2,408	52	2,45,702	71	1,61,673	...
March	Assam	78	5,111	69	78	7,711	90	2,23,858	62	2,28,070	67	52,238	...
April	Southern Mahratta	214	11,104	52	214	20,131	83	3,42,837	41	9,91,007	60	6,58,200	...
do.	Bombay and North-Western	303	47,130	156	303	30,110	99	1,013,18,662	53	13,65,981	87	10,47,310	...
do.	Tanahassur	22	4,740	21	22	5,391	247	(h) 70,245	270	2,52,523	220	1,70,278	...
	TOTAL	810	81,923	111	811	85,684	94	15,50,058	58	40,68,001	78	21,18,243	..
	<i>Native States.</i>												
April 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	103	24,793	128	103	20,104	104	11,00,790	111	9,32,704	94	1,68,086	...
do.	Indrapore	64	4,271	97	64	4,420	60	70,057	39	1,84,307	55	1,04,740	...
March	Nizam's	...	(d)	...	...	(d)	...	(j) 10,47,757	155	(k) 11,18,849	183	1,71,012	...
do.	Mysore	140	7,557	54	140	8,199	50	3,70,907	62	4,33,270	60	86,619	...
April	Rajpura-Patiala	10	1,101	75	10	1,237	77	(l) 17,883	52	54,427	66	36,544	...
	TOTAL	413	37,814	91	413	33,060	82	25,22,714	101	27,23,953	90	2,00,030	...

—As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April to date," audited figures have been available of as far as possible.

(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

(b) Total receipts from 1st October 1884 to 28th March 1885.

(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 28th March 1885.

(d) Return not received.

(e) Total receipts from 15th December 1884 to 14th March 1885.

(f) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 14th March 1886.

(g) Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th March 1885.

(h) Total receipts from 1st January 1884 to 28th March 1885.

(i) Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th March 1885.

(j) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 28th March 1886.

(k) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 28th March 1886.

(l) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 28th March 1885.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24. 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

	R	s	d.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the *Gazette*. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1886.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, confirmed Mr. J. G. Apcar, Barrister-at-Law, in the appointment of Clerk of the Crown for the purpose indicated in the High Court Notification dated 28th July 1884 and published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, of the 2nd August 1884.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April 1886.

No. 552.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st April 1886, *vice* Mr. W. A. Fielding, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, resigned :—

Mr. H. Corkery, B.A., I.L.B., Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. P. Beechey, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

No. 553.—Mr. H. A. Charrier, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 4th instant, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 14th April 1886.

No. 811 G.—Captain A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Political Agent, Bikaner, is granted privilege leave for eighty-eight days, with effect from the 20th April 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 815 G.—Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Deoloe Irregular Force, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 6th May 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 16th April 1886.

No. 844 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Jowala Pershad, of the Government Reserve List of Hospital Assistants, returned from leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 189 G., dated 30th January 1886, on the 10th March 1886.

No. 845 G.—Local Class Hospital Assistant Luchman Panday, attached to the Shahpura Raj Dispensary, was granted three months' privilege leave from 2nd March 1886, and 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Hushmut Ally, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States, was appointed to act for him during his absence.

No. 846 G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Nazee Khan, attached to Ajmere Branch Dispensary at Ransar, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1886, and 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Jowala Pershad, of the Government Reserve List, is appointed to officiate for him during his absence.

The 17th April 1886.

No. 860 G.—Captain C. Herbert, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Magistrate of Abu, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 12th April 1886 from the examination leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 508 G., dated the 20th of March 1886, and of which he availed himself on the 20th ultimo, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

The 19th April 1886.

No. 879 G.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 932 G., dated 21st April 1885, the following appointment is made in the Meywar Bhil Corps :—

Jemadar Ganga, to act as Native Adjutant, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, during the absence on furlough of Jemadar Adjutant Sonarain, who resumed charge of the duties of his staff appointment from Jemadar Megha on 21st March 1885.

By Order,

HUGH DALY,

for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 15th April 1886.

No. 380-390.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 170-300, dated 20th February 1886, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Muhammad Abdul Wahid assumed medical charge, in addition to his own duties, on the forenoon of the 4th February 1886, of the Station of Beawar, from Babu Gopal Chandra Mukerji, B.A., proceeded on privilege leave.

By Order,

HUGH DALY,

for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl.,
Rajputana.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 17th April 1886.

No. 33.—Mr. F. E. Robertson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave for five months in extension of that granted in Director General's Notification No. 30, dated 6th March 1885.

The 19th April 1886

No. 34.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 105, dated 15th April 1886, Mr C. F. Chadburn, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General of Railways.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October 1884).

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value.			Number available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R	a.	p.		
1	Found in the Fattchgarh District. Coins of Maizz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sami: Obverse: Horseman with an indistinct Persian inscription probably "Muhammad." Reverse: Bull with a Hindi inscription "Shri Muhammad Sami."—Date about 1192 A.D.	Copper.	0	1	0	12	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 4th September 1886.
				each			
4	Found at Chaibassa, in the Singbhum District. Old Hindu punched coins.	Silver.	0	4	0	228	Do 7th December 1886.
				each			
22	Found in the Gujrat District (Punjab). Coins of Pathan Sikandar Lodi A. H. 894 923 = A.D. 1488—1517, with imperfect dates.	Copper.	0	1	0	70	Do. 17th January 1887.
				each			
23	Ditto with illegible dates.	Do.	0	0	6	102	
				each			
39 & 40	Found in the Hissar District. Akbar Gold Mohur with two beaded, oblong, and square areas—Mint Dar-ul Khilafat, Agra, dates 983—984.	Gold.	22	0	0	17	Do. 5th April 1887
				each			
41, 42, & 43.	Same as above. Mint illegible, dates, 982, 983, 984 and 985.	Do.	22	0	0	37	
				each			
29 & 30	Akbar Gold Mohur, with two straight-lined, oblong, and round areas—Mint Ahmadabad, dates 980 and 981.	Do.	22	0	0	9	
				each			
31, 32, 33, & 34.	Same as above. Mint Dar-ul-Khilafat, Agra, dates 977, 978, 979, and 980.	Do.	22	0	0	8	
				each			
26, 27, & 28.	Same as above. Mint illegible, dates 980, 981, and 983.	Do.	22	0	0	7	
				each			

A. W. BAIRD, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Rules for the supply of Maps and for the execution of Lithographic or Photographic work on the public service or on payment.

Supply of Printed Maps.

1. The Map Record and Issue Office, Calcutta, supplies printed maps from stock on book-debit on the public service. It also arranges for the colouring and mounting of maps when required, but work of this description must be paid for *in cash*, as well as charges for packing cases, carriage, and postage.

2. Maps can also be obtained from the abovementioned Office on payment *prepaid*, as well as from the following Local Agents, who, however, have no authority to issue maps on the public service:—

ALLAHABAD,—Curator of Government Books.

AHMEDABAD,—Huzoor Deputy Collector.

LAHORE,—Curator of Government Books.

MADRAS,—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

SIMLA,—Messrs. Williams and Co.

NAGPUR,—Curator of Government Books.

POONA,—Supdt., Govt. Photodupographic Dept.

RAJKOT,—Mr. Narainji Sunderji

RANGOON,—Curator of Government Books.

3. All applications for maps on the public service should be made to the Assistant Surveyor General, in charge of the Map Record and Issue Office, 13, Wood Street, Calcutta, and should give full particulars as to the kind of map and its scale, and any other information that will guide this Office in knowing exactly what is required.

4. The mode of transit and address or station to which the maps are to be sent should invariably be specified.

5. Indent forms for maps on the public service can be obtained from the Assistant Surveyor General, in charge of the Surveyor General's Office.

6. Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and Local Governments.

Requisitions for Lithographic or Photographic Work.

7. The Lithographic and Photographic Offices at Calcutta reproduce maps, plans and drawings by lithography and by photography on book-debit on the public service, and on cash payment in certain special cases only. The Trigonometrical Branch Office at Dehra Dun does not, as a rule, undertake work for other Departments.

8. As a rule, drawings in line can be reproduced by photozincography if suitably drawn in accordance with instructions, which may be obtained on application to the Assistant Surveyor General, Photographic Office, No. 1, Wood Street, Calcutta. Coloured and other drawings unsuitable for photozincography must be lithographed, but the cost is considerably greater.

9. Photographs if required in large numbers can be cheaply reproduced by the photo-collotype and heliogravure processes from suitable negatives.

10. All applications for Lithographic or Photographic work on the public service should, if possible, be submitted in the following form, which is not required in duplicate. Blank forms may be obtained on application to the Assistant Surveyor General, Surveyor General's Office.—

INDENT No. _____ on the LITHOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE, S. I. DEPT., for _____ to be reproduced by _____
for the use of _____ dated _____ 1885.

Description of Map or drawing.	Number of original sheets.	Scale.	Size of reproduction.	Number of copies required.	Quality and size of paper to be printed on.	Purpose for which required.	How and where to be despatched and other special instructions.
							The address which should be affixed to the parcels or cases to be distinctly given in full. Abbreviations sometimes lead to mistakes.

I do hereby certify that the maps, &c., specified in this indent are indispensably necessary to the best of my knowledge and belief, after the most careful examination.

Recommended.

Countersignature of approving authority.

Signature of Indenting Officer, with designation of appointment in full.

11. All necessary information as to the scale of reproduction, number of copies required, quality and size of paper, mode of transit, and address to which proofs and printed copies are to be despatched, should be shown on the face of the indent and not in a covering letter, unless more explanation is required than can be given on the face of the indent.

12. All indents must be duly approved and countersigned by the heads of departments, or the Government under which indenting officers may be serving, before they can be supplied, *viz.* :—

Survey of India Department, Trigonometrical Branch, by Deputy Surveyor General	} or by Surveyor General.
Do. do. Topographical do. " do. do. do.	
Do. do. Revenue do. " do. do. do.	
Settlement Department,	" Boards of Revenue.
Public Works Department,	" Superintending Engineers or higher authorities.
Military Works Department,	" do. do. do.
Telegraph Department,	" Director General of Telegraphs.
Marine Department,	" Superintendent of Marine.
Quarter Master General's Department and all } Military indents,	" Quarter Master General of the Army.
All other Civil Officers or Military Officers in } Civil employ,	" Secretary to Government under which serving, or Secretary to Board of Revenue.
Forest Department,	" Provincial Conservators or Supdt., Forest Survey.
Meteorological Department,	" Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.
Archaeological Survey,	" Director of Archaeological Survey.
Geological Survey,	" Director of the Geological Survey of India.

and they should be addressed to the Assistant Surveyor General, in charge of the Lithographic and Photographic Offices, Calcutta, at No. 1, Camac Street and No. 1, Wood Street, respectively.

13. Lithographic and Photographic work will be undertaken on behalf of Municipalities, Port Trusts, Railway Companies, the Trustees Indian Museum, and other quasi-official bodies for cash payment on indents in the form prescribed above. Private work cannot be undertaken except in very special cases, when it cannot possibly be done otherwise, and when the Office can take it up without inconvenience. On such work an extra charge of 10 per cent. will be made over and above the usual rates. In all cases where cash payment is required, an estimate will be given and the amount must be remitted before the work can be put in hand.

14. As a rule, maps and drawings reproduced by lithography or photography are not coloured, but in special cases where colouring is essential, it can be arranged for on cash payment, as prescribed under Rule 1. Packing and transit charges must also be paid by indentors.

15. To enable the indenting officer, as well as the officer who countersigns and finally passes an indent, to know the cost involved thereby, the average ordinary price of each description of work executed in the Lithographic or Photographic Offices is given in the annexed list.

16. Indents should be regulated, not according to what an officer would like to have, but by what is absolutely necessary. It is in all cases an economy to have maps and drawings reproduced on as small a scale as possible.

SCALE of CHARGES for WORK executed at the PHOTOGRAPHIC and LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICES, SURVEY of INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Photographic Work.

	32" x 24"	30" x 24"	24" x 24"	24" x 17"	22" x 20"	22" x 18"	22" x 16"	20" x 15"	18" x 15"	17" x 14"	16" x 13"	15" x 12"	12" x 10"	10" x 8"	8" x 6" and smaller.	
Negatives and Transparencies	0	0	8	12	6	0	5	12	5	8	5	4	5	0	4	0
Photo-Transfer Prints*	0	0	12	12	5	0	4	12	4	8	4	6	4	0	3	0
Silver Prints, Albumenized paper	0	0	12	12	5	0	4	12	4	8	4	6	4	0	3	0
Do. Plain paper	0	0	12	12	5	0	4	12	4	8	4	6	4	0	3	0
Cyanotype Prints	0	0	12	12	5	0	4	12	4	8	4	6	4	0	3	0

* Additional Photo-Transfer Prints will be charged for at same rates

Photo-Collotype and Heliogravure Printing.

As the data for founding a complete scale of charges are not yet available, work by these processes will be charged for at a fair valuation of the time, labor and materials expended, plus the usual percentage of 20 per cent.

Lithographic Drawing.

For drawing per 100 square inches or about the size of a half sheet of foolscap.

	R. a. p.				R. a. p.		
<i>1st Class.</i> .—Close intricate work on stone and superior style of Chalk Drawings	9	0	0	<i>3rd Class.</i> .—Fairly open work on transfer paper and open work on stone	12	0	0
<i>2nd Class.</i> .—Close intricate work on transfer paper with or without well-drawn detail on transfer paper, but required to be well drawn	5	0	0	<i>4th Class.</i> .—Containing little detail on transfer paper, but required to be well drawn	5	0	0
<i>3rd Class.</i> .—Open sketchy maps and diagrams on tracing transfer paper	5	0	0				

Costs will be charged at one of the above rates according to the amount of work.

Lithographic and Zincographic Printing.

For printing per 100 pulls in black and for each color on the following sizes of paper—

	Antiquarian 54" x 31"	Double Imperial 44" x 30"	Double Elephant 40" x 27"	Double Royal 40" x 25"	Atlas 34" x 24"	Imperial 30" x 22"	Super Royal, Double Elephant, Double Foolscap.	Half Imperial 22" x 15"	Half Super Royal.	Foolscap.	Atlas 4 to.	Imperial. 4 to.	Super Royal 4 to.	Foolscap folio.	Super Royal 8vo.	
Transferring, Proving, and corrections*	7	0	5	0	4	8	4	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	2	0
Printing per 100 pulls	10	0	7	8	6	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	3	0	2	0

* For each subsequent proof half the above rates will be charged.

† Add £1 for each additional transfer on the plate or stone.

‡ Add Rs per 100 pulls for each additional lay on the plate or stone.

The price of paper varies according to size and quality, and will be charged at invoice rates, 20 per cent. should be added to the total cost of work by the above rates, to cover profit and loss, and incidental charges. 10 pulls to be charged as 25 pulls, over 10 and less than 50 as 50 pulls, and over 50 and under 100 as 100 pulls. Machine printing will be charged for at half the above rates.

PARTIAL LANS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS			TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1855-57.	GRAND TOTAL.			
	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1855	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1870, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	Total.	
Balance of 31st March 1886	54,100	13,73,653	27,60,300	2,23,60,700	89,91,500	2,69,01,200	2,30,58,200	8,55,19,653	44,19,700	77,62,800	9,70,61,900	10,92,44,400	1,33,800	32,200	19,49,84,153
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April 1886	...	...	13,500	3,100	24,800	40,400	...	4,000	...	59,100	63,100	...	...	...	1,09,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April 1886	...	12,700	1,91,800	17,400	55,200	1,15,500	3,83,200	...	500	18,500	19,000	...	...	...	4,02,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April 1886	...	1,000	45,600	15,500	44,600	13,000	1,22,700	...	...	1,06,500	1,06,500	...	...	...	2,29,200
	54,100	13,73,653	27,86,900	2,20,14,600	90,35,600	2,70,91,400	2,31,76,700	8,60,71,953	44,19,700	77,67,300	9,72,46,000	10,94,33,000	1,33,800	32,200	19,57,25,953
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	2,400	54,900	3,500	1,100	56,500	...	1,18,300	...	41,500	2,08,300	2,49,800	...	...	3,68,100
Balance on 15th April 1886	54,100	13,73,653	27,77,600	2,25,59,700	90,32,100	2,71,90,400	2,31,20,200	8,59,53,653	44,19,700	77,25,800	9,70,37,700	10,91,83,200	1,33,800	32,200	19,53,56,953

Note.—From 9th June 1857 to 15th Feb. 1886 enfaced from India 5,208 lakhs re-transferred from London 4,633 lakhs.

" 10th Feb. 1886 to 15th "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" 1st Mar. " to 15th Mar. "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" 16th " " to 31st "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" 1st Apl. " to 15th Apl. "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "

5,252 lakhs
4,637 "

Balance against India 595 lakhs.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st April 1886.

No. 7.—Assistant Surgeon Gholam Nabi, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is dismissed the service.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Government of India is stated to have been lost, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person having this Note in his possession, or claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		<i>R</i>	
2	E 26—21270	100	G. Maflin, Esq., Custom House, Calcutta.

LAHORE,
The 10th April 1886.

W. H. EGERTON,
for Deputy Commissioner of Currency.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that on or about the 12th day of December 1885, treasure, consisting of the undermentioned images, &c., valued in the aggregate at Rs 649-2-6, was found buried underneath the Vishnu temple at Eedayarpankum, in the Conjeveram Taluk, Chingleput District, in the Presidency of Madras :—

1. Sree Rama, with a bow (made of copper.)
2. Luckshmana Perumal, with a bow (made of copper.)
3. Seethapirathi (made of copper).
4. Pedestal (made of copper).
5. Brackets, three (made of copper).
6. Perumal (made of copper).
7. Ubhayanachiyars, two (made of copper).
8. Pedestal (made of copper).
9. Brackets, three (made of copper).
10. Anudant (made of copper).
11. Barathur (made of copper).
12. Narasimmaswami (made of copper).
13. Aunjanayar (made of copper).
14. Garudalwar (made of copper).
15. Krishnaswami, with a bracket (made of copper).

16. Krishnaswami, with a small bracket (made of copper).
17. Ranganathaswami (made of copper).
18. Sreenivasaswami (made of copper).
19. Varadarajaswami (made of copper).
20. Veeraragavaswami (made of copper).
21. Selvar (made of copper).
22. Mayagrivar (made of copper).
23. Vijiaragavaswami, with Ubhayanachiyars, three (made of copper).
24. Deseekar (made of copper).
25. Luksbminarayana Perumal (made of stone).
26. Brass tripod, copper plate, copper cups, two, copper small spoon, five.
27. Brass lamp.
28. Thoobam, &c., three.
29. Bells, three.
30. Brass tripod, two.
31. Copper Srisadagopum (sacred feet of God).
32. Broken pieces of plate, cup, &c., made of mixture of brass and copper, thirty-three.
33. Stones for grinding sandal, two.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput, at his office, on the 22nd day of September 1886, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

L. M. WYNCH,

for Acting Sub-Collector in charge.

CHINGLEPUT DIST. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;

CAMP CHINGLEPUT,

The 10th April 1886.

YEARLY EXAMINATION FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Government Engineering College, Seebpore, on Monday, June 7th, 1886, and following day, at 10 A. M. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burmah only, as may be most convenient to the candidate.

All applications must be accompanied by a fee of Rs 10, and must reach the undersigned on or before 6th May 1886

For further particulars apply to—

S. F. DOWNING,

Principal, Government Engineering College

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th April 1886.

With effect from the 1st May 1886, the limit of weight for *light* parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom through the *British Post Office** will be raised from 7 lbs. to 11 lbs. The postage rate (8 annas per lb.) and general conditions relative to such parcels despatched from India remain unaltered.

* See Clauses 216 to 221, and Clauses 225 to 228 of the Postal Guide, dated April 1886.

2. From the same date the maximum limit of weight for parcels exchanged with Malta and Gibraltar will be raised from 7 lbs. to 11 lbs.

3. *Heavy* parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom through the medium of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* are not affected by this change; the maximum limit of weight for such parcels is 50 lbs. as heretofore.

* See Clauses 217 and 225 of the Postal Guide, dated April 1886.

4. The Commissioners of Customs in the United Kingdom have recently pointed out the frequent omission, on the part of senders, to give a proper or true description of the contents of parcels forwarded from India; special attention is called to Clause 211 of the Postal Guide, where it is distinctly stated that "the contents (of a parcel) should be stated *in full detail*, a separate description of each article, and its value, being given" and that "an incorrect declaration of value renders a parcel liable to confiscation."

L. G. WAIT,

Att. Dir. Gen. of the Post Office of India.

The 17th April 1886.

No. 978.—Mr J. H. Smith is appointed to be Postmaster, Simla, on probation for six months.

Mr. W. Bright is appointed to be Postmaster, Peshawar.

Mr. J. P. Grice is appointed to be Postmaster, Mooltan.

No. 980.—Mr. H. M. Mehta is appointed to be Postmaster, Allahabad.

G. J. HYNES,

Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 21st April 1886.

Mitchell, P. E. S.

Ross, C. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aman, A.	Groseman, Sig. L.	Petersen, Dr. Geo.
Bates, J. N.	Grun, Otto	Phillips, W. G. St. V.
Baxendale, S.	Guerrier, H. J.	Pike, H. R.
Beauchamp, A.	Gustave, E. G.	Plunkerton, William.
Berry, Adolph.	Hals, J. J.	Power, J. O.
Bige, Man. E.	Harris, J. D.	Preston, R. C. Canphelt.
Bose, P. N.	Henderson, Lt.	Pyle, Mrs. C. I.
Bowers, S.	Hoyes, Mrs. A.	Reece, Mrs. A.
B. R.	Hughes, Capt.	Rice, V. G. L.
Capel, Lt.-Col.	Hutton, Lt.-Col.	Richardson, H. W.
C. B. H.	Iuman, James.	Rickworth, B. J.
Chelton, H.	Jefferson, J. J. D.	Robinson, E. A.
Clark, James.	Kelly, Miss G.	Salten, Miss M.
Clarke, F. G.	K. T. M.	Schmidt, Otto.
Crawford, J.	Kirkbride, J.	Sharpe, Capt. A.
Derham, Henry.	Lamprey, J. H.	Shaw, H. J.
Dessa, H. T.	Lee, Jay.	Simpson, Percy.
Dimmock, Basil.	Lemaitre, A.	Smallwood, Geo.
Dowling, D. G. A.	Le-ter, Geo.	Smart, Mrs. R. V.
Driscoll, J.	Lloyd, E. F.	Speer, A. K.
Dukes, Mrs.	Loudor, R.	Stanislaus, Walter.
Dundas, Mrs.	M. O.	Sternberg, A.
Dwarils, J. H.	McDonald, Miss.	Stone, Mrs. T.
Eaton, Percy H.	McLaughlin, John.	Storey, A.
Ellis, Mrs. Jus.	Manfield, J. J.	Straw, Mrs. R.
Entwistle, R.	May, J. A.	Swingle, Mrs. C.
Ferrell, J. B.	Melvil, H.	Tomsen, J.
Fez, Lt. Col.	Morrett, A.	Ugden, Walter
Forrester, W.	Minaell, Mr.	Ureu, Capt. T.
Gaytor, E. Hugh.	Moore, W.	Walker, G. A.
Gilbert, Mrs. M.	Nellie, Miss N.	Walker, P. C.
Godfrey, J. B.	Norville, Mrs. L.	Ward, Lieut. B. R.
Goodall, Miss.	Parker, Mrs. A. H.	Wesselsdorf, Henri.
Gow, J. P.	Percy, A.	Wilson, Mrs. Mark.
Grant, Mrs. M.		

Registered Letters.

Freeman, S.	Guernier, H. J.	Ross, A.
Godfrey, J. E.	Rebeiro, A. J.	Sterzulica, David.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th April 1886.

Arrakiel, M.	Demonut, F.	McMinn, J.
Bissell, Miss.	Fagan, H. R.	Owen, J.
Campbell, Lady	Fry, Mrs.	Owen, M. S.
Campbell, Sir J. W.	Grey, H.	Rogers, A. G.
Carter, L.	Hadgkins, Mrs.	Thomas, Major C. F.
Chatterjee, Hari Das	Hart, H.	Thomas, Mrs. M. J.
Cook, A.	Hume, Lt.	Wjail, Mrs. H. B.
De, Harry Nath.		

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer
	1886.	
Madras and Ceylon	28th April	P & O Ste. Madras.
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	27th "	From Bombay.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom	27th "	From Bombay.
Ditto Book Post and Pattern Packets	26th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moumei	28th "	Str. Goa.
Akyab, Kyauk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	28th "	Str. Kluwa.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7.30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 16-8*. The general

public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, $\text{Rs } 5-8$; per eight-ounce tin, $\text{Rs } 10-8$; per pound tin, $\text{Rs } 20$. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فیری فوج

یہ دوا کوئیٹائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیروات کے اور سوائے اوتکے جو کوئی ایک مشہد بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, $\text{Rs } 6-8$; per eight-ounce tin, $\text{Rs } 12-8$; per pound tin, $\text{Rs } 24$. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, $\text{Rs } 8-8$; per eight-ounce tin, $\text{Rs } 16-8$; per pound tin, $\text{Rs } 32$. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates

کرسٹلین سنکونا دوائی بخار

لال سنکونا باری کی ایک نئی اور عمدہ دوا گورنمنٹ فاکٹری میں تیار ہوئی ہے معمولی بے صاف کی ہوئی دوائی

بخار سے کوئین کے لئے یہ بہت خوب فایم مقام ہی اور سب پور متصل کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری کام اور خیروات کے لئے اور وہ لوگ جو ایک مشہد بیس پونڈ لین نقد اس بھاو سے خرید سکتے ہیں یعنی چار اونس کے تین کا چھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا بارہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا چوبیس روپیہ

اور عام لوگوں کو ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بھاو پر مل سکتا ہی یعنی چار اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بتیس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ اور کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی محصول ڈاک چار اونس کے تین کے لئے چار آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کے لئے آٹھ آنہ اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کے لئے آٹھ آنہ علاوہ اوبر لکھے ہوئے نرخ کے ہی

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices specified below—

- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. $\text{Rs } 3$.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. $\text{Rs } 3$.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. $\text{Rs } 3$.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 208 pages tables, 8 charts. $\text{Rs } 3$.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. $\text{Rs } 3$.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. $\text{Rs } 2-8$.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates. $\text{Rs } 1-8$.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates. $\text{Rs } 1-8$.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates. $\text{Rs } 1-8$.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates. $\text{Rs } 1-8$.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages. $\text{Rs } 1-8$.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 11 plates. $\text{Rs } 1-8$.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates. $\text{Rs } 1-8$.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates. $\text{Rs } 1-8$.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part IV, 4to, 232 pages, 7 plates. $\text{Rs } 3$.
- Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates. $\text{Rs } 2$.
- Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates. $\text{Rs } 2-8$.
- Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). $\text{Rs } 2$.
- Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colours) $\text{Rs } 3$.
- Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for each of the years 1879 to 1884, corrected and reduced. Each year, $\text{Rs } 2-8$.
- The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part I [Instructions to Observers]. $\text{Rs } 3$.
- The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India]. $\text{Rs } 3$.
- Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. $\text{Rs } 2$.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1885, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows:—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, including postage	Without postage	With postage
	Rs 10 0	Rs 12 8
For the Calcutta Series	Rs 10 0	Rs 12 8
„ each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series	„ 6 0	„ 7 0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately inclusive of postage in India	„	„ 2 0
„ a part of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately inclusive of postage in India	„	„ 1 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Reports should apply to—

- Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
- „ Thacker & Co., Bombay.
- „ Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
- The Government Central Book Depot, Bombay.
- „ Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
- „ Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted.

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Report, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "I. noted," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	Half page.	Quarter page.
For one issue	Rs 15	Rs 10	Rs 6
„ three issues	„ 40	„ 25	„ 14
„ six „	„ 70	„ 40	„ 25
„ twelve „	„ 110	„ 70	„ 45

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of changing their advertisements in each issue.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs 375 a set.

A Manual of Reference to the Examinations in Oriental languages, with the latest orders of Government, and specimen papers of the various standards. By Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. JARRETT. New Edition Rs 4.
Apply to the Librarian, 17, Elysium Row.

For sale in Rajputana to Officers stationed there.

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, 4th Edition. Price—

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large, Rs 4.

To all Officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under Rs 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. Rs 3. (8a.)

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers:—

AGENTS.

CALCUTTA	Thacker, Spink, & Co.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co.
BOMBAY	Thacker, Vining, & Co.; Cooper, Maddon, & Co.
POONA	Cooper, Maddon, & Co.

CATALOGUE.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Codes of the Financial Department: Pension, Leave, and Pay and Acting Allowance. Sixth edition, corrected to 20th February 1884. Super royal 8vo, boards. Rs 3-8 (6a.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRITISH BURMA.

NOTICE.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT,
DISTRICT THONEGWA.

The 4th February 1886.

CIVIL SIDE MISCELLANEOUS CASE
NO. 4 OF 1885.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
G. J. ROBERTS, DECEASED.

Whereas G. J. Roberts, late Manager, Government Tobacco Plantation, Maubin, Thonegwa District, died intestate on the 5th January 1885 Notice in pursuance of the 7th Section of Regulation V of 1799 is hereby given to all persons claiming to have any interest in the property and credits of the said G. J. Roberts, deceased to appear in the said matter (if they think fit so to do) either personally or by a duly authorized agent, on the 15th May 1886, when the Court

will proceed upon all the claims and pronounce judgment in the matter.

Dated Maubin, the 6th February 1886.

W. W. PEMBERTON,
District Judge, Thonegwa.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

NOTICE.

Under Rule 91 of the Rules of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, it is hereby notified that the limit of aggregate annuities securable under Rule 23 has been raised from ₹60 to ₹80, all other limitations remaining as at present.

RAMAPRASANNA GHOSH, M.A., B.L.,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st April 1886.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 14.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

1880

1880

1880

1880

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JANUARY AND 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF FEBRUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 280, 285, 331, 405 AND 719 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 20th FEBRUARY AND 6th, 13th AND 27th MARCH 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 50 TOLAS.													
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum vul. gare).	Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhlocydon).	Masura or Ragel (Eleusine Coro. varia).	Kangun or Kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica).	Gram, (Pisum, or Bhat, Kadaliy (Cicer arietinum).	Maize (Zea Mays).	Arhar or Thar (Cajupia (a-janus indicus).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
1st half of January 1886.															
BOV. DISTRICTS.	Kaira	13 4	20 0	8 4	9 0	19 0		21 0	17 0	18 4	..	11 4	80 0	16 0	
	Colaba (Alibag)	8 8	11 8	6 0	10 8	..		..	..	14 0	..	7 8	115 0	11 8	
	Belgaum	17 0	..	11 8	12 0	20 0	23 0	..	..	13 0	..	6 8	55 0	13 8	
	Amraoti	20 0	11 4	8 0	10 0	27 0	17 12	..	..	14 12	..	11 8	..	12 0	* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, not by weight.
	Akola	21 0	..	8 0	10 8	25 0	21 0	..	..	18 0	..	17 8	..	11 0	
H. A. DISTRICTS.	Ellichpur	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	26 0	20 0	..	..	13 0	..	9 0	..	10 8	
	Bucana	22 0	..	8 0	11 0	35 0	26 0	..	..	17 8	..	10 0	..	11 0	
	Wun	17 0	..	7 8	10 8	28 0	..	..	..	17 8	..	17 0	..	11 0	
	Basim	26 0	..	7 13	11 0	34 0	..	..	..	21 0	..	11 0	..	10 0	
2nd half of January 1886.															
H. A. DISTRICTS.	Amroati	19 10	10 0	8 0	10 13	26 0	19 3	..	..	15 6	..	11 8	..	12 0	
	Akola	21 0	..	8 0	10 0	28 0	21 0	..	..	18 0	..	17 8	..	11 0	
	Ellichpur	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	26 0	16 0	..	..	12 0	..	10 0	..	10 8	
	Buldana	22 0	..	8 0	11 0	35 0	28 0	..	..	20 0	..	10 0	..	11 0	
	Wun	17 0	..	7 8	10 8	24 0	..	..	..	15 0	..	17 0	..	11 0	
Mysore DISTRICTS.	Basim	25 0	..	7 13	11 0	35 5	..	..	..	19 0	..	11 0	..	10 0	
	Bangalore	11 2	11 12	8 8	9 8	21 0	..	27 12	..	10 8	..	11 11	106 0	12 0	
	Kolai	..	11 0	9 8	11 12	..	..	32 0	..	12 0	..	13 12	92 0	11 4	
	Tumkur	12 0	11 8	10 0	11 0	..	..	33 0	..	11 8	..	14 0	320 0	11 0	
Mysore DISTRICTS.	Nysore	11 0	..	10 8	11 0	24 0	..	24 0	..	12 0	..	8 3	28 0	10 0	
	Shimoga	12 10	14 11	11 9	14 11	37 0	..	34 10	..	11 9	..	12 9	40 0	11 9	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	..	..	32 0	..	16 0	..	12 0	64 0	9 0	
Deoli Cantonment (Revised).		24 10	38 8	5 8	7 8	38 8	31 0	..	..	36 10	..	..	240 0	12 8	

2nd half of February 1886.

MYSORE.	Bangalore	10 13	12 0	8 8	10 0	22 14	29 4	10 5	13 5	12 0
	Kolar	...	11 4	11 0	11 8	...	32 9	12 0	14 4	11 4
	Tumkur	12 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	...	35 0	12 0	15 0	11 0
	Mysore	11 12	...	10 8	11 12	25 0	26 0	12 0	2 3	11 0
	Shimoga	12 10	14 11	11 9	14 11	37 0	34 10	11 9	12 9	11 9
POOTANA.	Kadur	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	..	32 0	16 0	12 0	9 0
	Deoli Cantonment (Revised)	24 10	35 15	5 8	7 8	37 4	31 0	37 10	24 0	12 5
							...			

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

D BARBOUR,
Secretary, to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, No. 5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 15:}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULE REGARDING THE GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

No. ¹_{350.}

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public—Books)—under date Calcutta, the 6th April 1886.

READ again—

Legislative Department Circulars to all Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 1030 to 1040, dated the 8th September 1882, and Nos. 1104 and 1114, dated 28th August 1883, on the subject of giving greater publicity to legislative measures.

Home Department Resolution Nos. 49—1791-1807, dated 8th November 1882, on the subject of giving publicity to rules, regulations or notifications having the force of law and issued by executive authorities.

RESOLUTION.

THE Government of India has recently had under consideration the question whether it is not desirable to restrict within narrower limits the free circulation of the *Gazette of India* and to lay down some more definite rule than at present exists regarding the gratuitous supply of the *Gazette* either to private institutions, such as Libraries, Reading Rooms, Clubs, &c., or in exchange for newspapers. Considerable difficulty is experienced from time to time in deciding whether applications for the free supply of the *Gazette* to private persons or bodies should be complied with, and the extent to which

the gratuitous distribution list of the *Gazette* has in this way become enlarged has been found to be productive of inconvenience.

2. As special arrangements have been made for giving due publicity to measures which may from time to time come before the Legislature and also to rules, regulations or notifications having the force of law which are issued by the executive authorities in the exercise of powers conferred upon them under the provisions of Acts of the Legislature, it is unnecessary for these purposes to provide for any particularly wide circulation of the *Gazette of India*. Under these circumstances, and as it is desirable to avoid making distinctions in the matter, the Governor General in Council has decided to adopt the simple rule that the *Gazette* should not be gratuitously supplied to any person with the exception of Officers of the Government.

* *Englishman*.
Indian Daily News.
Statesman.
Indian Mirror.
Hindoo Patriot.

† Madras	3
Bombay	3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2
Punjab	2
Central Provinces	1
British Burma	1
Coorg	1
Assam	1
Hyderabad	1

As regards newspapers, the gratuitous supply of the *Gazette* will be limited in the Lower Provinces to the newspapers marginally* noted, while in other Provinces a certain number† of copies will be made available for distribution in such

manner as Local Governments and Administrations may see fit. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st April 1886 or as soon after that date as may be found practicable.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin* and to the Publisher, *Gazette of India*, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India for information.

(True Extract.)

E. HAY, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
for Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 405 OF THE
SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 13th MARCH 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16													
PROVINCE.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SPERS OF 80 TOLAS.																										
DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholam (Sorghum vul- gare).		Patia or Cumbu (Fenistidium typhoides).		Marua or Ragi (Eleusine Cor- iaca).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica).		Gram, (henna, Chola, Kadala or Sunaga (Cicer aryzoides).		Maize (Zea Mays).		Arhar or Thib (Cadiana (Ca- junus indicus).		Firewood.		Salt.	REMARKS.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
H. A. (DISTRICTS.)	Amraoti	20 4	10 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	* Not sold by weight
	Akola	21 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	
	Ellichpur	19 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	27 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Buldana	22 0	16 0	7 0	11 0	30 0	26 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	
	Wun	18 0	16 0	8 0	11 0	27 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
	Basim	25 0	11 0	7 0	11 0	35 0	15 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
DISTRICTS.		REMARKS.													
		S. Ch.													
Wheat.		S. Ch.													
Barley.		S. Ch.													
Rice, best sort.		S. Ch.													
Rice, common.		S. Ch.													
Jowar or Chohum (Sorghum vul-gare).		S. Ch.													
Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoides).		S. Ch.													
Maize or Kagi (Eleusine cor-cana).		S. Ch.													
Kangan or Kahun, (Setaria italica).		S. Ch.													
Gram, (Chola, Kadaya or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum).		S. Ch.													
Maize (Zea Mays).		S. Ch.													
Arhar or Thur (Adian Pea (u-janus indicus).		S. Ch.													
Firewood.		S. Ch.													
Salt.		S. Ch.													
Ganjam		11 13		12 2	13 0	21 10	23 13	23 5					215 13	13 13	
Vizagapatam		15 0		9 0	10 3	21 10	23 13	23 5					97 3	14 0	
Godavery		14 6		11 14	16 0	23 0	20 5	25 3					170 2	13 8	
Kistna		7 13	No return received.	13 0	13 10	17 3		25 3					145 13	14 10	
Nellore															
Cuddapah		13 10		9 14	11 3	22 2	26 13	27 11					104 6	14 13	
Anantapur		13 6		10 11	11 5	26 13	19 11	25 3							
Bellary		13 6		10 11	11 14	25 11	21 10	30 2							
Kurnool		13 5		11 6	12 2		23 11						94 13	13 11	
Madras		11 0		11 10	12 13		19 13	25 11					85 0	14 10	
Chingleput				12 6	14 0		21 2	24 11					97 3	15 8	
North Arcot		10 3		12 5	12 14			32 8					140 0	14 13	
South Arcot		9 0		13 6	14 11		28 2	27 6					170 2	16 3	
Tanjore		10 5		17 6	15 14		25 6	31 11					166 3	15 10	
Tiruchinopoly		10 8		15 2	15 10		22 14	30 2					97 3	16 10	
Madras		10 8	No return received	15 2	15 10		23 8	31 0					116 10	15 14	
Tinnevely		12 11		12 10	13 10	20 14	25 6	24 10					121 8	14 10	
Combatore															
Nilguts															
Salem		10 3		11 3	13 3	21 13	21 5	25 10					170 2	15 11	
South Canara		11 11		12 10	14 11			19 5					145 13	17 6	
Malabar		10 2		12 5	13 0			17 8					121 8	14 6	
Bombay		10 9	19 2	7 2	13 10	17 14	16 1	17 13	18 9	13 11	18 5	14 0	62 6	12 9	
Daskrohi		17 0	21 0	6 8	13 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	17 0	21 0		16 0	80 0	10 0	
Kaira		13 4		0 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	20 0		18 12		10 0	80 0	16 0	
Surat		16 0	20 0	0 0	10 0	20 0	15 1			18 0		10 0	80 0	18 0	
Broach		14 14		8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1			15 1		10 1	51 0	14 24	
Tanna (Salsette)		11 0		7 4	9 0	12 0	15 0			14 3		8 4	71 2	13 3	
Colaba (Alibag)		10 12		7 8	9 0	12 0	15 0			12 12		10 0	100 0	18 0	
Khandesh (Dhulia)		17 3	12 8	7 8	9 6	25 12	19 9			19 6		10 8	160 0	14 0	
Nasik		10 8		10 3	11 9	16 8	16 8	22 8	9 0	22 8	11 0	11 0	106 6	15 0	
Ahmednagar		14 6		8 4	9 6	23 4	20 6	13 8		18 3		11 6	90 0	14 12	
Poona (City)		13 13	8 9	9 13	10 7	17 6	16 2			16 2		14 7	60 13	14 7	
Sholapur		14 1		10 0	11 7	27 3	24 2			21 9		17 1	94 0	13 4	
Bijapur		22 4		7 1	9 12	23 10	23 13			17 0		18 2	100 0	11 4	
Satara		12 11		10 8	11 0	18 0	16 3			16 4		14 0	116 8	15 4	
Belgaum		17 0	11 0	10 14	11 0	20 0	20 8	24 0		12 8		14 0	96 0	15 0	
Dharwar (Hubli)		19 0		11 0	12 0	25 0	21 0	28 0		14 0		14 0	80 0	10 0	
Ratnagiri		10 9		7 2	11 5	15 9	12 4	16 7		13 5		11 4	120 0	14 4	

* Correct figures have not been furnished.

* Correct figures have not been furnished.

No return received.											
Karwar		12 0	9 8	10 10	16 0	20 0	20 13	23 8	11 6	160 0	15 4
Panch Mahals (Godhra)		8 0	6 3	7 0	10 3	19 0	11 3	11 3	6 3	65 5	32 0
Aden		10 0	10 0	12 0	25 11	18 4	18 11	18 11	9 5	160 0	12 0
Asirgam Cantonment		12 13	6 14	9 2	15 4	...	16 0	16 0	11 7	80 0	13 11
Baroda (Camp Sadar Bazar)		18 8	6 10	9 8	21 5	...	23 0	27 0	11 0	135 0	13 0
Dha Cantonment		20 0	8 0	10 0	27 0	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	180 0	13 0
Nimach		21 0	7 0	8 0	34 0	...	32 9	37 0	15 12	90 0	14 0
Nasirabad Cantonment		17 8	7 8	9 0	22 8	...	20 12	20 12	10 9	75 0	35 0
Rajkot Station		14 3	10 1	11 11	21 2	...	20 0	18 0	8 0	160 0	12 11
Upper Sind Frontier		16 0	8 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	160 0	12 8
Karachi		13 8	9 8	13 0	21 0	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	12 8
Haidarabad (Gudu Bunder)		14 0	22 8	12 0	22 8	...	20 0	...	...	160 0	12 8
Shikarpur		15 0	10 0	15 0	23 0	...	21 0	...	...	160 0	14 0
Sukkur		13 8	11 5	15 0	23 0	...	21 0	...	...	160 0	14 12
Thar & Parkar (Lmarkot)		13 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
† In common use.											
Western Districts.											
Burdwan		13 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	22 0	...	20 8	120 0	13 8a
Bankura		20 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	17 8	...	21 8	360 0	12 8b
Berhampore		15 0	16 8	19 8	...	...	22 8	...	21 0	160 0	12 0c
Midnapore		14 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8d
Hooghly		15 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	...	15 0	120 0	13 9e
Howrah		14 0	8 4	15 0	...	...	17 8	...	15 0	80 0	13 0
Central Districts.											
Calcutta		14 4	20 0	5 14	14 10	16 0	18 9	19 15	19 15	90 0	13 4
24-Pergunnahs		12 0	17 8	13 4	...	...	17 0	17 8	20 0	90 0	12 13f
Nuddea		17 4	26 10	16 0	...	...	14 10	...	20 0	...	11 10g
Khoolna		13 4	10 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	200 0	12 0h
Jessore		13 4	13 4	17 8	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	120 0	11 12i
Meershedabad		10 0	13 0	17 8	...	...	26 0	...	21 0	120 0	11 4j
Dinapore		12 0	18 0	20 8	...	...	14 8	...	10 0	160 0	12 8
Rajshahye		10 0	16 0	17 4	...	...	17 0	...	...	240 0	12 12k
Rangpore		16 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	...	11 8	120 0	11 0l
Bohara		15 0	13 4	24 0	...	...	15 12	...	21 0	200 0	12 0m
Patna		18 0	8 0	18 12	...	...	9 0	...	8 0	120 0	8 0n
Darbhanga		19 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	13 5	...	12 0	120 0	12 0o
Jalpaiguri		11 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	17 0	...	16 0	120 0	12 0p
Eastern Districts.											
Dacca		12 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 0q
Furteedpore		16 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	12 8r
Backergunge		12 8	13 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	100 0	12 4s
Mymensingh		10 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	12 8	...	11 0	...	12 0t
Chittagong		10 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	...	11 0	320 0	8 14
Noakhally		10 8	11 6	13 5	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0
Tipperah		12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts		12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0
Hill Tipperah		12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0

^a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culina 14 seers, Cutwa 13-12 seers, and Raneeunge 13-4 seers.

^b In Bishnupore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

^c In Rampore 144 retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.

^d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Contai 13 seers, Tumlook 11 seers, and Chhattal 13-12 seers.

^e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

^f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

^g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koochta 12-4 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-12 seers, and Kanaghat 12-14 seers.

^h In Sakthya and Bagrahat sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

ⁱ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Nemoong 11 seers.

^k In Natore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

^l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 10 seers, and Kurigram 12 seers.

^m In Serajunge retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee.

ⁿ At Siliguri retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

^o In Alipore sub-division at Falacatta retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

^p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manuckunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-12 seers.

^q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gnalandu 12 seers and Nadaripore 12-8 seers.

^r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Putuakhal 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.

^s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Altea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-10 seers, Sherpore 10 seers and Netrokona 12-5 seers per rupee.

^t In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

^u In Fenny sub-divisions (at Panchgachia) retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

^v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12 8 seers, and Chandpore 12 seers.

‡ New. § Old.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoides).	Masur or Kari (Eleusine coracana).	Kangni or Kakan, Italian millet (Setaria italica).	(Gram, Chenna, Khol, Kadai, or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum).	Maize (Zea Mays).	Ahar or Thur (Adjan Pua (Cajanus indicus).	Firewood.	Sale.	REMARKS.
BENGAL—continued.	Behar.														
	Patna .	21 0	28 0	11 8	17 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	17 8	22 0	24 0	27 0	120 0	11 5	
	Gya .	17 0	23 8	9 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	22 8	180 0	11 0	
	Shahabad .	16 0	25 0	8 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	32 8	16 0	160 0	12 8	
	Durbhanga .	16 0	32 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	26 0	30 0	19 0	35 0	20 0	160 0	11 5	
	Moradpur .	16 0	24 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	...	19 0	27 0	22 0	160 0	12 0	
	Saran .	18 0	25 0	13 0	18 0	25 0	...	23 0	16 0	21 0	26 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Chumpan .	18 0	25 0	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	33 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	...	12 0	
	Monghyr .	16 13	27 12	11 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	24 0	175 4	13 23	
	Bhagalpur .	16 0	31 9	15 2	17 11	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	20 0	160 0	10 5	
BENGAL—continued.	Purneah .	16 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	
	Maldah .	17 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs .	13 8	...	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 0	25 0	200 0	12 12	
	Orissa.									(Kala).					
	Cuttack .	15 12	...	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	19 11	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree .	15 12	...	14 7	18 6	...	...	...	...	11 13	...	...	80 0	14 7	
	Balasore .	22 0	11 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	160 0	10 8	
	CHOTA NAAGPORE.														
	South-Western Frontier Agency.														
	Hazárbagh .	17 8	18 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	27 0	...	16 0	22 0	20 0	240 0	...	
ASSAM.	Lohardugga .	18 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	32 0	...	14 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	10 8	
	Singbhoom .	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom .	10 0	...	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	240 0	11 10	
	Sylhet .	13 10	...	11 6	14 12	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	108 0	12 8	
	Cachar .	11 6	...	10 10	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	14 13	64 0	12 4	
	Goalpara .	20 0	...	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	70 0	12 0	
	Garo Hills .	...	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kamrup .	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	160 0	12 0	
	Darrang .	...	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	150 0	10 0	
	Nowgong .	...	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
ASSAM.	Sibsagar .	...	...	7 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	...	9 8	
	Lakhimpur .	7 0	...	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	11 0	160 0	10 0	
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills .	...	...	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	100 0	9 0	
	Nágá Hills .	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 0	
	Dehra Dun .	18 0	28 0	6 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	150 0	11 0	
	Saharanpur .	18 4	30 14	9 11	12 14	26 14	26 14	...	...	27 15	29 0	17 3	107 8	12 5	
	Muzaffargarh .	20 4	33 0	6 9	14 5	29 11	24 6	...	...	28 11	30 12	17 10	110 8	11 10	
	Meerut .	17 0	32 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	26 8	25 0	24 0	100 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr .	10 0	27 0	6 0	11 5	30 0	25 8	...	...	26 8	24 0	24 0	160 0	...	
	Aligarh .	16 4	25 8	5 8	11 0	26 0	19 8	...	...	25 0	26 0	23 0	130 0	12 8	
ASSAM.	Kumaun .	12 0	14 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	10 0	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál .	...	18 0	7 8	10 12	...	18 7	...	...	8 0	...	9 8	160 0	9 2	† Mandwa.

* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 15-6 to 23-10 seers per rupee.

N.W. PROVINCES.									
Bijnor	18 0	31 5	12 15	13 8	25 8	22 0	23 1	19 2	135 0
Moradabad	17 9	25 12	10 8	14 9	20 4	10 0	20 3	17 8	125 0
Barilly	13 12	22 5	5 10	12 8	23 12	19 12	24 6	13 12	125 0
Shahjahanpur	17 0	23 0	8 5	16 8	20 0	10 0	24 0	21 4	125 0
Tarai Pergunnahs	17 8	25 0	8 12	13 12	23 12	22 8	21 4	18 12	100 0
Muttra	16 0	29 0	7 5	12 8	24 0	21 0	29 8	23 0	140 0
Arra	15 8	26 0	6 0	12 0	23 0	19 0	29 0	20 0	100 0
Farrukhabad	15 8 1/2	23 12 1/2	6 8	14 12	22 3 1/2	20 13	22 9	19 1	140 0
Mainpuri	16 8	24 8	4 8	13 8	20 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	160 0
Etawah	14 0	22 0	4 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	80 0
Etah	17 8	24 8	7 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	24 10	22 0	120 0
Jalaun	15 6	26 0	9 0	16 0	22 13	21 0	25 2	23 8	200 0
Jhansi	15 0	28 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	10 0	10 0
Lalitpur	16 0	23 0	9 12	14 0	23 0	22 0	22 12	10 0	13 0
Cawnpore	15 0	18 12	12 12	15 0	19 12	18 12	20 12	10 0	10 0
Fatehpur	15 5	17 8	8 6	15 0	24 0	21 0	26 0	19 0	160 0
Banda	15 12	25 12	7 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	25 4	21 0	115 0
Allahabad	15 0	22 5	11 4	14 10	19 11	18 9	27 14	22 0	140 0
Hamirpur	16 8	25 0	7 0	17 8	28 0	25 0	22 8	19 3	155 0
Jampur	19 13	27 0	9 7	16 10 1/2	23 6 1/2	23 0 1/2	20 0	19 8	160 0
Gorakhpur	19 5	28 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	19 15	17 8	172 8
Basni	16 4	25 13	9 9	14 12	20 0	19 0	24 0	19 0	100 0
Azamgarh	16 1	26 1	11 6	16 4	23 0 1/2	22 4	23 14	20 1	100 0
Muzaffarpur	17 6 1/2	27 11	6 7	14 1 1/2	20 1 1/2	21 4	22 1 1/2	18 10 1/2	128 12
Benares	16 12	27 0	12 14	16 12	21 2	20 8	24 2	19 4	100 0
Ghazipur	15 8	25 0	1 12	1 4	23 12	23 12	21 4	20 0	150 0
Bala	No return received.								
Philibhit									
Almora									
OUDH.									
Sukhram	10 0	31 0	11 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	20 0	160 0
Patilgarh	18 15	31 15	17 11	15 0	26 0	24 0	25 12	20 0	160 0
Fyzabad	18 0	25 0	11 5	18 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	120 0
Khori	14 0	24 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	10 0	19 5	22 0	140 0
Lucknow	15 4	25 0	6 0	15 0	20 10	10 0	20 10	21 0	120 0
Para Banki	No return received.								
Bakrabad	13 0	31 0	15 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	160 0
Rail area	17 4	20 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	10 0	17 8	27 0	300 0
Sitapur	19 0	35 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	10 0	20 0	27 0	160 0
Gonda	15 12	20 2	14 12	15 0	25 0	25 0	25 12	23 10	100 0
Unao	17 0	20 0	9 0	15 0	22 0	10 0	21 5	20 0	160 0
Hardoi	17 12	22 8	6 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	160 0
PUNJAB.									
Hissar	25 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	28 0	30 0	16 0	100 0
Rohatak	21 0	37 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	26 0	34 0	28 0	80 0
Gurgaon	19 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	23 0	30 0	35 0	120 0
Delhi	13 0	34 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	32 0	80 0
Narnal	20 0	38 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	25 0	29 0	42 0	100 0
Umballa	23 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	24 0	33 0	24 0	130 0
Simla	15 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	70 0
Kanara	29 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	120 0
Hoshiarpur	24 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	100 0
Jullandhar	22 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	100 0
Ludhiana	25 0	31 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	100 0

* In Amritsar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
 * In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhahua 11-4 seers.
 * In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
 * In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sitamarhi 11 seers and Hajepore 12-4 seers.
 * In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 11-4 seers.
 * In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-12 seers per rupee.
 * In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jamui 11-4 seers and Beguserai 11 seers.
 * In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole
 * In Kishengunge retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
 * In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Gadda 11 seers, Rajmehal and Pakow 12 seers, and
 * In Kishengunge retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
 * In Bhadrak retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
 * Retail price of salt at Kharagda in Gaddi sub-division 12 seers per rupee.
 * In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PFR RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum vul- gare).	Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoides).	Murua or Kagi (Eleusine coro- cana).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica).	Gram, (Chenna, Chola, Kadai, or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum).	Maize (Zea Mays).	Arhar or Thur (Cajanus indicus).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
PUNJAB—continued.	Ferozepore	20 0	33 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	20 0	35 0	25 0	90 0	14 0				
	Mooltan	14 0	24 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	90 0	14 8				
	Thang	14 0	27 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	200 0	14 12				
	Montgomery	17 0	25 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	200 0	12 0				
	Lahore	18 0	32 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	27 0	90 0	14 0				
	Amritsar	21 0	37 0	13 0	29 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	90 0	15 0				
	Gurdaspur	23 0	28 0	10 0	24 0	14 0	8 0	28 0	32 0	140 0	14 0				
	Sialkot	18 0	33 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	10 0	34 0	26 0	110 0	16 0				
	Gujrat	21 0	30 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	100 0	16 0				
	Gurranwala	18 0	32 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	24 0	90 0	15 0				
	Shalpur	19 0	26 0	14 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	23 0	240 0	16 0				
	Helium	No return received.													
	Rawalpindi	20 0	40 0	12 0	38 0	31 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	120 0	15 10				
	Hazara	No return received.													
	Peshawar	20 0	41 0	13 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	47 8				
	Kohat	19 0	40 0	10 0	40 0	29 0	6 0	26 0	29 0	153 0	58 11				
	Bannu	27 0	40 0	10 0	40 0	28 0	6 0	26 0	36 0	80 0	30 0				
	D. I. Khan	22 0	31 0	9 0	38 0	25 0	15 0	22 0	15 0	125 0	40 0				
	D. G. Khan	16 0	25 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	20 0	15 0	125 0	23 12				
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	22 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	21 0	10 0	100 0	14 0				
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Saugor	13 12	10 1	12 0	12 0	27 0	22 14	22 14	22 14	12 13	240 0	9 2			
	Damoh	20 0	12 5	13 5	13 5	19 0	26 11	26 11	26 11	12 13	200 0	10 11			
	Jubbulpore	16 0	11 0	13 4	13 4	19 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	120 0	11 0			
	Mandla	18 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	256 0	11 0			
	Seoni	21 5	12 2	15 7	15 7	19 0	24 14	24 14	24 14	13 3	220 0	10 11			
	Narsinghpur	18 9	9 12	11 13	11 13	27 0	27 1	27 1	27 1	16 11	140 0	11 7			
	Hoshangabad	15 7	8 7	10 14	10 14	21 0	21 6	21 6	21 6	13 8	160 0	11 0			
	Nimar	19 11	8 7	12 8	12 8	27 9	20 2	20 2	20 2	10 11	160 0	11 15			
	Betul	16 12	12 1	12 8	12 8	22 9	18 4	18 4	18 4	11 5	320 0	11 2			
	Chhindwara	16 14	8 14	12 5	12 5	22 13	21 11	21 11	21 11	10 11	160 0	10 11			
	Wardha	20 0	8 14	11 7	11 7	26 11	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 5	160 0	10 11			
	Nagpur	24 6	8 7	15 0	15 0	27 8	19 6	19 6	19 6	10 10	120 0	11 12			
	Chanda	20 3	0 4	13 8	13 8	22 13	20 10	20 10	20 10	13 5	675 0	11 0			
	Bhandara	20 0	0 4	16 4	16 4	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	11 4	225 0	11 0			
	Balaghat	21 0	13 12	19 2	19 2	25 3	25 3	25 3	25 3	13 2	144 0	10 11			
	Rajnagar	30 15	13 11	24 5	24 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	25 2	64 0	11 3			
	Bilaspur	39 15	20 4	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 2	128 0	9 0			
	Sambalpur	14 0	21 0	24 8	24 8	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	12 3	160 0	10 8			

BRITISH BURMA.													
<i>Pegu Division.</i>													
Rangoon Town													
Pegu													
Tharawaddy													
Prome													
<i>Irrawaddy Division.</i>													
Bassein													
Henzada													
Thonegwa													
Thayetmyo													
<i>Tenasserim Division.</i>													
Moulmein Town and Amherst													
Tavoy													
Mergui													
Toungoo													
Shwaygyin													
Salween													
HINDUSTAN.													
Secunderabad													
Bolarum													
Chadarghat													
Amraoti													
Akola													
Ellichpur													
Buldana													
Wun													
Basim													
MYSORE.													
Bangalore													
Kolar													
Tumkur													
Mysore													
Shimoga													
Kadur													
COORG.													
Coorg													
RAJPOOTANA.													
Jaypore													
Kishengurh													
Kerowlee													
Uwar													
Bhurpore (City)													
Ajmere													
Deoli Cantonment													
Eripura													
Sirolee													
Abu													
Anadra													
Balmere													
Jeysalmere													
Hilly Tracts of Meywar													
Meywar (Oodeypore)													
Banawara (Meywar Agency)													
Partabgarh													
Marwar (Jodhpore)													

* Sold in bundles.

† Eight pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1886 --concluded.

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													REMARKS.
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholam (Sorghum vul. kur).	Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoides).	Marua or Ragi (Eleusine cor- cana).	Kangni or Kaku, Italian millet (Setaria italica).	Gram, Chenna (Holu, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arvense)).	Maize (Zea Mays).	Arhar or Tur Cajup (Ca- janus indicus).	Firewood.	Salt.	
RAJPOOTANA- contd.	Bikaner	S. Ch. 11 14	S. Ch. 40 0	S. Ch. 3 12	S. Ch. 6 8	S. Ch. 38 8	S. Ch. 17 11	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 20 6 1/2	S. Ch. 37 8	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 100 0	S. Ch. 14 0	
	Boondie	S. Ch. 27 8	S. Ch. 30 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 10 8	S. Ch. 32 6	S. Ch. 23 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 38 8	S. Ch. 30 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 160 0	S. Ch. 12 1/2	
	Kotah	S. Ch. 25 0	S. Ch. 30 0	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 32 6	S. Ch. 23 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 38 8	S. Ch. 30 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 240 0	S. Ch. 11 12	
	Tonk	S. Ch. 22 12	S. Ch. 38 0	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 35 4	S. Ch. 15 13	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 33 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 11 13	S. Ch. 160 0	S. Ch. 12 12	
	Bhallowar	S. Ch. 21 6 1/2	S. Ch. 27 10	S. Ch. 8 14	S. Ch. 11 13	S. Ch. 35 5	S. Ch. 15 4	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 14 2 1/2	S. Ch. 33 7	S. Ch. 35 6	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 175 0	S. Ch. 11 1	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Shahpoora	S. Ch. 24 2	S. Ch. 35 8	S. Ch. 9 1	S. Ch. 12 14	S. Ch. 32 4	S. Ch. 18 4	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 33 2	S. Ch. 36 12	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 160 0	S. Ch. 12 12	
	Dholpur	S. Ch. 15 13	S. Ch. 23 14	S. Ch. 10 2	S. Ch. 11 4	S. Ch. 24 5	S. Ch. 20 13	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 20 4	S. Ch. 25 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 37 12	S. Ch. 90 0	S. Ch. 12 6	
	Indore	S. Ch. No return received	S. Ch. No return received	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Gwalior	S. Ch. No return received	S. Ch. No return received	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	
	Goona	S. Ch. No return received	S. Ch. No return received	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	S. Ch. No return received	S. Ch. No return received	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India. ;



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 16. }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1886

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY, 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY AND 1st HALF OF MARCH 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 281, 716, 717, 719, 730, 742 AND 743 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 20th FEBRUARY, 27th MARCH AND 10th APRIL 1886.

1	2	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SPERS OF 80 FOLAS.																16
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Lower or Chindun (Sorghum vulgare).	Kajra or Chindun (Lentil).	Matta or Ragi (Eleusine Coriandana).	Kajra or Ragi (Setaria italica).	Kajra, Kadalay or Sunaga (Clerodendron).	Maize (Zea Mays).	Arhar or Thar (Cajanus indicus).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
N. W. PROVINCES.	1st half of January 1886.																	
	Aden	8 0		6 3	7 0	10 3	11 3			11 3	...	6 3	65 5	32 0				
	2nd half of February 1886.																	
	Dehra Dun	19 0	30 0	6 8	11 0	22 0	22 0			26 0	25 0	17 0	160 0	11 0				
	Saharanpur	20 7	32 4	9 7	2 14	30 11	25 13			27 15	20 0	18 4	107 8	12 5				
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	33 0	6 4	14 5	29 11	24 6			28 0	30 12	17 10	110 0	12 10				
	Meerut	19 0	32 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	25 0			28 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	12 0				
	Baladshahr	18 8	27 0	6 0	10 11	25 12	22 8			27 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	12 8				
	Aligarh	17 0	26 8	5 8	10 8	22 0	20 0			26 0	20 0	24 0	130 0	12 8				
	Kanau	12 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	...	22 0			13 0	...	9 8	160 0	7 0		* Mandwa.		
	Garhwal	15 0	18 0	7 8	10 12	...	22 0			8 0	...	10 2	125 0	11 13				
	Binor	18 0	20 13	12 15	13 8	...	21 6			24 12	28 0	23 8	125 0	13 0				
	Moradabad	18 7	26 14	10 8	15 0	25 8	19 14			26 14	19 3	18 0	102 0	11 6				
	Budaun	17 6	23 3	6 0	13 3	20 6	19 3			21 9	21 14	17 8	125 0	11 4				
Bareilly	15 10	23 2	5 10	13 12	22 8	18 12			23 3	21 14	17 8	125 0	12 0					
Shahjahanpur	16 8	23 0	8 0	10 8	20 0	22 0			22 8	...	21 0	160 0	12 0					
Tara Pargunnahs.	20 0	28 12	8 12	14 8	25 0	22 8			22 8	23 12	20 0	100 0	10 12					
Muttra	17 0	29 0	7 8	13 0	26 0	22 8			29 0	28 0	24 0	120 0	12 0					
Agra	16 0	25 8	6 0	12 0	23 0	20 0			26 8	28 0	20 0	100 0	13 0					
Farrukhabad	15 4	20 11	6 8	14 6	10 5	19 9			21 13	28 0	17 0	140 0	11 0					
Mathura	15 0	21 4	4 8	13 8	...	19 9			22 7	24 0	22 4	160 0	11 12					
Manpuri	15 8	23 12	6 0	11 8	21 8	10 12			23 14	24 0	22 8	120 0	10 8					
Etawah	17 12	24 0	7 0	14 0	22 0	20 0			24 0	28 0	23 8	140 0	11 0					
Etah	18 0	22 0	9 0	12 0	23 2	21 0			23 11	25 0	22 0	200 0	11 0					
Jalaun	16 2	26 9	9 0	16 0	19 0	18 0			21 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	10 8					
Jansi	14 8	20 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	22 0			25 0	25 0	22 0	150 0	13 0					
Lalitpur	17 8	25 8	10 0	15 0	19 12	18 12			19 4	...	20 0	160 0	11 0					
Cawnpore	15 0	18 12	12 12	15 0	19 12	18 12			25 0	...	20 0	160 0	11 0					
Fatehpur	16 8	18 0	8 0	16 0	23 0	20 8			25 12	...	21 8	115 0	11 0					
Banda	16 12	26 8	7 0	14 0	26 8	24 8			23 12	28 0	35 14	140 0	11 0					
Allahabad	18 0	23 10	10 2	12 6	19 2	19 2			24 8	24 5	22 0	155 0	11 6					
Hamirpur	16 8	25 8	7 0	17 8	24 8	25 0			22 8	24 5	19 3	160 0	11 9					
Jaunpur																		

Azamgarh	19 3	27 7	10 5	14 12	27 0	24 0	20 10	19 3	177 8	11 2
Mirzapur	17 0	24 0	7 0	14 0	23 0	22 12	23 0	19 0	100 0	8 0
Benares	17 1	26 4	10 5	16 4	23 5	22 12	22 12	19 0	100 0	10 6 1/2
Ghazipur	18 10 1/2	27 8	6 7	14 2 1/2	25 12	21 14	24 2	18 10 1/2	128 12	10 5
Balia	18 0	27 0	12 14	16 12	22 0	22 0	23 2	18 8	100 0	11 4
Philibut	17 0	27 0	14 0	16 4	...	...	27 8	21 0	150 0	11 4
Sultanpur	20 0	31 0	11 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	20 0	160 0	12 8
Partabgarh	18 3	31 3	17 11	19 0	28 5	26 0	...	21 0	168 0	11 0
Fyzabad	17 0	26 0	1 0	17 0	26 8	30 0	23 0	22 0	140 0	11 0
Kheri	10 4	25 12	8 8	14 8	26 8	30 0	29 8	22 0	140 0	11 0
Lucknow	15 12	22 0	6 0	15 8	19 0	18 12	23 12	21 0	120 0	11 8
Bara Banki	14 8	24 0	7 0	15 0	37 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	140 0	11 8
Bahraich	21 0	35 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	19 0	165 0	10 0
Rai Bareilly	16 10	21 8	8 0	17 8	22 8	22 8	24 0	27 8	200 0	10 12
Sitapur	18 0	24 0	14 12	18 14	23 10	23 10	29 0	26 0	100 0	11 0
Gonda	14 4	26 12	14 12	18 14	...	...	29 0	24 0	200 0	11 12
Unao	16 0	19 0	8 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	11 8
Hardui	16 14	20 0	6 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	20 0	160 0	7 0
Anraoti	20 4	...	8 0	11 0	20 12	20 8	17 0	11 8	...	12 0
Akila	21 8	...	7 0	10 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	11 0
Fitchpur	19 0	...	8 0	10 0	27 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	10 8
Buldana	22 0	...	8 0	11 0	31 0	24 0	19 0	12 0	...	11 0
Wun	17 0	16 0	7 8	11 0	24 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	...	11 0
Basim	25 5	...	7 13	11 0	36 0	36 0	24 5	15 0	...	10 2
Kanara (Karwar)	12 5	...	7 0	11 14	16 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	213 5 1/2	11 0
Akyab	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	...	240 0	30 0
Northern Arakan	...	...	17 1	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada	...	...	22 14	2 13	...	...	4 0	...	50 0	47 0
Sandway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 11	39 0
Pegu Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon Town	11 6	...	13 10	15 0	...	...	15 0	...	320 0	29 2
Pegu	...	...	10 2 1/2	15 12 1/2	...	...	11 2 1/2	...	108 0	20 14
Tharawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	11 1	...	535 17	29 12
Prome	9 2	...	13 7	15 4	...	...	10 6	...	107 9	19 10
Irrawaddy Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	17 1	16 11	...	...	10 15	...	245 8	31 3
Henzada	...	...	13 0	15 10	...	...	12 14	...	183 8	35 8
Thonegwa	...	...	10 12	18 6	...	...	13 13	...	184 8	35 7
Thayetmyo	9 4	...	11 2	13 13	...	...	...	...	392 0	14 3
Tenasserim Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 0	12 2	...	...	12 2	10 2	220 0	30 8
Tavoy	...	...	14 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1
Merqui	...	...	5 4	20 3	...	...	...	...	418 0	14 9
Loungou	...	...	10 16	12 13	...	...	12 9	...	27 0	18 12
Shwaymyin	...	...	9 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	200 0	18 14
Shwaymyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

‡ 100 cobs for R1.
§ So cobs for R1.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL OF FOOD-GRAINS, &c.—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCE.	District.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common	Jowar or Cholam (Sorghum vul- gare.)	Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoidesum).	Marua or Ragi (Eleusine Cor- cana).	Kangni or Kakun- tilian millet (Setaria italica).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadala, or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum).	Maize (Zea Mays).	Arhar or Thur Janus indicus).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
H. A. DISTRICTS.	Amraoti	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 11 12	S. Ch. 28 0	S. Ch. 19 12	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 12 0	* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock- load, and cart-load, and not by weight.
	Ahlyla	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 7 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 28 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 11 0	
	Elkhpur	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 29 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 10 8	
	Beldana	S. Ch. 23 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 38 0	S. Ch. 26 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 11 0	
	Wun	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 27 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 11 0	
Mysore.	Basim	S. Ch. 26 10	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 7 13	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 35 13	S. Ch. 36 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 23 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 18 8	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 10 3	
	Bangalore	S. Ch. 10 8	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 29 12	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 12 2	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 12 7	S. Ch. 96 0	S. Ch. 12 0	
	Kolar	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 9 8	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 32 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 10 3	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 102 0	S. Ch. 11 0	
	Lunkur	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 36 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 340 0	S. Ch. 11 0	
	Mysore	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 10 8	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 25 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 26 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 78 0	S. Ch. 10 8	
Kadur.	Shimoga	S. Ch. 13 10	S. Ch. 15 12	S. Ch. 12 10	S. Ch. 14 11	S. Ch. 31 8	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 33 10	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 14 11	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 16 13	S. Ch. 480 0	S. Ch. 11 9	
	Kadur	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 32 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 64 0	S. Ch. 9 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVIII of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH MAR. 1885.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH MAR. 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 7TH MAR. 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH MAR. 1886.		Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
13th Mar. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	90,348	152	680	1,35,820	200	47,4,234	170	52,77,101	175	5,72,867	...
13th ditto	Madras	801	1,48,059	173	801	1,42,604	166	67,04,100	160	70,05,386	167	3,01,286	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	1,13,943	174	654	87,100	133	30,94,264	125	41,56,417	131	1,62,233	...
13th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,06,415	511	1,504	7,77,401	517	3,18,57,582	435	3,31,91,027	454	13,33,445	...
13th ditto	Bombay, C. P. and Central India	461	2,22,865	483	461	2,50,000	542	1,12,08,395	490	1,19,93,885	536	7,85,490	...
	TOTAL	4,074	13,44,239	330	4,100	13,92,925	335	5,84,68,575	297	6,16,23,896	309	31,55,321	...
	<i>State.</i>												
20th Mar. 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,66,799	574	1,515	9,63,211	636	3,04,03,440	538	4,35,11,957	589	41,08,517	...
13th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	1,00,589	432	233	94,535	406	51,12,743	450	42,47,283	375	...	8,65,460
20th ditto	Nabati	27	1,404	52	27	1,857	68	72,027	55	72,658	55	631	...
13th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	30,083	124	249	41,570	167	20,38,289	169	21,55,921	178	1,17,632	...
13th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,771	102	37	2,277	62	1,42,175	78	1,17,649	65	...	24,529
13th ditto	Tinahuti	220	18,058	84	220	28,828	128	11,59,357	114	11,92,145	109	32,788	...
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,010	186	57	9,509	168	4,93,700	177	4,50,222	162	...	43,478
20th ditto	Cawnpore-Ahmedra	249	16,506	56	253	24,352	96	8,33,319	73	8,50,509	69	...	23,750
20th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	873	73	12	808	72	43,813	75	42,016	74	...	887
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,411	3,19,801	227	1,411	3,57,000	253	1,28,48,170	200	1,52,00,291	222	23,52,115	...
13th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	6,523	145	45	15,593	347	6,16,178	281	5,89,095	270	...	27,083
13th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	33,459	225	149	41,116	276	12,22,160	168	13,20,617	182	98,457	...
13th ditto	British Burma	254	60,349	237	327	93,932	285	19,12,545	163	20,80,713	140	1,74,108	...
20th ditto	Sindia	75	8,181	109	75	14,138	189	3,55,934	99	3,47,944	99	...	7,990
20th ditto	North-Western	1,803	5,97,084	332	1,803	5,44,325	302	2,00,71,493	233	2,65,22,969	302	58,51,476	...
20th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,288	80	66	7,097	108	2,07,658	68	2,69,549	84	61,891	...
20th ditto	Haridly-Pilibhit	36	1,339	37	36	2,481	69	(b) 23,086	31	72,635	42	49,549	...
13th ditto	Narainang-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	2,139	214	86	3,605	42	(c) 17,633	196	1,05,866	37	88,233	...
27th Feb. 1886	Jorhat	..	(d)	...	..	(d)	...	(e) 3,511	13	(f) 32,132	24	28,621	...
	TOTAL	4,939	12,18,730	247	5,092	12,87,303	252	4,78,23,817	204	5,56,86,201	226	78,62,384	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,522	34,23,765	326	10,767	36,38,439	338	14,56,95,832	288	16,08,22,054	309	1,51,26,222	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	7,73,45,328	153	8,66,10,070	166	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	6,81,50,504	135	7,42,11,984	143	60,55,480	...
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
13th Mar. 1886	Bengal Central	126	12,254	97	126	10,827	86	4,78,082	78	4,99,319	82	21,237	...
20th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	2,933	44	67	4,131	62	(b) 70,446	50	2,30,317	71	1,59,871	...
6th ditto	Assam	78	4,522	58	78	6,945	89	2,12,337	62	2,56,759	66	44,422	...
20th ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	8,984	42	315	19,932	63	2,74,530	37	9,26,148	67	6,51,618	...
13th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	23,420	77	303	31,480	104	(g) 2,08,922	40	12,55,937	85	10,47,645	...
20th ditto	Tarakessur	22	6,653	302	22	9,655	439	(h) 59,017	284	2,33,728	216	1,74,711	...
	TOTAL	810	58,766	73	911	82,970	91	13,02,704	55	34,02,208	79	20,99,504	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
13th Mar. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	20,508	107	193	20,125	104	10,33,317	110	8,74,096	93	...	1,59,221
13th ditto	Jodhpore	44	2,239	51	64	5,850	91	66,356	35	1,69,397	54	1,03,041	...
6th ditto	Nizam's	121	18,456	153	121	19,880	164	9,08,197	154	10,81,401	184	1,73,204	...
13th ditto	Mysore	140	7,858	56	140	7,146	51	3,54,392	63	4,07,308	60	52,916	...
20th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	991	62	16	1,475	92	(i) 11,999	41	50,563	65	38,564	...
	TOTAL	514	50,142	98	534	54,470	102	23,74,261	102	25,82,765	99	2,08,504	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

(b) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 7th March 1885.

(c) Total receipts from 4th January to 7th May 1885.

(d) Return not received.

(e) Total receipts from 15th December 1884 to 28th February 1885.

(f) Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 27th February 1886.

(g) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 7th March 1885.

(h) Total receipts from 1st January to 7th March 1885.

(i) Total receipts from 1st November to 7th March 1885.

SIMLA,
The 9th April 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.;
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIX OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH MARCH 1885.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 14TH MARCH 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.		Total increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			Total.	per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Mar. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	594	1,10,296	186	680	1,29,556	191	48,14,530	170	54,06,657	175	5,92,127	...
ditto	Madras	861	1,38,515	172	861	1,53,009	178	68,52,615	160	71,82,118	148	3,29,503	...
ditto	South Indian	654	98,891	151	651	97,481	141	40,03,155	126	42,49,083	131	1,50,828	...
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,02,994	600	1,504	8,81,080	580	3,27,00,570	438	3,40,75,611	457	13,15,035	...
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,28,278	495	461	2,59,000	562	1,14,36,673	499	1,22,38,826	536	8,02,153	...
	TOTAL	4,074	14,88,974	365	4,160	15,15,195	364	5,09,57,549	298	6,31,53,195	311	31,95,646	...
	<i>State.</i>												
Mar. 1886	East Indian	1,509	10,24,569	679	1,515	8,71,405	575	4,04,28,009	539	4,43,83,362	591	39,55,353	...
ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	82,169	353	233	84,348	362	51,94,912	449	43,31,631	375	...	8,63,281
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,442	53	27	1,629	60	73,409	54	74,320	55	851	...
ditto	Northern Bengal	249	31,561	127	249	40,800	164	20,66,850	168	22,03,325	178	1,33,475	...
ditto	Kannia-Dharia J.	37	3,727	101	37	2,245	61	1,45,902	79	1,19,750	65	...	26,152
ditto	Farhoo	226	24,878	110	226	28,065	124	11,84,236	114	12,21,875	109	37,639	...
ditto	Panta-Gya	57	13,258	232	57	8,816	154	5,00,958	178	4,59,038	162	...	47,020
ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	30,647	123	253	19,376	77	9,13,996	74	8,85,713	71	...	28,283
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	953	79	12	720	60	44,756	75	43,636	74	...	1,120
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,411	3,33,201	236	1,411	3,20,000	227	1,31,51,381	201	1,55,24,800	222	23,43,420	...
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	18,448	410	45	20,750	461	6,34,626	284	6,09,146	273	...	25,480
ditto	Nagpur and Chhatis-garh	149	40,932	275	149	36,747	247	12,63,002	171	13,55,278	183	92,186	...
ditto	British Bernia	254	64,961	250	327	87,493	268	19,77,506	164	21,74,206	142	1,90,700	...
ditto	Sindia	75	11,734	157	75	10,808	144	3,67,668	99	3,58,752	97	...	8,916
ditto	North-Western	1,803	6,03,581	335	1,803	4,94,608	274	2,12,75,074	235	2,70,17,577	302	57,42,503	...
ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,886	89	66	6,057	92	2,13,544	68	2,75,606	84	62,002	...
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,338	37	36	1,991	54	(b)24,424	31	74,596	41	50,172	...
ditto	Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	2,097	210	86	4,035	57	(c)10,730	107	1,10,388	37	90,058	...
Feb. 1886	Jorhat	...	...(d)	...	...	...	...	(e)3,511	13	(f)32,132	24	28,621	...
	TOTAL	4,939	12,70,816	257	5,092	11,60,358	230	4,90,94,634	206	5,68,71,769	226	77,77,135	...
	AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	37,84,359	360	10,767	35,55,958	330	14,94,80,192	290	16,44,08,326	310	1,40,28,134	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,06,64,569	155	8,84,45,668	167	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,08,15,623	135	7,50,63,258	143	61,47,635	...
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
Mar. 1886	Bengal-Central	126	10,380	82	126	12,282	97	4,88,462	78	5,11,601	82	23,139	...
ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	3,176	47	67	4,233	63	(b)73,622	50	2,34,550	71	1,60,928	...
ditto	Assam	78	3,796	49	78	6,958	89	2,16,133	62	2,63,716	66	47,583	...
ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	8,694	41	315	25,040	79	2,83,224	37	9,51,188	67	6,67,964	...
ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	34,930	115	303	30,420	100	(g)2,43,222	44	12,86,357	85	10,43,135	...
ditto	Tarakessur	22	6,463	294	22	5,878	267	(h)65,481	285	2,39,606	217	1,74,125	...
	TOTAL	810	67,439	83	911	84,811	93	13,70,144	55	34,87,018	80	21,16,874	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
Mar. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	81,481	111	193	20,457	106	10,54,798	110	8,95,332	94	...	1,59,466
ditto	Jodhpore	44	5,386	122	64	4,150	65	71,742	37	1,73,547	55	1,01,805	...
ditto	Mysam's	...	...(d)	...	...	...	...	(f)19,08,197	154	(k)10,81,401	184	1,73,204	...
ditto	Nizam's	140	7,810	56	140	9,079	65	3,62,202	62	4,16,387	60	54,185	...
ditto	Rajputana-Patna's	16	1,835	115	16	1,273	80	(i)3,834	45	5,1,836	65	38,002	...
	TOTAL	393	136,512	93	413	34,959	85	24,10,773	101	26,18,503	99	2,07,730	...

1.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total Receipts from 1st April to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

2) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

3) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 14th March 1885.

4) Total receipts from 4th January to 14th March 1885.

5) Return not received.

6) Total receipts from 15th December 1884 to 28th February 1885.

(f) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 27th February 1886.

(g) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 14th March 1885.

(h) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th March 1885.

(i) Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th March 1885.

(j) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 6th March 1886.

(k) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 14th March 1885.

SIMLA,
10th April 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.



•SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 17.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1886

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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* In common use.														
Patna	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Patna Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Aden	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Asirgarh Cantonment	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Baroda (Camp Sadar Bazar)	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Baroda Cantonment	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Dasa Cantonment	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Nimach	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Rajkot Station	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Karachi	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Shikarpur	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Subkur	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Western Districts.														
Burdwan	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Bankura	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Beerbhoom	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Medinapore	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Hooghly	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Howrah	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Central Districts.														
Calcutta	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
24-Pargunnahs	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Nuddea	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Khoolna	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Jessore	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Mooredabad	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Dinapore	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Rajshahye	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Rangpore	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Bogra	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Pubna	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Darjeeling	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Eastern Districts.														
Dacca	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Farrukpore	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Backergunge	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Mymensingh	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Chittagong	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Noakhally	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Fippera	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Hill Tipperah	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	23 8	13 0	21 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-4 seers, and Ranegunge 13-5 seers.

b In Bishnupore retail price of salt 12-5 seers per rupee.

c In Ranpore retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14 seers, Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 13 seers.

e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Barrackpore 12-12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihati 5-4 seers), and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koothea 12-4 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

h In Sathra and Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, and Magoor 10-12 seers.

j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers, and Jungipore 12-8 seers.

q In Nature and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Galbanda 10 seers, Kurigram 12 seers.

s In Srajangunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

t At Silihuri retail price of salt 11-5 seers per rupee.

u In Alipore sub-division (at Fallachita) retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonshegunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 14 seers.

w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ganai 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.

x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Putuakhal 10-10 seers, Perozopore 11 seers.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Atra 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, Sherpore 10 seers and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

z At Panchgaria in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

aa In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12-3 seers, and Chandpore 12 seers.

N.W. PROVINCES.	Rate for whole grain and not for dal is given.										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bijnor		16 14	15 10	12 6	14 1	23 10	25 0	25 14	25 0	27 0	11 15
Moradabad		16 0	15 8	10 8	14 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 8	12 11
Budaun		18 0	18 12	10 0	13 3	18 0	14 0	27 0	20 0	25 3	12 0
Bareilly		15 0	15 12	8 0	13 2	21 4	20 0	20 14	23 12	25 0	11 4
Shahjahanpur		15 8	15 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	11 8
Tarai Pergunnahs		17 8	17 0	8 12	13 12	21 4	21 0	22 8	21 4	23 0	11 4
Muttra		16 0	15 0	7 8	12 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	13 0
Agra		10 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	11 4
Farukhabad		13 12	13 12	6 0	13 8	19 0	20 0	23 12	24 0	28 4	11 8
Manpuri		17 8	17 4	4 8	12 4	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Etawah		15 0	14 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Etah		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Jalaun		16 0	15 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Jhansi		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Lalitpur		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Cawnpore		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Fatehpur		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Banda		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Allahabad		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Hamirpur		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Jaunpur		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Gorakhpur		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Basti		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Azamgarh		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Benares		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Ghazipur		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Buxi		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Pilibhit		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
Almora		17 4	16 0	6 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 0
N.W. PROVINCES.											
O.R.H.	Rate for whole grain and not for dal is given.										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sitapur		21 0	20 0	11 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Parasgarh		20 4	19 0	10 0	17 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Fyzabad		18 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Kheri		18 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Lucknow		18 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Bara Banki		18 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Bahraich		18 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Rai Bareilly		18 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Sitapur		18 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Gonda		18 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Unao		18 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Hardui		18 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
O.R.H.											
PUNJAB.	Rate for whole grain and not for dal is given.										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hissar		23 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Rohitak		23 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Gurgaon		23 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Delhi		23 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Karnal		23 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Unbaila		23 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Simla		23 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Kangra		23 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Hoshiarpur		23 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Jullundur		23 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
Ludhiana		23 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0
PUNJAB.											

24 In subdivisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—K shengunge 10 seers and Anarrah (at Raingunge) 12 seers.
 25 In subdivisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Rajmihal and Pakour 12 seers, and Gadda 11 seers.
 26 In Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
 27 In Bhadrachal retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
 28 At Kharagruha in Giridi subdivision retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
 29 In Govindpur retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1886—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholam (Sorghum vul-gure).	Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoidesum).	Mauva or Ragl (Eleusine coro-cana).	Kangri or Kakuu (Setaria italica).	Gram, Channa, Chila, Kadaly or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum).	Maize (Zea Mays).	Arhar or Thur (Cajanus indica).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
PUNJAB—continued.	Ferozepore	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Mooltan	19 0	33 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	23 0	16 0	35 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	
	Lyallpur	15 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	90 0	14 8	
	Montgomery	16 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	200 0	14 4	
	Lahore	18 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	13 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	21 0	37 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	24 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	15 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdaspur	23 0	39 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	120 0	14 0	
	Sialkot	18 0	33 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	14 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	20 0	110 0	15 0	
	Gujrat	21 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	27 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	20 0	110 0	15 0	
	Gujranwala	20 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	20 0	110 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	19 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	16 0	90 0	15 0	
	Jhelum	22 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	240 0	16 0	
	Rawalpindi	22 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	37 0	27 0	130 0	15 10	
	Hazara	19 0	31 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	32 0	100 0	12 0	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Peshawar	20 0	42 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	12 0	108 0	47 8	
	Kohat	20 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	40 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	12 0	133 0	58 11	
	Bannu	26 0	50 0	9 0	9 0	48 0	25 0	6 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	13 0	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khan	21 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	26 0	15 0	6 0	23 0	35 0	14 0	125 0	37 8	
	D. G. Khan	16 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	10 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	125 0	23 12	
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	14 0	
	Saugor.	19 6	10 6	10 6	13 3	18 8	27 9	27 2	27 2	27 2	27 2	14 12	240 0	9 2	
	Damoh	20 0	12 5	11 8	13 5	18 8	27 9	27 2	27 2	27 2	27 2	12 13	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	17 8	14 0	11 8	16 0	18 8	27 9	27 2	27 2	27 2	27 2	14 0	130 0	11 0	
	Mandla	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 8	27 9	27 2	27 2	27 2	27 2	13 0	230 0	11 0	
	Seoni	22 6	12 2	12 2	13 7	18 8	27 9	27 2	27 2	27 2	27 2	12 2	220 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	18 9	9 12	11 13	11 13	18 8	27 9	27 2	27 2	27 2	27 2	16 11	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	16 10	8 7	10 13	10 13	18 8	27 9	27 2	27 2	27 2	27 2	12 13	160 0	11 0	
	Nimr	19 11	8 7	12 8	12 8	27 9	27 9	27 2	27 2	27 2	27 2	10 11	160 0	11 15	
ARAKAN DIVISION.	Betul	15 12	12 1	12 8	12 8	20 1	20 1	21 15	21 15	21 15	21 15	12 0	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwara	16 14	8 7	11 7	13 5	20 1	20 1	21 15	21 15	21 15	21 15	12 0	160 0	9 13	
	Wardha	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	27 8	27 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 3	160 0	9 2	
	Nagpur	20 10	13 0	13 0	13 8	27 8	27 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 10	120 0	11 12	
	Chanda	20 10	10 0	10 0	13 8	22 13	22 13	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	13 11	675 0	11 2	
	Bhandara	21 4	15 12	20 6	20 6	25 3	25 3	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	11 4	250 0	10 8	
	Balaghat	23 10	13 11	24 5	24 5	21 7	21 7	21 7	21 7	21 7	21 7	16 4	144 0	10 11	
	Raipur	30 8	22 8	31 8	31 8	29 5	29 5	29 5	29 5	29 5	29 5	21 14	64 0	11 3	
	Bilaspur	35 8	21 0	22 12	22 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	160 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	19 4	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	240 0	35 0	
	Akyab	18 3	23 14	26 13	26 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	469 11	42 0	
	Northern Arakan	18 3	23 14	26 13	26 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	469 11	42 0	
	Kyaukpadaung	18 3	23 14	26 13	26 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	469 11	42 0	
	Saigun	18 3	23 14	26 13	26 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	469 11	42 0	

Pegu Division.

Rangoon Town
Pegu
Tharawaddy
Prome

BRITISH BURMA.

Irrawaddy Division.

Bassein
Henzada
Thonegwa
Thayetmyo

Tenasserim Division.

Moulmein Town and Amberst
Tavoy
Mergui
Toungoo
Shwaygyin
Salween

Secunderabad

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Bolarum
Chadarghat
Amritoh
Akola
Ellichpur
Buldana
Wun
Basm

Bangalore

MYSORE.

Kolar
Tunkur
Mysore
Shimoga
Kadur

Coorg.

Coorg

Jeypore

Kishengurh

Kerowlee

Uluur

Bharpore (City)

Almere

Deuli Cantonment

Einpura

Sirhee

Abu

Anadra

Balmere

Jeysalmere

Hilly Tracts of Meywar

Meywar (Oodeypore)

Banswara (Meywar Agency)

Parabgarh

Marwar (Jodhpore)

RAJPOOTANA.

* 100 cobs for R1.

29 2

26 14

29 12

18 10

320 0

108 0

535 11

167 9

245 8

183 8

185 8

24 8

220 0

428 0

27 0

200 0

125 0

110 14

88 0

12 0

21 0

11 0

12 0

18 0

22 0

15 8

16 2

17 0

20 0

21 0

16 0

24 0

18 0

24 0

23 0

23 0

21 8

22 6

21 0

16 0

24 0

12 0

36 0

7 8

8 13

7 8

20 1

23 12

21 8

27 9

28 0

27 0

38 0

45 0

38 5

14 2

10 21

11 14

13 7

16 10

15 12

12 15

15 4

16 9

15 9

13 0

15 10

9 6

17 7

13 13

9 0

12 2

20 3

12 13

11 5

17 12

8 15

20 6

19 0

20 0

23 0

10 0

27 5

16 8

19 0

20 10

26 4

32 9

17 8

30 0

29 0

45 0

29 12

18 0

28 0

15 8

17 4

26 0

13 2

25 0

18 12

24 31

26 4

21 4

17 4

29 2

26 14

29 12

18 10

320 0

108 0

535 11

167 9

245 8

183 8

185 8

24 8

220 0

428 0

27 0

200 0

125 0

110 14

88 0

12 0

21 0

11 0

12 0

18 0

22 0

15 8

16 2

17 0

20 0

21 0

16 0

24 0

18 0

24 0

23 0

23 0

21 8

22 6

21 0

16 0

24 0

12 0

36 0

7 8

8 13

7 8

20 1

23 12

21 8

27 9

28 0

27 0

38 0

45 0

38 5

14 2

10 21

11 14

13 7

16 10

15 12

12 15

15 4

16 9

15 9

13 0

15 10

9 6

17 7

13 13

9 0

12 2

20 3

12 13

11 5

17 12

8 15

20 6

19 0

20 0

23 0

10 0

27 5

16 8

19 0

20 10

26 4

32 9

17 8

30 0

29 0

45 0

29 12

18 0

28 0

15 8

17 4

26 0

13 2

25 0

18 12

24 31

26 4

21 4

17 4

29 2

26 14

29 12

18 10

320 0

108 0

535 11

167 9

245 8

183 8

185 8

24 8

220 0

428 0

27 0

200 0

125 0

110 14

88 0

12 0

21 0

11 0

12 0

18 0

22 0

15 8

16 2

17 0

20 0

21 0

16 0

24 0

18 0

24 0

23 0

23 0

21 8

22 6

21 0

16 0

24 0

12 0

36 0

7 8

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MARCH 1886—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
PROVINCES.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.														REMARKS.
DISTRICTS.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholam (Sorghum vul. gate).	Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoides).	Majua or Ragi (Eleusine cor- cana).	Kangni or Karkun, Italian millet (Setaria italica).	Gram, Channa or Sunaga (Cicer aristatum).	Maize (Zea Mays).	Arhar or Thur Cadian Pea (Ca- janus indicus).	Firewood.	Salt.		
RAJPOOTANA (contd.)	Bikaner	S. Ch. 11 14	S. Ch.	S. Ch. 3 12	S. Ch. 6 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 17 11	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 20 64	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 100 0	S. Ch. 14 0		
	Boondee	No return received.	No return received.													
	Kotah	25 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	32 8	20 0	..	..	38 0	30 0	18 0	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	No return received	No return received													
	Shahpura	No return received	No return received													
	Dholpur	17 1	24 0	10 0	11 4	24 4	24 3	..	18 13	27 15	..	40 10	90 0	12 0		
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	No return received.	No return received.													
	Gwalior	No return received.	No return received.													
	Goona	No return received.	No return received.													
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received.	No return received.													

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. L of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST MARCH 1885.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 21ST MARCH 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 20TH MARCH 1886.		Total increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>Guaranteed.</i>													
27th Mar. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	591	1,17,002	197	686	1,38,430	204	40,17,051	170	55,44,185	176	6,26,234	...
27th ditto	Madras	501	1,38,431	101	861	1,10,043	103	60,91,046	100	73,28,435	100	3,37,389	...
27th ditto	South Indian	654	80,989	133	654	1,11,873	171	41,80,144	126	44,01,001	133	2,21,487	...
27th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,06,071	602	1,504	8,40,444	563	3,39,06,647	441	3,49,31,007	459	12,04,300	...
20th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,33,139	506	461	2,60,000	564	1,16,60,812	499	1,25,08,786	537	8,38,974	...
	TOTAL	4,074	14,81,632	364	4,100	14,06,730	366	6,14,25,000	299	6,47,14,014	311	12,88,414	...
<i>State.</i>													
3rd Apl. 1886	East Indian	1,509	10,58,800	701	1,515	9,51,834	630	4,14,86,809	542	4,53,38,196	592	38,51,297	...
27th Mar. 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	83,312	358	233	81,507	319	52,78,224	447	44,13,028	375	...	8,65,196
27th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,087	62	27	1,010	70	75,150	55	70,300	56	1,234	...
27th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	34,037	130	249	40,100	101	21,04,487	107	22,18,074	128	1,40,587	...
27th ditto	Kanina-Dharka	37	3,008	100	37	2,038	55	1,40,810	79	1,22,718	65	...	27,093
27th ditto	Inhoat	220	34,979	150	220	24,838	110	12,10,715	115	1,47,041	111	28,426	...
3rd Apl. 1886	Patna-Gya	57	14,954	262	57	12,850	220	5,10,912	180	4,71,894	163	...	50,018
27th Mar. 1886	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	31,731	125	253	22,309	88	9,15,117	78	0,07,400	71	...	37,827
3rd Apl. 1886	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,105	92	12	689	57	45,501	70	44,125	73	...	1,536
20th Mar. 1886	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,04,084	216	1,411	2,88,000	204	1,34,80,64	202	1,57,02,67	221	13,06,103	...
20th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	17,003	303	45	14,015	311	6,52,318	286	6,23,899	274	...	28,419
20th ditto	Nagpur and Chhatargarh	149	42,005	282	149	33,225	123	13,05,097	173	13,80,571	184	81,474	...
20th ditto	British Burma	54	6,353	240	57	70,517	234	20,40,080	106	22,58,127	144	2,18,038	...
3rd Apl. 1886	Singha	75	10,310	138	75	5,088	94	3,77,087	68	3,05,840	97	...	12,147
3rd ditto	North-Western	1,803	6,07,300	387	1,803	5,34,594	290	2,19,73,374	238	2,75,52,141	302	55,70,767	...
3rd ditto	Amritsar Patbankot	66	0,430	97	66	0,000	100	2,00,000	0	5,50,235	85	62,315	...
27th Mar. 1886	Isanilly-Pilibhit	36	1,856	52	36	2,070	74	(b) 6,280	30	70,897	44	50,017	...
27th ditto	Narayanganj-Dacca	10	2,155	210	86	3,772	44	(c) 1,885	100	1,16,080	38	95,095	...
6th ditto	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 1,3817	13	(f) 1,1855	27	29,038	...
	TOTAL	4,939	13,50,783	273	5,001	11,52,730	220	5,04,45,723	207	5,80,10,182	216	75,70,459	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
		10,522	38,01,305	370	10,707	36,04,600	335	15,33,58,271	202	16,80,68,302	310	1,47,10,170	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES													
		...	...	...	...	...	...	8,18,30,065	156	9,03,11,701	167	...	...
NET RECEIPTS													
		...	...	...	...	...	...	7,15,21,057	146	7,77,56,601	143	62,34,734	...
<i>Assisted Companies.</i>													
27th Mar. 1886	Bengal-Central	120	10,161	81	126	13,036	103	4,98,623	78	5,24,637	82	26,014	...
27th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	3,204	49	67	5,641	84	76,880	50	2,40,316	71	1,63,430	...
20th ditto	Assam	78	4,324	57	78	6,029	85	2,20,437	62	2,70,345	67	49,888	...
27th ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	9,521	44	315	25,737	82	2,92,745	37	9,79,925	67	6,84,180	...
27th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	28,310	93	303	20,530	97	(g) 2,71,532	46	13,77,422	87	10,55,890	...
3rd Apl. 1886	Tarakesur	22	6,024	274	22	7,232	328	(h) 71,505	284	2,40,538	218	1,75,333	...
	TOTAL	810	61,604	70	911	87,805	96	14,31,748	57	35,80,483	80	21,54,735	...
<i>Native States.</i>													
27th Mar. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	103	21,190	100	193	17,329	80	10,75,997	110	9,12,600	93	...	1,63,397
27th ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,644	57	64	5,430	85	75,386	38	1,70,077	55	1,04,591	...
20th ditto	Nizam's	121	19,675	163	121	18,833	155	9,47,757	155	11,84,949	183	1,71,092	...
27th ditto	Mysore	140	6,868	49	140	8,690	62	3,60,070	62	4,30,077	60	56,007	...
3rd Apl. 1886	Rajpura-Patiala	16	2,850	178	16	1,354	84	(j) 6,090	52	53,000	66	30,500	...
	TOTAL	534	54,242	102	534	51,636	97	24,84,900	99	26,80,693	99	2,04,793	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total Receipts from 1st April to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(b) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 21st March 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 4th January to 21st March 1885.
(d) Return not received.

(e) Total receipts from 15th December 1884 to 7th March 1885.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 6th March 1886.
(g) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 21st March 1885.
(h) Total receipts from 1st January to 21st March 1885.
(j) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 21st March 1885.

SIMIA.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1885-86 and of the fourteen preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.																										
YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.	
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.		
1871-72.	10,52	70,05	24,64	1,06,11	6,32	48,75	4,66	59,73	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	3,74	12,57	14,31	30,62	1,82	4,60	23,83	30,25	23,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72.
1872-73.	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	5,87	46,08	3,79	55,74	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	4,01	12,75	12,25	28,81	3,01	5,30	35,44	43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,66	2,40,15	1872-73.
1873-74.	11,23	65,00	21,19	97,51	6,71	51,69	4,31	62,74	1,30	1,00	1,40	3,70	3,79	14,02	15,20	33,01	3,40	5,49	31,74	39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	72,87	2,36,59	1873-74.
1874-75.	12,10	76,03	19,42	1,07,57	7,59	51,92	5,44	64,95	1,22	1,00	1,70	3,04	3,70	13,22	14,22	31,22	3,86	6,80	20,26	36,02	28,53	1,49,99	1,77,52	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75.
1875-76.	12,71	72,96	20,94	1,06,61	8,17	50,29	4,43	62,89	1,37	1,02	1,20	3,59	4,81	13,44	11,79	30,04	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76.
1876-77.	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	8,58	43,03	1,29	53,80	1,49	75	38	2,62	5,55	11,53	6,55	23,93	4,24	5,81	31,59	41,44	33,18	1,28,90	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77.
1877-78.	14,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16	8,58	49,56	1,51	59,65	1,87	89	48	3,24	6,00	10,13	2,81	18,94	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78.
1878-79.	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	8,54	44,51	2,53	55,38	1,96	59	36	2,91	5,40	9,20	5,14	19,84	6,66	7,21	33,16	47,33	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79.
1879-80.	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	9,47	40,53	2,57	52,07	3,46	75	38	4,59	5,02	9,17	8,43	22,62	8,31	7,40	37,24	52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	61,10	2,20,13	1879-80.
1880-81.	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	9,04	56,07	2,81	67,72	5,04	1,25	56	6,75	5,21	10,43	8,34	23,98	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81.
1881-82.	13,55	47,66	19,41	80,62	10,47	45,19	2,66	57,72	4,01	1,24	51	5,76	5,01	0,20	4,99	19,20	7,53	7,69	47,88	63,10	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	74,85	2,26,40	1881-82.
1882-83.	14,31	17	20,11	34,59	10,49	—	2,02	11,55	3,42	5	62	4,90	5,44	8	4,37	9,89	8,18	8	54,44	62,70	41,84	—	41,26	81,56	1,22,82	1882-83.
1883-84.	14,44	45	18,71	33,60	10,97	55	1,81	13,33	3,66	5	60	4,31	4,89	10	6,07	11,96	8,11	13	43,44	51,68	42,07	1,28	43,35	70,63	1,13,98	1883-84.
1884-85.	12,59	34	15,40	28,33	11,09	52	2,16	13,77	4,02	6	65	4,73	4,84	4	4,68	9,56	7,57	7	34,68	42,32	40,11	1,03	41,14	57,57	98,71	1884-85.
1885-86.	13,32	24	17,49	31,04	12,09	55	1,59	14,23	4,36	8	97	5,41	5,02	12	5,80	9,00	6,96	8	48,11	55,15	41,75	1,07	42,82	72,01	1,14,83	1885-86.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

STATISTICAL BRANCH;

Calcutta, 20th April 1886.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.